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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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BALTIMORE
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CONTENTS OF VOLUME XIX

PAGE

Colonial Ruins, Colonial Architecture and Brickwork of the Chesapeake Bay Section. *Henry J. Berkley,* 1

The English Consul Estate. *Emelie M. Rosch,* 11

James Alfred Pearce. *Bernard C. Steiner,* 13, 162

Reuben James or Daniel Frazer? *Charles Lee Lewis,* 30

The Life of Thomas Johnson. *Edward S. Delaplaine,* 143, 247, 370

The Cohens of Maryland. II. *Aaron Baroway,* 54

Proceedings of the Society, 77, 202, 403

The Sword of General Robert E. Lee, 99

List of Members of the Society, 100

Extinct River Towns of the Chesapeake Bay Region. *Henry J. Berkley,* 125

Londontown on South River, Anne Arundel County, Md. *Henry J. Berkley,* 134

Extracts from Account and Letter Books of Dr. Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, 179, 283, 293, 393

The Ancestry of the Rev. Hatch Dent. *Francis B. Culver,* 193

A Descriptive Sketch of Maryland, 196

Western Branch Club. *Contributed by Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges,* 198

Tombstone Inscriptions, Ellicott City, Md. *Copied by Walter G. Odell,* 200

Notes, Correction and Review, 211, 306

General John Spear Smith: First President of the Maryland Historical Society. *Bernard C. Steiner,* 213

Memoirs of the Rev. James Jones Wilmer. *Edited by J. Hall Pleasants,* 220

Depositions in the Land Records, 261, 383

General William Smallwood. *Arthur L. Keith,* 304

Notes on the Life of William Henry Rinehart, Sculptor, *William Sener Rusk,* 309

Two Forgotten Heroes. *Arthur L. Keith,* 339

Maryland Rent Rolls, 341

A Chart of the Brooke Family of Maryland. *Francis B. Culver,* 401

Index, 405

Eleanor S. Cohen.

Vol. XIX MARCH, 1924 No. 1

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Page 54

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VOLUME XLII (Assembly Series Volume 20)

PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1740-1744)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

During the period covered by the early part of this volume, Samuel Ogle was Governor. His administration, which had begun harmoniously, ended in acrimonious quarrels with the Lower House. The Session of 1740 was largely concerned with the details of arranging for Maryland's contingent in the British Expedition against the Spanish possessions in America. The right of the Proprietary to Ordinary (*i. e.*, tavern) licenses caused discussions. The Lower House expelled a member, because he had accepted a position under the Proprietary and Ogle promptly prorogued the body. The delegate was reëlected and served in the Session of 1741, the last one in Ogle's governorship, during which session the question of arms and ammunition aroused continued dispute.

William Bladen, a native of the Province, came as Ogle's successor and called a new Assembly, which met in 1742. His opening relations with the Assembly were auspicious and Bladensburgh, a new town, was named for him. Provision was made for beginning the construction of a house for the Governor at Annapolis. Worcester County was formed and the project was introduced for a new county in the Western part of the Province. The arms and ammunition bill failed again; but most of the bills introduced passed. Indeed, Bladen agreed to a bill providing for the trial of matters of fact in the counties where they should arise, which act the Proprietary vetoed. Poor debtors were ordered to be released and negotiations with the Northern Indians were authorized. An address to the Proprietary was adopted, offering him a substitute for quit-rents and, as his reply did not come promptly, there was no Assembly session in 1743. In 1744, the attempt to form Frederick County failed again and the first suggestion was made to substitute what became Wicomico County nearly 125 years later. Several acts were passed concerning the parishes of the established church and several temporary laws were revived. The Lower House refused to pass a militia bill or one for the purchase of arms. Bladen was indignant that the Delegates had endeavored to meddle in the Indian embassy and refused to allow them to investigate the expenditures of the tax on tonnage and that on tobacco exported, while the Upper House refused to pay for a Provincial Agent in England, or to exempt vessels owned by Marylanders from taxation. In return, the Lower House refused to appropriate further for the building of the Governor's house. Acerbity had succeeded to the pleasant relations between Bladen and the Assembly.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

COLONIAL RUINS, COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE AND BRICKWORK, OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY SECTION. *Henry J. Berkley,* - - - 1

THE ENGLISH CONSUL ESTATE. *Emilie M. Rosch,* - - - - 11

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE. *Bernard C. Steiner,* - - - - 13

REUBEN JAMES OR DANIEL FRAZIER? *Charles Lee Lewis,* - - 30

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON. *Edward S. Delaplaine,* - - 36

THE COHENS OF MARYLAND. II. *Aaron Baroway,* - - - 54

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - - - - - 77

THE SWORD OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, - - - - - 99

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - - - - 100

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MARYLAND

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COLONIAL RUINS, COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE AND BRICKWORK, OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY SECTION.

Henry J. Berkley.

A few years ago, a party of huntsmen were passing through a forest, on the banks of the Patuxent River, when they chanced upon the ruins of an extensive brick mansion. The roof had fallen in, the doors and windows were missing, or their broken fragments were lying on the ground. The men penetrated through brush and thorns into the cellars. The thickness of the walls, and extent of ground space surprised them. Long corridors with ample space for the storage of meats and the products of the soil, as well as a broken-doored wine bin, were all to be seen dimly, but all were empty, mouldy, and exhaling miasmatic odors. They made inquiry of persons in the neighborhood of the name, and former owner of the stately house. No one knew aught of it: all memory of its masters and mistresses, the children who romped in its halls, of their interests in the life of the day had long ago gone. Not a memorial even in the form of a tombstone remained to the locality in which they had lived and died.

Such is the chronicle, or rather the lack of it, not only of mansions, but also of whole villages and once prosperous towns, in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake Bay and its affluents.

Leedstown, once the "cradle of Southern Independence," Dumfries, "mart of that part of Virginia (the Northern Neck); the scene of gaiety and fashion, the abode of wealthy merchants," has but the half-fallen ruins of two large private dwellings; Maryland's Londontown, once the prosperous rival of Annapolis, having large shipping interests with London, Bristol and Plymouth, the Port of Entry from 1683 of the rich region of Southern Anne Arundel County, has not a single dwelling house standing to show where commercial life and intellectual culture once existed. As a lonely reminder of past glory, the Town Hall, the largest and most interesting of all the public buildings of Colonial Maryland, still stands upon a cliff by the river bank, a monument to the civilization of more than two centuries ago, preserved to this generation by the County authorities by its chance conversion into an almshouse.

Not only are the towns disappearing in entirety, but also, one by one, the individual manor houses go, as the years take toll by fire, lightning, or neglect, until but a scattering will remain to tell how our ancestors were housed.

Types of Houses.

The earliest houses in the colonial Middle States, apparently, were all of the barn type, oblong with high pitched roofs, and end chimneys built outside the walls. Rarely, the flues were within the end walls. Their originals are to be found to this day in the farm houses of Southern and Southwestern England, quaint and angular, but enduring to the end of time, if care be taken of them.

The dwelling house reputed to be the oldest in the earliest colony, that of Adam Thoroughgood, its builder, in Princess Anne County, Virginia, near Norfolk, erected about 1635, and still in a fairly good state of preservation, is one of the best examples of this type of dwelling. It is a quaint farm house, with a very high pitched roof, and three dormer windows on each side. Massive end chimneys, broad at the base and narrowing by recesses to the roof-ridge, thence straight upward with but slight ornamentation at the outlet, immediately attract attention. Another typical representation of the barn type is the Folgate House, near Yorktown, built about 1640-5, which reminds one of many of the houses near Worcester, England; and a third of this form is the tenant house on the land of "King Carter" at Carter's Creek, on the Rappahannock River, which, in contrast, was built of wood instead of the usual brick. It is a longer house than the two other examples of this style, and has five dormer windows in its roof in place of the customary three. This house is at present dropping to pieces, and a heavy windstorm will sometime destroy it entirely. The windows are paneless, the doors are gone, its entire appearance is one of deep melancholy, reminding the passerby of an ancient beggar sitting by the wayside, his eyes gouged out, staring blankly at the world through sightless sockets. Still another representative of the period (*ante* 1650), is the mansion of Ralph Wormeley, I, beautifully situated on a bluff overlooking the Rappahannock River near Urbanna. The size of this mansion may be imagined when one hears that in the days of its prime the garret was fitted to bed thirty over-night guests. It is in excellent condition, the exterior and interior remaining practically as when built.

Somewhere about 1715-1725 a new style of dwelling house began to appear, fashioned with a Dutch or curb roof, sometimes with cut off, sometimes with straight gable ends. This was popularly called the Queen Anne roof, long known, but for the first time making its appearance in the New World.

To many, this style is unsightly, and it was never popular in Virginia, where but few models are to be found. Possibly the best examples are in "Chelsea" *circa* 1725, the Moore house in King William County; Edmund Berkeley's "Wilton Point" (also 1725), on the lower Piankatank River; and the Wallop and Custis houses in Accomac County. In Maryland the style seemed to have gained greater popularity particularly in the South and West River regions, "Java," the Contee house, being an example. Near Baltimore, the best copy of this style is a small house on a mill race at the Relay, near Elkridge, Md.

The Queen Anne model retains the end chimneys, and occasionally has two large ones at the gable ends. Sometimes the dormer windows are reduced to two, but three are more usual. The only advantage of this type is that it afforded more space in the second story than the pitched roof did, but its lack of elegance of line detracted greatly from the appearance of the buildings where it was used.

About 1730, another and far more pleasing style of house architecture first came into fashion. The roofs became four-way, the chimneys were not always located at the ends of the structures, but were sometimes built centrally, or even dorsal central. The architectural lines were carefully studied, and in the early examples there was little ornamentation in banded course, cornice or frieze, but the general effect is extremely pleasing and restful to the eye. Dormer windows in the earlist buildings are retained, compelling the roof to be high-pitched; in the later ones the roof was lowered, and these objectionable windows discarded, greatly adding to the appearance. This was the Georgian style. The interior rooms were made square, and a large hall, in which the stairway could be advantageously located, added to the good effect. Also, there was a manifest gain, in the decorative treatment of the rooms, in carved woodwork, doors, panellings and ceiling. The treatment of cornices, mantels and door ornaments, reached its acme of perfection in this country.

Who were the architects and supervisors of these stately mansions? They are almost entirely unknown. Certainly they were a superior class of professional men. Their results bear the distinguishing marks of talent and surpassing execution, with a fine eye for line and detail. They brought forth a "thing of joy," to be the admiration and model for future generations of builders. As with the clipper ship, lines suggestive of grace and proportion were always used, the result in both cases being an artistic picture as perfect "as the morning dew distilled on flowers."

That these pleasing architects have left no names, with scant exception, no letters, no drawings behind them is a distinct loss.

No books bearing on their works have been found in colonial libraries. It is likely, as with Adam and Sheraton furniture, that tomes of copper plate drawings were fashioned in London, to be appropriated and arranged to suit the tastes of the colonial home builder. Possibly also younger architects were sent out by London firms, to fulfil the wishes of prospective clients in the colonies.[1]

At "Westover" on the James River, one finds a wealth of the colonial types of the earlier day to the time of its erection (1730). On approaching the residence from the water; to the left, is a plain two-story building of the oblong barn type, with high hip roof; to the right, one of equal length but of the curb roof variety.[2] Between them, joined by connecting corridors, is a central Georgian structure, full of intricate detail both within and without, in the elaborate use of carved wood and moulded plaster in the doors, frames and ceilings.

The exterior appearance of the central building shows that it was constructed in the early period of the colonial Georgian, and the harmony in effect is not so good as in some other examples of this style, notably in the Town Hall at Londontown, Md., where the symmetry of roof and wall have been carefully worked out. At "Westover" the four-way roof is too high for the width of the building; likewise the end chimneys show too much and have the effect of being detached from the main structure. At Londontown the chimneys are central, and harmony is restored, giving a far more pleasing building.

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[1] The only names of architects and builders that have come down from colonial times in the Provinces of Maryland and Virginia, are those of David Minitree of England, who was engaged by Carter Burwell in 1751 to build the mansion at Carter's Grove, in James City Co. (*Vide*, Lancaster, Va. Homes and Churches); a Mr. Buckland, who designed the Harwood House at Annapolis in 1770, and Joseph Clarke, who designed the State House at Annapolis. Thomas Dance executed the stucco work on the same edifice. Both are mentioned in Reilly's *Ancient City*. Mr. Fiske Kimball writes me that certain papers of Clarke's are preserved in the National Library at Washington. David Minitree's record is the best preserved. He is entitled "Master Workman." Unfortunately the name of the architect is not mentioned among the Burwell papers. Previous to 1750 we possess no name of architect or builder to link with any of the noble mansions of the Southland.

[2] This building is modern, replacing one of the ridge roof variety destroyed during the Civil War. This example is used, only because the three types of early architecture may be seen in proximity.

At "Upper Brandon," one of the seats of the Harrison family, also on the James River (*circa* 1810), one of the best examples of a somewhat later Georgian style is found. The two end-buildings remain, but are constructed in conformity with the main one, and are connected with it by inconspicuous low passages. The four-way roof of these buildings is lowered, and the apices formed by a balustraded platform. The placing of the chimneys in the central house is varied, some are at the ends, some are at the back. The smaller structures have only chimneys at each end. The general effect is most attractive, but the irregular placing of the chimneys, while, perhaps, adding to the interior comfort, detracts a little from the harmony.

Although the earlier Georgian style by no means died out for the construction of commodious mansions, it yielded in the second half of the eighteenth century to a modification, which is typified in "Whitehall," erected by Governor Sharpe of Maryland on the Severn River in 1765; in "Homewood" on the grounds of the Johns Hopkins University (1802), and in the Custis mansion below Mt. Vernon on the Potomac.

In the most beautiful of all the pre-revolutionary mansions. "Whitehall," a Grecian portico is set before the front wall of the central structure, and supported by a number of heavy columns, which in turn sustain the roof. This is the covered and extended tympanum, with sloping roof to either side. It affords an outdoor place for recreation, which in the other type is lacking. The columns of Corinthian design also add stateliness to the building.

This style may be considered as being the nearest to an American type of architecture that we possess to the present day. Its purity did not outlast the end of the eighteenth century, being followed by another modification, with flat, or nearly flat roof, the cornice frequently balustraded, scattered chimneys—chimneys that have lost their massiveness, and windows with Roman arches instead of flat lintel. Excellent examples may be seen at "Monticello," designed by Thomas Jefferson, the Cocke mansion in Fluvanna Co. (1803), or in the Brockenborough house in Richmond (1818). Less striking specimens are scattered throughout the Atlantic States as far south as Georgia. All belong to the period between 1800 and 1830. The general effect is not always harmonious, being better adapted to large public edifices than to a modest dwelling. In the far South, where there is a maximum of sunlight, the covered portico breaks the direct lighting and conduces to a restful coolness and half shade in the living rooms.

COLONIAL BRICKS AND BRICKWORK.

The early settlers of the Chesapeake Bay vicinity, being mainly of English origin, followed the arts and customs of the old country in every respect—in design, material and structure. After their arrival some time naturally elapsed before they could make use of enduring building material, and in the meanwhile they were obliged to avail themselves of the products of the forest, and the ready axe gave all that was necessary for the shelter of man and beast.

Soon, as the colonists increased in numbers, and the burden of an existence became a little easier, there arose a demand for lasting materials and more comfortable homes. Stone could not be obtained anywhere on the coastal plain, but at nearly every necessary point there were deposits of clay suitable for brickmaking, and by the rivers an abundance of oyster shells and marl, which when burnt, furnished the necessary material for an excellent mortar.

The bricks were fashioned after the English mould. This pattern lasted, extending into the interior as the population grew, from the coast to the furthermost western mountain regions, until the time of the Revolutionary War. Then this model was gradually replaced by another having the same width and length, but not the same thickness. This was the so-called Dutch pattern.[3]

In laying brickwork several "bonds" have been used for centuries. The most frequently employed is the one going back through unknown eras, still to be seen in Babylonian walls; the brickwork laid every five or seven courses with a binder, or header, as it is called. Then there is the English bond, in which layers of headers and stretchers alternate; the last being the Flemish bond, alternate headers and stretchers in every row. Lastly, for the Chesapeake Bay region, in Colonial times there arose a peculiar and attractive brickwork, in which all the ends of the bricks face outward, the so-called "all header style." This last method of bricklaying was the device of an unknown architect or builder. As an innovation of custom in the eighteenth century was most unusual, he must have been a man of force as well as ability.

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[3] Measurements taken from a large number of colonial brick, from tidewater to Bath County, Va., and Frederick Co., Md., show that their length varied from 8¼ to 8½ ins.; the thickness from 2⅝ to 3⅛ ins.; the width from 3⅞ to 4½ ins. Allowance must be made for the crude wooden moulds in which they were formed not conforming to the standard pattern, 8¼ x 2½ x 4¼ ins.

That these bricks were made entirely out of local clays, and not brought from England as is often alleged, is shown by their microscopic examination, which shows clay corresponding to neighboring, never to English clay. Furthermore there were gangs of brickmakers, who, on demand, went from place to place and made bricks for any building about to be constructed. This custom obtained both in Maryland and Virginia.

Thomas, in his work on Colonial Maryland, mentions a house "Little Bretton," built in 1648, of English brick, which is still standing. According to the same authority Dr. Gerrard, of St. Mary's, employed in 1643 a brickmaker for the erection of his manor house (p. 373), but he also states (p. 21), for St. Mary's Town "brick and other building supplies were imported."

The Maryland Assembly in 1694 employed Caspar August Herman, a burgess of Cecil County, for building the Parish House, School House and Stadt House, "of brick clay of good quality having been discovered near Annapolis."

The *Maryland Gazette* offers little information on bricks and brickmaking; in 1752 there is an advertisement for the return of a run-a-way brickmaker, and some importations of "oven brick" in cargo lists.

In the city of Annapolis there are five or six examples of this style of brickwork, the most notable being the Brice House, Carvel Hall, and the Ridout House; while outside the town, the Court Houses at Londontown and Dumfries, and the fine mansion of Mulberry Fields, not far from Leonardtown in St. Mary's County, Southern Maryland, are good specimens.

Of the five-course work there are illustrations in many sections of the Tidewater both of Maryland and Virginia, but it was never a popular style for the better class of dwelling house; the walls of the finished building appearing rough and commonplace. Accordingly it was relegated, partly on account of its lower cost, to warehouses and stables.

The English bond was used in the first dwelling house built in the Chesapeake region that remains to us, the Adam Thoroughgood House, already referred to as having been constructed about 1635. It is a typical middle class English farm house. Its massive walls have withstood the action of the devouring elements for nearly three centuries, and remain in good condition.

English bond, for unknown reasons was never popular, possibly, on account of its rough appearance when laid in ordinary brickwork. As the Colonies grew in wealth and luxuriousness, it was supplanted by the Flemish bond, whose closer set, more attractive checkered appearance, lent itself better to the newer tastes. The latest example of the use of English bond that we are able to find, is in the stable at Mt. Vernon, with the date in the brickwork, 1743.

The Flemish appeared in the Colonies coevally with the English bond. It seems to have been used solely for ecclesiastical purposes for many years; as for instance in the Old Brick Church, Isle of Wight County, Va., said to have been built as early as 1632; in Merchant's Hope Church, Prince George County, 1657; in Abington and Ware Churches, Gloucester County, Va., of 1660, or in old Trinity Church, Dorchester County, Md., 1680.

A few churches have the five-course bond, but it is exceptional, and is the sign of a poverty stricken community that could not afford anything better.

All the Maryland churches, built after the Establishment of 1692, are checkered, with the single exception of St. James, Herring Creek, lower Anne Arundel County, which is of the all-header order, at least originally. Its walls have from time to time cracked, become dangerous, and have been replaced, as the exchequer of the parish allowed, with five course and Flemish bond, or it is very likely that the masons did not know how to reset the first kind of brickwork.

Occasionally there is a mixture of forms. It was customary to build the rear and sometimes the sidewalls of dwelling houses in five-course work, while the front was Flemish or other bond. Sometimes there was even a greater range. In the ruins of the Anthony Stewart House at Londontown (about 1725) one may see all forms of brickwork used at all periods. The foundations and part of the interior walls are of five-course work; the front and back are all-header; the sidewalls are laid in English bond. This is most unusual. The five course for the foundations and perhaps the back, and one other type finishing the walls of a building. It was approximately 1725 before Flemish bond made a frequent appearance in dwellings, "Rosewell" on the York River, furnishing a good example of the mason work of that date.

"Tempus rerum imperator."

THE ENGLISH CONSUL ESTATE.

EMILIE M. ROSCH.

One of the most interesting and historic places in the State of Maryland is a tract of land on the outskirts of Baltimore, known as "The English Consul Estate." This property was formerly known as "Dawson's Farm," and is located on the old Annapolis State Road. It comprises tracts originally known as "Hammond's Struggle," "Buckridge," "Norwood's Discovery," "Betsy's Chance" and "Ruth's," which were combined in 1800 by one Croxall, and later sold to Richard Snowden Thomas. On August 11th, 1801, Mr. Thomas conveyed the same, containing between 250 and 300 acres to Henry Thompson, who then and for many years afterwards was president of the Bank of Baltimore, now the National Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Thompson sold the property in 1804 to Gabriel Wood, and thereafter it became vested in William Cooke, whose heirs sold these tracts to Henry Thompson and Peter Wirgman as joint tenants, in the year 1818. One of the heirs of Cooke, Annie Marie, was then the wife of Benjamin Ogle, one of the early governors of Maryland.

Messrs. Thompson and Wirgman evidently bought this property for William Dawson, who was then the British Consul at Baltimore, for at the same time the deed was taken by them made a lease to Mr. Dawson for the whole of the tract, which was at that time about 265 acres of land, for the term of 999 years, subject to the annual rent of one cent, if demanded. This lease was made to Mr. Dawson because at that time, under the Constitution of Maryland, no British subject could hold land in fee simple in this state, hence he had the land conveyed to his friends, Thompson and Wirgman, who leased it to him for a long term. Since that time the restrictions against British subjects holding land in fee simple have been removed and the rent of one cent and reversion in fee in the land were acquired by the Dawson heirs, and it is now fee simple property. Some years ago this property was purchased by Charles J. Hull, and divided into building lots, so that out of the original 300 acres there are only about 22 acres intact. The original landmarks are still on the place.

The brick manor house on the premises was erected by William Dawson as his summer residence. It is of old colonial design, all of the materials used in construction having been brought over from England. It has a frontage of ninety feet and a depth of fifty feet, the rooms being so laid out that each one will front on a side of the house, affording a splendid view over the surrounding country and giving plenty of light throughout the house.

Originally the house had seventeen rooms, but about five years ago, Otto Unger, who then owned the property, had seven of the rooms cut away, and made into another dwelling house which is also on the place.

On coming into the house one is impressed by the high ceilings adorned with masterpieces of stucco, the substantial looking walls and the deep fireplaces of brownstone and Italian marble. The woodwork throughout the entire house, such as window frames, panels, banisters and railings are of mahogany, while the heavy doors are of seasoned oak adorned with silver door knobs. The floors and stairways are of heavy walnut. All of this although over a century old shows hardly any wear.

The manor house was equipped with a great wine cellar and quaint old lockers that when closed by their heavy doors were as impregnable as on old fortress. The old rope bells throughout the old house to the servants quarters are still in the house, as another reminder of the past.

A number of the magnificent trees, originally brought from England, are still standing on the place giving to the place an air of quiet and dignity.

The present owner of the property, William F. Laukaitis, is remodelling the property, leaving as many of the old hall marks as is possible in such restoration work.

A story reminiscent of the days of Old England is told about this estate. Frederick Dawson, gentleman and soldier, brother of William Dawson, committed a crime for which he was to be put in prison. Through the pleas of influential friends and relatives he was allowed to come to America, with the understanding that as punishment, by order of the Court of England, he was to receive a certain number of lashes on a certain day each year. The tree to which he was tied has been cut down, but the stump is still in its place. The son of the man who was paid to administer these beatings is still living near the old manor house.

The whole place has an air of melancholy grandeur about it as though it were mourning for the days when it vied with the greatest in the State and for the gentry who roamed in its spacious gardens. On entering one is impressed with the air of quiet dignity about the old place, and a feeling of sadness and regret steals over one that such wonderful places as this should pass into oblivion.

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

(*Continued from* Vol. XVIII, p. 357.)

R. T. Merrick wrote Pearce from Chicago on December 6, 1857, as follows:[190]

"I regret exceedingly the position the Administration is said to have assumed in reference to the Lecompton Constitution.

"The papers give a correct idea of the feeling in this section upon the subject—except probably they fail in representing it to us as intense as it is.

"The Republican press claims for the administration the credit of voting in accordance with the true Democratic doctrine, and assails Douglas for having either ignorantly or correctly and from design made it necessary that the party should assume such ground.

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[190] Richard T. Merrick (1826-1885) an eminent lawyer.

"In this State and indeed in the entire North West, except when some designing enemy of Douglas is at work, there is but one opinion upon the matter, and that is—that the Lecompton convention has committed a fraud upon the people of Kansas, which Congress should only entertain in order to brand as such.

"If the constitution to be submitted is adopted, I doubt if the Democratic party of this section will any longer act with the democratic party of the South. We will not be able and in my judgment ought not to be able to sustain our selves before this people. One of two things will follow such a price of Legislation—either the entire absorption of the democratic by the Black Republican Party,—or the formation of a Northern constitutional party equally hostile to the Republicans of the North and the Democrats of the South.

"For the formation of such a party as last mentioned our people are even now purposed from what has already transpired and from the preposterous and indiscreet articles with which the Union has of late been teeming.

"Should the constitution be referred to the people of Kansas, or rejected and an enabling act passed authorizing another convention, and the South be entirely united upon the question as against such a course, I fear the consequences here then will be disastrous.

"The South must respect and regard and acquiesce in the obligation which Northern men who sustain her constitutional rights owe to their own constituents. If for the sake of enhancing her power in the Union, she perverts the principles these men have enaugurated to secure and protect her, she must, in the future, abide the consequences of her injustice.

"I cannot doubt from what I know of your opinions as to the course you will pursue, and I feel a deep interest in that course, for I desire it to be such as will commend itself to the people of the North West.

"I write merely to give you, what I presume you would be pleased to have, some information in reference to the feeling of the people from whom you are too far removed to judge otherwise than by what you hear.

"I should feel much grateful and honored to hear from you."

In the debt of Texas, Pearce took considerable interest,[191] as a question of great importance. The annexation resolution had expressly stated that the vacant public lands within Texas should be retained, so that the proceeds of their sale could be applied to the payment of its public debt, which should in no event become a charge upon the United States.[192] This provision showed that it was presumed, at least by some, that without it, "such a liability would attach." Pearce recalled that when the Texan boundary was fixed in 1850, that State was given $10,000,000, in consideration of her cession of territorial and other claims; but that the law provided that only half the amount should be paid, until release should be filed by all creditors of Texas "whose claims were secured by a pledge of revenues derived from duties on imports," Pearce referred to the debate of 1850 and maintained that the United States, having taken that fund which was pledged by the late Republic of Texas for the payments of a certain portion of that debt, must take it with the obligation of satisfying that debt." He cited the case of Silesia as one in point and discussed, in minute analysis, the Texan debt, which had been scaled by the act of the State. The creditors declined to accept these terms, but demanded full payment of the debts due to them. Texas asked that the United States Government modify the act of 1850, so as to approve of this scaling of the debt. Pearce was reluctant to speak upon the subject, but, while endeavoring "as far as possible to avoid casting any reproach upon Texas," he considered that "the Government of the United States owes it to its reputation not to participate in such an act." We never failed to pay "the claims of creditors below the value stipulated on their face," except when "inexorable necessity left us no alternative" at the time of the Revolution. Neither the Federal Government, nor that of Texas, was at this time under such necessity. Since Texas cannot make a satisfactory arrangement with her creditors and the proceeds of the sale of her public lands have proven inadequate, this Government, which possesses the custom revenues on imports into Texas and which has waited for over two years for Texas to agree with her creditors, should now "make such an arrangement for ourselves." Pearce favored issuing stock to the value of $5,000,000 to the creditors of Texas and, in return, taking assignment of their claims against Texas, as an offset against any claim that Texas might have for the $5,000,000. He did not advise payment of the claims in cash, because the sum was so large that it might embarrass the treasury of the United States, because the "issue of 3% stock will be perfectly satisfactory to the creditors," and because this plan is more advantageous to the Government. The amount needed will be over $8,000,000, but 3% stock will probably be sold at about 85 and the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be able to purchase it for the sinking fund at a saving of nearly $1,500,000; while a 5% stock, to the value of $5,000,000, would require a larger interest payment and sell at a higher price, so that Pearce thought little money would be lost to the United States. If there should be a loss, "it would be a matter of no regret, since it would be a consequence of hostilities incurred by the annexation of Texas, which were foreseen at that period, and which we have vainly endeavored to discharge through the agency of that State."

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[191] Vide Aug. 26, 1852 and Jan. 20, 1853.

[192] Speech of Feb. 10, 1853.

Pearce had drawn the provision of the Act of 1850 as to the Texan debt and insisted on placing all creditors upon an equality.[193] He agreed that every State had the right to change its revenue laws, but denied that it might "change, as it pleases, the fund from which payment has been pledged by it.

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[193] On March 1, 1853, an answer to Douglas.

Such a doctrine is not consistent with law and, hardly, with morality." If any power should do so, another power, whose citizens were affected, would have the right to compel it to pay by the *ultima ratio regum*—war. It made no difference who held the bonds, whether speculator or not.[194] Pearce spoke several times[195] during that session upon the question but failed to secure a favorable vote upon the bill.[196]

Upon the Oregon question, Pearce took a moderate position. Polk had been elected President on a platform opposed to compromise; but Pearce on March 10, 1846, in presenting a memorial, which was passed at a meeting called by Democrats, but attended by citizens of both parties in Queen Anne's County, and which requested the adoption of moderate and pacific measures, expressed a doubt as to Polk's assertion that our right to the whole of the Oregon country was "clear and unquestionable." He felt that arbitration of the question ought to be tried and objected to the failure to resort thereto. Previous disputes with Great Britain had been arbitrated under Washington, Madison and John Quincy Adams. The title from Spain to the Oregon Country was void and useless and the long-established *condominium* with Great Britain showed that the latter country had some rights. Pearce hoped the administration would allow no phantom of false honor to lead them astray, to the "injury of the interests of the country"; and, when he listened to the extreme advocates of our claims, he had doubted whether the national bird was "an eagle at all but some obscene bird of prey."[197]

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[194] On March 3, he secured the rejection of a provision for the relief of officers of the Texan Navy, the vessels of which had been laid up in 1840, and which was said to have "ceded to the United States"—a term Pearce said was applicable to no persons except slaves. In any case, only the President can appoint naval officers and "magnanimous construction" of a document does not exist.

[195] On July 19, 20 and 21.

[196] On Feb. 21, 1855, he advocated a payment of this debt to the amount of $7,750,000, and on Dec. 16, 1856, he again urged payment.

[197] On Jan. 28 and 29, 1847, Pearce opposed a bill to create a surveyor general for Oregon Territory as contrary to Indian rights, and remarked

He was opposed to reciprocity with Canada,[198] because he dreaded the effect on our grain market, through Russia's demanding the same privileges as Canada, under the most favored nation clause in treaties. He thought Canada would wish none of our products, and found no equivalent in the bill for farmers.[199]

He was especially interested in Californian matters.[200] San Francisco was not in any collection district of customs, but military officers there, had received duties illegally, to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, and instead of paying them into the Treasury, had expended them for current needs. Pearce wished these expenses ascertained and allowed by law,[201] opposing Senator Gwin of California, who wished to have all such duties paid in to the Treasury of the State of California. On April 29 and 30, 1852, he delivered a long speech upon governmental administration of affairs in California and upon the government expenditures generally, defending the Whigs and Presidents Fillmore and Taylor from attacks by Senators Hunter of Virginia and Gwin of California. Pearce was not in the "habit of indulging in what is called partisan debate" and took "no pleasure in crimination or recrimination"; but now spoke "to vindicate men of pure and honorable character, engaged zealously in the faithful discharge of duties, as arduous as they are important." He hoped to "satisfy the Senate of the many errors into which "Hunter had fallen, as well as to expose the more palpable mistakes of" Gwin. After expressing regret that an attack had been made on Taylor, who was dead, and on his cabinet, who were out of office, Pearce stated that he did not share "very largely in the confidence of the Cabinet," yet,

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upon the ill feeling, which follows an attempt to run lines before the Indian title to lands is extinguished.

[198] Jan. 8, 1849.

[199] On Jan. 29, 1850, he asked whether the convention with Brazil would sit at Rio de Janeiro.

[200] On Feb. 25, 1850, he requested from the Secretary of War information as to the geology and topography of California.

[201] Feb. 25, 1851.

he would not permit these gentlemen, "with whom I recognized the relations of personal friendship," to be assailed, "erroneously, and therefore unjustly, when I have the means of their defence in my hands." He successfully proved the correctness of the conduct of Taylor and Clayton, the Secretary of State, in sending Mr. Thomas Butler King to California as their agent in 1849, and King's conduct there; the sending of General John Wilson as Indian Agent to Salt Lake City with a military convoy and his subsequent appointment as navy agent at San Francisco; the sending of an escort with Mr. Collier, Collector of Customs in California through Indian territory, and Collier's conduct at San Francisco; the establishment of a military depot at Benicia; the settlement of the civil fund of California derived from customs, the expenditure for Indian treaties there; the temporary withholding of those treaties from the Senate,[202] until the opinion of the California Legislature be had in regard to them, and the continuance in office of Indian agents.

Turning then from Gwin, whom he had answered with great fulness of detail, to Hunter; Pearce defended with equal success the expenditures of the war department, which had naturally increased with the annexation of "very distant and unsettled territories," and with the increase in the size of the army. Pearce doubted whether cultivation of the soil could successfully be carried on at the distant posts, for "soldiers do not make very good farmers." Military colonization, which Hunter had suggested, was impracticable. With his customary painstaking handling of a mass of details, Pearce defended the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and then he called attention, briefly, to the fact that many of the alleged abuses were really traceable to Polk's administration. Finally, he defended the naval department and closed, saying, that if there shall be any change at all made in the administration, "it must be for the worse."

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[202] Pearce said, "to make treaty stipulations and then assume the power which does not belong to any officer of the government, not even to the President himself, of undertaking to execute those stipulations before they are approved by him, and ratified by the Senate is a palpable wrong. It is a clear usurpation."

In the course of this speech, Pearce referred to an abuse, which existed in the Federal Government. Hitherto, all projects had failed for organizing the clerks in the various departments, classifying them properly, providing a proper system of salaries, and, perhaps, "holding out a regular plan of promotion." In appointing clerks, the doctrine that "to the victor belong the spoils" had unfortunately gained considerable ground, having been practised by the Democrats and, even to some extent, by the Whigs. Pearce "should be very glad to see a practice prevailing in the various departments, by which appointments should be made, according to merit and not according to political influence, and by which promotions should be made according to "efficiency and fidelity." He was glad to say that, in the War and Treasury Departments, there was "an approximation to such a system." For himself, Pearce "had never sought to remove a single individual" who was an efficient clerk, because he "differed from me in opinion"; and he added, "I never will." This early Civil Service reformer thus fore-shadowed the modern ideas of administration.

On February 14, 1853, Pearce spoke upon the California "civil fund," consisting of the proceeds of duties collected after the termination of hostilities, but before the establishment of a permanent Government and, consequently, different from military contributions. California's claim to all of this fund was denied by Pearce. The only reason which he saw for their claim was that California was never organized as a territory for which the United States paid the expenses.[203]

The clouds of disunion and war were impending in 1860. Pearce was so opposed to any influence that tended to weaken the nation that he is said to have refused to permit the *Atlantic*

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[203] On June 8, 1858, he spoke on the payment of the California war debt. An expenditure resultant on annexation which Pearce opposed on March 2, 1853, was that for mail service from San Francisco via the Hawaiian Islands to Shanghai.

Monthly to be placed in the reading room of the Library of Congress.[204] Yet he was so little apprehensive of danger to the country that he opposed an appropriation for the purchase of arms, on June 9, 1860. There were many muskets now in the arsenals. A million had been distributed among the militia, many of which had gotten into the hands of the people "who will never use them as soldiers." "In my own county," said Pearce, "free negroes have a good many of them."

Pearce took no part in any debate[205] on the Union until February 5, 1861, when he spoke in behalf of a loan bill for $25,000,000 needed by the Federal Government in those "times of monetary derangement, or, what is worse, of political convulsion." The money to be raised was not "to carry on war against the seceding States," else Pearce would not have supported it. He added, "I have no idea that this Union can be maintained, or restored by force. Nor do I believe in the value of a Union, which can only be kept together by dint of a military force." He further believed that "if peace be restored, prosperity will return," and then any tariff would bring in sufficient revenue.

Returning to the same subject, on February 18, in a tariff debate, Pearce said that all figures were doubtful until peace should be restored. "Let the political contests which have led to the secession of six States and which yet threaten to tear away others from the Union be terminated and fraternal feelings return and commerce and revenue will resume their flow, with more than their wonted vigor."[206]

After Lincoln's inauguration, events moved rapidly and, for a time, Maryland was in the centre of the storm. Lincoln's call for troops, the riot in the streets of Baltimore, the special session of the General Assembly, called by a Union man, Governor Hicks, to meet in the Union city of Frederick, the suspensions of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the conflict between Lincoln and Taney over the imprisonment of John Merryman, came in swift succession. The Union troops occupied Federal Hill and controlled Baltimore, and General Banks, who was in command there, arrested Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell and John W. Davis, the city's police commissioners. Pearce knew all three of them as "men of the highest integrity, personal and political," and had a long and intimate friendship with two of them. When he presented their memorial to the Senate on July 17, 1861, during the special session, he stated that he believed them "faithful to the constitution of the United States and that they had done nothing for which they would be liable in any court of criminal judicature, and therefore, nothing which can authorize their military arrest and detention, and the humiliation to the State of Maryland of the superseding by military power of the civil authorities of the State." A bill was brought in to the Senate to pay for military police in Baltimore and this bill was reported on July 24 by Fessenden of Maine on behalf of several members of the Finance Committee, although it had not been before the whole committee. Pearce protested and Fessenden withdrew the report, but then Pearce, with equal courtesy, permitted a vote to be taken upon the bill. He was one of a little band of six Border Statesmen who opposed the bill, against a majority of twenty-three, and while he did not approve of military police in Baltimore, he preferred them to martial law.[207]

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[204] I. Poore's *Reminiscences.*

[205] On Jan. 19, 1861, he presented a petition from citizens of Harford and Cecil Counties, asking that Congress adopt a compromise on the slavery question recommended by a committee by the Border States.

[206] With some bitterness, he said, while favoring an appropriation for fortifications at Sandy Hook, on Feb. 26, 1861, "a large appropriation might be likened to a very legacy given by an insolvent debtor." On Feb. 25, he opposed allowing the Secretary of War to buy firearms at his pleasure.

It was very hard for many Maryland men to make up their minds as to the right course for them to pursue. Captain Franklin Buchanan, late of the Federal Navy, who was soon to become Admiral Buchanan of the Confederate Navy, showed this uncertainty in a letter which he wrote Pearce on June 26,

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[207] After the Police Commissioners were arrested.

1861, from his country seat, The Rest, near Easton in Talbot county.

"Previous to your leaving Washington this Spring you requested me to remind you to send me the papers you have in your possession belonging to me. I now do so but regret to cause you the trouble, these papers I now value more than ever as I am out of that Navy which I faithfully served for upwards of 45 years, and left so reluctantly, but the deed is done. I resigned in good faith to my native State, Maryland, fully under the impression she was out of the Union, and I could not raise my arm against her. For some days all, throughout the State nearly, believed her virtually withdrawn from the Union during that unfortunate affair of April last, at that time I resigned and offered my services to Gov. Hicks 'to assist in repelling any invasion of her soil by our Northern enemies,' such was the light in which every person I met, viewed it, it was not considered the act of a mob until some days after the occurrence, then the change to Union was as sudden as from Secession to Union. I was devotedly fond of my profession and had hoped to die in the Navy, but fate decreed otherwise. I never was an advocate for secession, I am a strong Union man under the Constitution and the laws, and I am not blind to the faults of either North or South, my feelings are all in favor of the South and I cannot war against her; when I found the State was still in the Union, as it is termed, I asked to recall my resignation with the hope of getting service abroad where I could not come in collision with the South; this was not granted, I was 'dropped from the rolls of the Navy." I have a horror of fighting against the 'stars and stripes,' That flag I have served under faithfully, and fought under. my native State has honored me with her thanks for my success in Mexico under that flag, but the flag which I served under is no longer the flag of the present Union, it is only a portion of it, the rest is with the South, her portion will never be disgraced or dishonored, events have occurred within the last three months which reflect no credit upon those 'stars and stripes' which now fly over us. I have not sought a situation in the Southern Confederacy, but I have rec'd letters informing me that I could get a high position, I have never made a reply; I cannot think this unholy, fratricidal war, can continue much longer, tis folly for the North to suppose she can subjugate the South, the Northern papers daily give evidences of a change of sentiment in that particular, and if hostilities cease I may remain quietly on my farm; if they continue, and the war is to be continued, North against South, my course is easily decided. I have taken the liberty of writing thus freely to you, as one who I have always considered a friend who felt an interest in me, and I wished you to understand my motive in giving up my commission, and my wishing afterwards to be restored, no officer of the Army or Navy has resigned, except Maryland officers, before their States withdrew from the Union, the Maryland officers did so, too hastily, but with the best intentions towards the State; In a conversation with Mr. Welles, the Secy. of the Navy, I told him officers were peculiarly situated, that notwithstanding they might differ from and disapprove of the views of their States, still they could not avoid following their fortunes, they could not war against their States, particularly if their families and relatives resided there, and their property was there, if they did, they never could return, they would be ostracized. I sincerely hope you may be able to make some satisfactory arrangement during the approaching Session to stop this unnatural War."

A month later, on July 18, 1861, S. Teackle Wallis wrote [208] Pearce from Baltimore, from which letter we learn that Pearce had in contemplation an address to the Senate upon conditions in Maryland.

"I am obliged to you for your note of yesterday.

"It may serve your purposes, in discussing the conduct of the administration in Maryland, to know that [Merryman was to have been discharged and the order for his discharge had in fact been written, and overlooked by Cameron in the rush of business. When Merryman applied for the writ of *habeas corpus,* they became offended, withdrew the order,] He has been since held and indicted for treason, because of his effort, as they say, 'to bring the Judiciary in conflict with the Executive.' In other words he has been punished for using a lawful right, secured to him by the constitution. My authority for this is Merryman himself, to whom Cameron stated the facts enclosed in brackets above, personally at the fort on the 4th of July.

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[208] S. Teackle Wallis was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates at that time. On the events referred to see Gov. Wm. Brown's "Baltimore and the 19th of April, 1861," and J. M. Harris's "Reminiscences of April 1861," in *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs.* No. 31.

"Gen'l Banks told Pitts, Dobbin, Brune and myself the day the commissioners were arrested, that Merryman's case differed from the rest, 'as he had made a point with the government—had set Chief Justice Taney up against the government.'

"Of course I do not care to be cited unnecessarily to prove this, and it would not be proper to cite Merryman, but you may rely on the truth of what, I have written, and assert it to be true.

"As to the Commissioners, Banks expressly told us, that there was no charge affecting the integrity of these gentlemen, and that they had been arrested rather with a view to 'prospective events,' than anything done by them already.

"While I think of it, I may add that Mr. John S. Gittings, told me Cameron had said to him a lot I have already mentioned in regard to Merryman.

"When Brown, Dobbin, Brune and myself visited the President on 21st April he over and over distinctly reiterated his conviction that the authorities in Baltimore had acted with perfect 'loyalty,' and that the popular excitement there was an unfortunate fact, which they were not responsible for and could not control. I enclose you Brown's statement, which is a very moderate and condensed account. I wrote it myself, in the cars as we came up, Brown being unwell, and purposely understated the decided character of the interview, in order to avoid all charge of exaggeration. You will hardly believe it—but Cameron told Merryman, as a good joke, on the 4th. of July, that he had given Major Belger a verbal order to the commander of the troops at Cockeysville, countermanding Genl. Scotts and directing the troops to remain till reinforced.

"Over and over, during the interview, Mr. Lincoln protested, on his honor, in the most solemn way, that the troops called out were not intended to invade the South, and were meant exclusively to protect the Capital. He said this when we were with him alone, and when Genl Scott and the whole Cabinet were present, and he engaged with equal solemnity that no troops should be sent through Baltimore, if the avenues through the State were left unobstructed.

"This you will remember was after canonade of Sumter, and after the proclamation for 75000 men.

"I have taken leave to trouble you with this information, in the hope that it will fall in with your plan of discussion and I enclose you also the report of the police Board to the Legislature, to which statement I particularly call your attention."

Five days thereafter Judge R. B. Carmichael,[209] a fellow Eastern Shoreman, addressed Pearce on the same subject, quoting from a letter of ex-President Pierce, which, if made public at the time would have been regarded at the North as a proof of copperheadism.

"For God's sake do without a moment's delay, make your speech denouncing this unholy war, and the unconstitutional proceedings with which it has been gotten up, and conducted.

"Do it for your friends, for your state, and for your Country, and for yourself.

"As for myself I do not want a word—but for yourself and for the body of your friends, many are wanted; pouring upon the usurpers the piercing fire of truth. One of my constitution does [not?] desire, because it is not needed, extrinsic help to maintain constancy to men or measures—Others are differently constituted. But they deserve not less consideration. Besides a well directed effort will give aid and comfort to the patriots of the North. I received a day or two ago a letter from Franklin Pierce, marked 'private.' With that mark, I quote one or two passages. I had complained of his speech of the 24th of April, as countenancing the pretext of the war to wit, the idea of invasion by the South."

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[209] Richard Bennett Carmichael, 1808-1884. Member of Congress, 1833-35; Chief Judge of Circuit Court, for Talbot, Kent, Q. A. and Talbot Counties; President of the Constitutional Convention (Md.) 1867.

He refers to the speeches of Walker and Stevens as placing conservative men in a false position, if invasion was not meant, and then Pierce proceeds:

"The late call for forty thousand troops for three years, without warrant of law, is a usurpation than which scarcely anything could be more dangerous and alarming. This with the invasion of Virginia and the condition of things in Maryland and Missouri, changes, I concede the whole aspect of affairs. I need not tell you, my friend, if this war means violence to Southern homes and Southern institutions—the subjugation or destruction of our own race in the seceded states—the consumation of the purposes of Northern abolitionism, by arms, on bloody fields, then I not only give it no countenance, but I do denounce it with all the energy of my soul, and I enter against it my most solemn and earnest protest."

Carmichael thus continued:

"By the endorsement of 'private,' I do not understand him to mean more than that he should not get into the papers—and therefore I give you in the spirit of his writing, the extract that you feel how good men at the North, loyal to the constitution, require the aid of such as yourself in the public counsels. He might have omitted the injunction, if he had known me as you do, to be one who enjoys the pride of private consciousness above any tinsel of borrowed consequence.

"Again I pray you, gird up your loins, brace up your health to the tension of your heart, and let us feel that 'Richard is himself again.'"

These letters show the strong pressure which was put upon Pearce, but his Union sympathies were stronger than those of the writers, and he did not yield altogether to these importunities. He could not give a bold, clear summons to support the Union, as his former associate Reverdy Johnson did, but did not lose his loyalty to the Nation, in his devotion to the State.

On July 22, 1861, Pearce objected to the emancipation of slaves aiding in the insurrection. The measure, at any rate, was *brutum fulmen,* and could not be enforced. He wished slaves to be treated like other property, liable to confiscation if used to aid in the rebellion.[210] "Nothing," said he, "will come of it, but more of that irritation which it is my earnest prayer that there shall be as little as possible. I think it is the part of statesmen, in managing the concerns of the country, at this dreadful crisis to observe all possible toleration, all conciliation, all liberality, not looking merely at the events of the day, but at the grand events that may crowd upon us for years, and upon which the fate of the country, for weal or for woe, may depend for a century. I am not insensible to the magnitude of this occasion. No man deplored it more than I do, . . . This measure . . . will inflame suspicions, which have too much to do with producing our present evils. . . . Being an useless menace, and irritating, it is, in my opinion, vicious." Eight days later, Pearce made his expected speech upon the joint resolution, approving the President's acts. Pearce had been weak and his medical adviser had told him to avoid the excitement of public speaking, but he felt that he must oppose the resolution. From the beginning of the controversy, he had lamented it and he told the Senate: "I was most sincerely anxious, not only that the dissolution of the Union should not be the result, either of the political condition of the two sections of the country, or of any other conceivable state of things: but I looked upon it as the most important interest of my State, of all others, that the Union should be maintained in its integrity. A small state, situated in the very heart of the Union, penetrated by its Great Bay and its affluents, so as to be accessible, at all times, to those whose maritime power commands the sea, bordering upon one of the most powerful States of the Union and within a short distance of another, the most powerful of all the States in the Union, deeply interested in her trade with several Southern States, which seemed to be likely to be cut off from the residuary States, largely interested too with trade with Pennsylvania, with Rhode Island, and with other of the Northern States; it was impossible to conceive a condition of things which could be more disastrous to the State of Maryland than their dissolution." "Sir," he continued, in elevated strain, "if there had been no patriotism in Maryland, if there had been no cherished recollections of the glories of the past, of that glorious Revolution, in which we, small in population and limited in territorial extent, as we were, had borne a not inglorious part; if there had been no attachment to that flag, which we had so long been proud to hail as the common standard of the country; still our interests were such as bound us, inevitably, to the cause of the Union. We did not believe in the right of peaceful constitutional secession. We saw no mode of separation from the Union other than revolution and we were not sensible of any grievances so intolerable as to absolve us from our allegiance, and require us to make, or justify us in making a revolution, with all its uncertainties and dangers, and the probable, or possible consequences, involving not merely our future relations, but our peace, security, prosperity, and happiness for all time. I have not changed a jot of these opinions and feelings from that day to this and it is the prevailing sentiment in my State now," in spite of "positive, arbitrary, causeless, and wanton oppressions."

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[210] He lost 33 to 6, and the measure was carried.

(*To be Continued.*)

REUBEN JAMES OR DANIEL FRAZIER?

Charles Lee Lewis.

One of the most widely known exploits ever performed by a common seaman was the saving of Stephen Decatur's life, in a gunboat action before the city of Tripoli, on August 3, 1804. The incident occurred during a hand-to-hand fight between a Tripolitan captain and Decatur, just after the young American commander and his men had boarded the enemy gunboat. In the midst of the struggle, Decatur was in peril of being killed from behind by another Tripolitan who had joined in the fight; it was then that this American seaman, already seriously wounded, saw the danger and, being unable on account of his wounds to do more for his beloved commander, simply bent his own head to receive the blow of the Tripolitan scimeter, and thus saved Decatur's life. The man who performed this golden deed recovered from his wounds, but through some strange turn of fate he has been deprived of the honor justly due him.

This incident should be of peculiar interest to Marylanders. In the first place, Stephen Decatur both began his life and ended it on the soil of Maryland. Though the home of the Decatur family was in Philadelphia, yet during the British occupation of that city in the Revolutionary War they sought safety in Maryland, and Stephen was born, January 5, 1779, at Sinepuxent, near the present town of Bristol. Then, after a distinguished naval career, on the morning of March 22, 1820, he was mortally wounded in the duel with James Barron near Bladensburg. Furthermore, the seaman who deserves all the credit for saving Decatur's life has a special claim for consideration by the people of this state, for he was a young Marylander who bore the name of Daniel Frazier.

It is quite true that all the honor and praise for this act have been heretofore very generally accorded to Reuben James. One of the most recent and most substantial recognitions of his claim to fame was the naming of a destroyer in his honor. Some twenty years ago a romance, entitled *Reuben James,* was written by Cyrus Townsend Brady, with the exploit of the noble tar as its central theme. Not only has the romancer, but also the popular writer on naval themes and the more serious author of naval history have given James all the credit. Even the poet has embalmed his name in verse; in a volume of poems by James Jeffrey Roche, published in 1895, there appeared a poem, called *Reuben James,* which goes so far as to say that James gave his life in saving that of Decatur. The last part of the poem runs as follows:

"Reuben James was first to follow, when Decatur laid aboard
Of the lofty Turkish galley and in battle broke his sword.
Then the pirate captain smote him, till his blood was running fast,
And they grappled and they struggled, and they fell beside the mast.
Close behind him Reuben battled with a dozen, undismayed,
Till a bullet broke his sword-arm, and he dropped the useless blade.
Then a swinging Turkish sabre clove his left and brought him low,
Like a gallant bark, dismasted, at the mercy of his foe.
Little mercy knows the corsair: high his blade was raised to slay,
When a richer prize allured him where Decatur struggling lay.
'Help!' the Turkish leader shouted, and his trusty comrade sprung,
And his scimeter like lightning o'er the Yankee Captain swung.

Reuben James, disabled, armless, saw the sabre flashed on high,
Saw Decatur shrink before it, heard the pirate's taunting cry,
Saw, in half the time I tell it, how a sailor brave and true
Still might show a bloody pirate what a dying man can do.
Quick he struggled, stumbling, sliding in the blood around his feet,
As the Turk a moment waited to make vengeance doubly sweet.
Swift the sabre fell, but swifter bent the sailor's head below,
And upon his 'fenceless forehead Reuben James received the blow!
So was saved our brave Decatur; so the common sailor died;
So the love that moves the lowly lifts the great to fame and pride.
Yet we grudge him not his honors, for whom love like this had birth—
For God never ranks His sailors by the Register of earth!"

In these various ways, then, by memorial, by romance and serious history, and by poetry, have the name and fame of Reuben James been celebrated. Still there are certain very definite facts which point unmistakably to Daniel Frazier as the one deserving all the credit and honor for the exploit.

The first writer to connect the name of Reuben James with the saving of Decatur's life was Mackenzie.[1] Previous to that time, authors like Waldo,[2] Clark,[3] and Cooper[4] content themselves with saying that it was the act of "one of Decatur's crew" or of a "generous-minded tar," without attaching any name to the person. Moreover, even Mackenzie,[5] in a footnote, says, "Some have said this noble act of self-devotion was performed by Daniel Frazer, which left the name of the individual somewhat uncertain." The only authority, which is of the nature of a source, for saying that Reuben James was the man is from D. D. Porter;[6] but according to the incident there recorded, all is based upon the claims of James himself, and at a time, moreover, when he was trying to extricate himself from the results of a drunken frolic. It is very strange, therefore, that the widespread assurance in accrediting this exploit to James could have come from such slight and uncertain sources. But it becomes well-nigh unbelievable when more definite facts relating to the matter are laid bare.

In the *Naval Chronicle*,[7] it is stated explicitly in a footnote that the name of the seaman was Daniel Frazier. In Captain Preble's official report it is recorded that the wounded, on August 3, on Gunboat No. 4, which was the one commanded by Decatur during the fighting on that day, were as follows: "Captain Decatur, 1 sergeant of Marines, and 2 Seamen." The greatest interest, however, is attached to Surgeon Heermann's report, which accompanied that of Preble, who was the commander of the American squadron engaged in the war with Tripoli. Here we have a list of the killed and wounded during the months of July, August, and September of the year 1804;

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[1] A. S. Mackenzie, *Life of Stephen Decatur*, 1846, p. 92.

[2] S. Putnam Waldo, *The Life and Character of Stephen Decatur*, 1822, p. 132.

[3] Thomas Clark, *Naval History of the United States*, 1814, vol. I, p. 156.

[4] James Fenimore Cooper, *History of the Navy*, 1839, p. 385.

[5] *Life of Decatur*, p. 92.

[6] *Life of David Porter*, 1875, p. 307.

[7] Charles W. Goldsborough, *Naval Chronicle*, 1824, vol. I, p. 223.

and for August 3, the day of the battle, he states specifically the names of the four wounded on Decatur's vessel to have been: Captain Decatur, Thomas James, Daniel Frazer, and Sol Wren. Furthermore, in his report is a description of the wounds received, which ought to fix without question the identity of the seaman under discussion. The item pertaining to the person in question is this: "Dnl. Frashier, two incised wounds on the head, one of them severe; one bad wound across the wrist and seven slightly about his hands." Nowhere on this list does the name of Reuben James appear; and of the Thomas James therein mentioned, whom some might be disposed to consider another name for Reuben James, it is stated by the surgeon that he received a "superficial puncture" in the face. So, even if the James mentioned there were Reuben, his wounds, or wound to speak more correctly, was so slight as to disqualify him for the least consideration as the savior of Decatur's life. On the other hand, the wounds set down for Frazier (his name in different accounts is spelled in at least four different ways) accord with an astonishing completeness with all the reliable accounts of the incident.

In recent years, attention has been called to the facts as set down in Surgeon Heermann's report by one naval historian,[8] but little impression seems to have been made on the old belief that Reuben James should be given the credit. To bolster up this opinion the explanation has been offered that, perhaps, after all, the name "Daniel Frazier" was but an alias for Reuben James. It is true that, in the old days, sailors often were known by different names, and they still are, for that matter. But it is not difficult to prove that there were two entirely different seamen in the American navy, one named Reuben James and the other bearing the name Daniel Frazier. And the chief object of this paper, and its main contribution to the subject, is to show that there were two such seamen.

In the first place, both the names of Reuben James and Daniel

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[8] G. W. Allen, *Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs,* 1905, p. 192.

Frazier appear in the list[9] of those who assisted Decatur, in February, 1804, in the burning of the captured *Philadelphia;* this list, it should be said, was drawn up by Decatur himself. There were, therefore, evidently two different seamen bearing these names. In the second place, both of these seamen, at quite different times, received pensions from the government of the United States. In a letter from the Bureau of Pensions, of February 7, 1923, there is this statement, bearing on Frazier: "The records show that one James North alias Daniel Frazer served as a quartermaster on the U. S. S. *Enterprise.* This man was granted a pension at the rate of $9.00 per month, having been disabled, in the service of the United States on board U. S. Gunboat under command of Captain Decatur off Tripoli, while acting in the line of duty." The record, it will be seen, very definitely substantiates the report of Surgeon Heermann, and would seem to leave no room for doubting that Frazier was the seaman. As to Reuben James, this same letter from the Bureau of Pensions adds, "You are advised that this man (Reuben James) served thirty-three years in the U. S. Navy, a part of the time with Stephen Decatur in the War with Tripoli, and several years as boatswain's mate under Captain John Rodgers. In September, 1836, his leg was amputated at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., and he was pensioned at the rate of $9.50 per month from January 27, 1836 'for long, faithful, and gallant service.'" Note carefully that it is thus recorded that Reuben James did not begin to draw his pension until thirty years after the exploit which has been accredited to him. But Frazier's name appeared for the first time on the List of Navy Pensioners[10] for the year 1805, and it ceased to appear there several years before James began to draw any pension from the government, the presumption being that Frazier in the meantime had died. Does it not seem all the more reasonable that the man who saved Decatur's life and was so seriously injured himself was the seaman, whose

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[9] *Naval Affairs,* vol. II, p. 777.

[10] *Naval Affairs,* vol. I, p. 144.

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pension began the year following the incident, and not the seaman, whose pension began thirty years after the event in connection with which it was supposed to have been awarded?

There is, moreover, a statement from Clark,[11] which reenforces the claim for Frazier, now that the dates of the commencement of the pensions of the two seamen have been established. After relating the incident in question, Clark adds, "This hero, however, survived, and now receives a pension from his grateful country." The hero referred to there could not have been Reuben James, for he was not then (1814) drawing a pension; but Daniel Frazier had been drawing his for nearly ten years.

In another letter from the Bureau of Pensions, of March 10, 1923, is this additional interesting information: "There is on file the affidavit of one David Missouri to the effect that he was engaged in the naval service of the United States in the attack on Tripoli, under Commander Preble, in the years 1803 and 1804, and that a certain Daniel Frazier, of Maryland, was also engaged in the same service; that the said Daniel Frazier was in the ketch (small Tripolitan sailing vessel) with Captain Decatur when he boarded and set fire to the frigate *Philadelphia* which was aground in the harbor of Tripoli, in which service the said Daniel Frazier was disabled by severe wounds on his right hand, his wrist and head, and that said Frazier returned with him to the United States in the ship *President,* Captain Barron, in the year 1805." This reads as though Frazier received his wounds at the time of the burning of the *Philadelphia;* but this could not have been so, for the report of the Secretary of the Navy,[12] in describing Decatur's destruction of the *Philadelphia,* says, "Lieutenant Decatur did not lose a man and had but one slightly wounded." All other accounts agree on this point, and state that the resistance which the Tripolitans made was almost negligible. It is very likely that this seaman, David Missouri, could not write, and that he dictated the above affidavit; this would have made a slight error of this nature quite easily happen. He most certainly did not mean to say that Frazier received his wounds during the particular episode of the burning of the *Philadelphia;* but the idea that he most probably did intend to convey was, whether he wrote it himself or dictated it, that the wounds were received during the period of service in the neighborhood of Tripoli. In any case, this affidavit further establishes the fact that there was a person who bore the name of Daniel Frazier, and it also identifies him as the person who received serious wounds that accord perfectly with those described by Surgeon Heermann, for the affidavit goes so far as to mention the head, hand, and even the *wrist* just as the surgeon had done.

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[11] Thomas Clark, *Naval History of the United States,* 1814, vol. I, p. 156.

[12] Secretary R. Smith to the President, November 13, 1804.

In view of the facts in the case, it would seem that the conclusion must certainly follow, first, that Daniel Frazier and Reuben James were *not* different names of the same person, and, second, that, of the two seamen, unquestionably the one who bore the severe wounds which fit in with the details of the incident and the one to whom, therefore, should be given all the glory for his act of unselfish heroism was *Daniel Frazier.*

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART FOURTEENTH.

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CHAPTER XIX.

SECOND TERM AS GOVERNOR.

"There is one thing more to which I would take the liberty of solliciting your most serious and constant attention, to wit, the Cloathing of your Troops, and the procuring of every possible supply in your power for that end."

Washington to Johnson, Valley Forge, December 29, 1777.

"From this view of matters, and foreseeing the fatal and alarming consequences that will necessarily attend a dissolution or dispersion of the Army, I must take the liberty of solliciting your good Offices, and to request your exertions and to prevent as far as possible, so melancholy a catastrophe, by having forwarded to Camp all the provisions of the meat kind that may be in your power."

Washington to Johnson, Valley Forge, February 16, 1778.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, some little time ago, informing me of the steps you had taken to procure us a supply of Provisions. I sincerely thank you, and hope I shall find the same readiness in you to assist us with carriages."

Washington to Johnson, Valley Forge, March 21, 1778.

"From a number of concurring circumstances, there is reason to believe that the Enemy mean to evacuate Philadelphia. . . . I would, therefore, beg of you to embody and send forward five hundred of your Militia, equipped, and the most contiguous to the Head of Elk. . . . I rely upon your particular assistance on this critical occasion."

Washington to Johnson, Valley Forge, May 17, 1778.

Since March 21, 1777—the day of the first triumphant inauguration at Annapolis—Thomas Johnson had been serving as Governor of Maryland in pursuance of Article LXI of the Constitution, which authorized the immediate election by the first General Assembly of a person to serve as Governor "for the residue of the year," *i. e.,* until the regular annual election in November. But while the first term as Governor lasted only seven months and a half, Johnson nevertheless had ample opportunity during this brief Administration to demonstrate his qualities—absolute fearlessness in the discharge of duty, sound judgment, keen foresight, a rare degree of executive ability, and unfaltering loyalty to the cause of American independence. Governor Johnson was now, without doubt, the most prominent man in Maryland. Indeed, so firm a place had he won in the affections of the people of the State that when autumn came not a single man from such a brilliant array of statesmen as Chase, Paca and Tilghman, Plater, Jenifer and the Carrolls, was suggested as a candidate for Governor against him.

The members of the Legislature, assembling together again at Annapolis on the last day of October, failed to find in the early days of November a single Gubernatorial candidate in opposition to the incumbent. Article XXV of the Constitution, which provided for the election of the Governor on the second Monday of November, directed that the votes " be taken in each House respectively, deposited in a conference room; the boxes to be examined by a joint committee of both Houses, and the numbers severally reported." In accordance with the Constitutional directions, the members of the Senate and House of Delegates on the afternoon of Monday, November 10, proceeded to ballot for Governor. The election was manifestly nothing more than a formality. The joint committee—consisting of two members of the Senate and three from the House—after collecting the votes in both branches of the Assembly, retired to their conference room but returned shortly afterwards to their respective chambers with the report that Governor Johnson had been reëlected unanimously. After this report was received, Mr. Johnson was declared duly elected.

The Governor was formally notified of his reëlection by a committee consisting of Senator Plater and Delegates Forbes and Kent. Johnson knew that he could not do otherwise than accept. In the midst of the war, with upwards of 20,000 British soldiers and Hessians occupying Philadelphia, he knew that it was his duty to carry on the work in which he had been engaged since his return from the side of General Washington in New Jersey. He, therefore, informed the notification committee that he would accept and qualify on the following morning for the full-year term.

Accordingly, on Tuesday morning, November 11, 1777, Johnson for the second time took the oath of office as Governor of Maryland. The installation ceremony was brief and without ostentation. The House Proceedings mention briefly that the Delegates, upon receiving word that the Governor was ready to be sworn in, left their seats, marched to the Senate Chamber, " saw His Excellency qualify in the presence of both Houses," and then returned. The second inauguration was marked by Johnsonian directness and simplicity.

The members of the Legislature now returned to the consideration of measures intended to aid in the prosecution of the war. The first need of the Government, as Governor Johnson saw it, was to prevent as far as possible disloyalty among the people. In order to help the Governor in keeping the activities of the Tories in check, the Legislature promptly passed a criminal statute imposing the death penalty upon any person found guilty of burning any Maryland or United States magazine or of destroying or delivering to the enemy any State or United States vessel.[104]

War always demands extraordinary powers in the hands of the Executive. And thus the Act enlarging the powers of the Governor and Council, passed shortly after Johnson's first inauguration, and continued at the June session of the Assembly, was reënacted.[105] "These extensive powers," writes James McSherry, "were placed, without hesitation, in the hands of Thomas Johnson, whose sterling patriotism and public virtue merited the confidence which was reposed in him. It was not abused." The broad war powers of Governor Johnson were continued in like manner at each successive session of the General Assembly.

Another law, imposing still further power in the hands of the Governor and Council, was passed by the Legislature upon receipt of letters from General Washington and General William Smallwood appealing for clothing for the Continental troops. Following the battle of Germantown, the American soldiers were led to White Marsh, above twelve miles from Philadelphia; and as the raw winds of November began to sweep through the camp, the scenes of want and suffering touched the hearts of the officers in command.

Worried over the distressing condition of the Maryland soldiers, Smallwood made a stirring appeal to General Washington, who decided to send Lieutenant Colonel Peter Adams, a Maryland officer, with a supply of money to buy up clothing under Governor Johnson's supervision. It was thus about the time of the second inauguration that Johnson received the following entreaty from the Commander-in-Chief:[106]

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[104] *Laws of Maryland*, October 1777, Chapter I.

[105] *Laws of Maryland*, October 1777, Chapter II.

[106] *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, page 177.

General Washington to Governor Johnson

Head Quarters Nov^{r} 6th 1777.

D^{r} Sir

The approaching season, and the scanty supplies of cloathing in public store, without an immediate prospect of their being increased, have induced me, to send Lt. Col^{o} Adams of your State to procure, if possible a Quantity for the Troops which come from thence. The distress of the Army in this instance I am sorry to inform you, is now considerable, and it will become greater and greater every day, if some relief should not be had. Gen^{l} Smallwood has addressed you on the subject and having pointed out the wants of your soldiery in a particular manner, it is unnecessary for me to make a minute detail of them. I shall therefore take the Liberty of referring you to his letter, and must entreat the interposition of your aid, to facilitate, as much as possible, the purpose and design of Col^{o} Adams Commission. I do not know what supplies of Cloathing Maryland may have on hand; however, whatever they are, they can never be furnished with more propriety, than at the present juncture. Our wants extend to every species and to Blankets, but to the latter, and to shoes and stockings in a peculiar degree. Besides the necessaries, which I hope will be derived from the State, I have instructed Col^{o} Adams to obtain all he possibly can by purchase from the inhabitants, in which I trust, he will have your countenance and warmest recommendation. These requisitions are not the result of choice but of painful necessity; and viewing them in this light, I am well assured, you will not only excuse them, but will readily afford every relief in your Power to give. Our calls are pressing, and equal to any the imagination can represent. If they can be answered and Troops can be properly provided in these instances, I should hope that we may be able to obtain some signal, if not some decisive advantages over the Enemy, by a winter's campaign; If not, we shall not be in a situation to attempt anything on a large and general scale. We are trying to make a collection here, and, under the authority of Congress, compulsory measures have been adopted, in some cases, to draw aid from the disaffected, where it could well be spared but not refused.

I congratulate you sincerely on our success in the surrender of Gen^l Burgoyne an event this, that reflects much honor upon our Arms. I have nothing new to inform you of here, the repulse Count Dunnop met with and the destruction of the two Ships of War, being the last interesting occurrences.

I am D^r Sir
Your Most Ob^t Serv^t
G. WASHINGTON.

In sending to Governor Johnson the list of supplies needed by the Maryland soldiers, General Smallwood declared that while all the Continental troops were in pathetic need, the two brigades from Maryland were perhaps more destitute than any in the Army.[107]

The entreaties in behalf of the Maryland Continentals received prompt attention at Annapolis. Governor Johnson informed the members of the Legislature of the serious situation and a law was speedily passed authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint a special agent in each County of the State to collect clothing for the Continental Army.[108] On the day Johnson qualified for his second term, the Assembly rechose Thomas Sim Lee, Edward Lloyd, Joseph Sim, John Rogers and Josiah Polk as members of the Council; but only two of them agreed to serve, and these two—Lee and Lloyd—did not qualify until November 19, and did not meet with the Governor until November 20. The Assembly selected Daniel Carroll, James Brice and William Hemsley to fill the three vacancies; and when Hemsley declined, the Council appointed James Hindman to take his place. On the 27th of November—the day before Mr. Carroll qualified—the Governor and Messrs. Lee, Lloyd and Brice appointed eighteen Clothing Collectors and gave them directions to forward the supplies to Cambridge, Chester Town, Frederick, Baltimore, Annapolis or the Head of Elk. Each Collected was allowed his traveling expenses and a commission of 7½ per cent. of the value of clothing bought, and to the vendor he was authorized to give a certificate for the proper amount of money payable by either of the Treasurers of the State.

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[107] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 413.

[108] *Laws of Maryland*, October 1777, Chapter IV.

To supplement the work of the Collectors, Governor Johnson continued his search for clothing South of the Potomac. He deplored the fact that the soldiers in the Maryland brigades were suffering from exposure; and, on hearing that some Virginia supplies were obtainable, deputized David Crawford, a citizen of Prince George's County, to purchase cloth, blankets, shoes, stockings and hats from merchants in the Old Dominion. "I hear there are some Goods at Alexandria," the Governor wrote Mr. Crawford,[109] "and I know of no Body in the Public Service who I can, with Propriety, send to make a Purchase. Supposing you have Time and not doubting your Inclination to serve the Public, I beg the Favour of you to go to Alexandria and, if you can, purchase coarse Woollens sufficient for 1000 Suits of Cloaths, any Number of Blanketts, 1000 Pair of Shoes & Stockings and Hats." Regarding prices, the Governor continued: "It is impossible to say what will be the greatest Price of the Cloth or Blanketts; if to be had, do not be over nice about the Price, the Hats too, stand in the same Predicament. For good Shoes and warm Country Stockings, I would have you go as far as 27/6 per Pair our Money. If you get any Thing, pray have it sent forward immediately to me; the Money shall be sent to Alexandria as soon as I know the Sum."

As December drew near, General Washington felt that his troops—worn out by a hard campaign and already suffering intensely for want of food and clothes—should, if possible, be spared the rigors of a winter campaign. Many different opinions were offered by his officers regarding the disposition of the Army; but, after listening to their discordant suggestions, he decided to establish his soldiers in winter quarters at Valley Forge. Here—on the West bank of the Schuylkill, not more than 20 miles from Philadelphia—the Commander-in-Chief felt that his Army, though weakened by hunger and exposure, could at least keep a watch on the invaders and stand between them and a great extent of the country. The cold march of the troops to Valley Forge was dreary and disheartening, blood from many frost-bitten feet marking their steps in the snow. Arriving on the site of the encampment on the seventeenth of December, the men had still to brave the wintry winds in the tents until trees could be cut down and the logs built into huts. Hunger and exposure added daily to the list of sick and within a few days after arrival in camp many of the famished soldiers were on the verge of mutiny.

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[109] XVI *Maryland Archives,* 419.

Not hearing from General Washington for a number of weeks, Governor Johnson was unaware of the increasing scarcity of Continental supplies and the terrible hardships of the men at Valley Forge. Indeed, upon receiving in November a request from Congress to set aside a day for Thanksgiving, the Governor had issued a Proclamation calling upon the people of Maryland to observe the 18th of December "in all churches and congregations of Christians throughout this State, as a day of general and solemn Thanksgiving."

Johnson, therefore, was devoting his entire attention to problems within the State. One problem, for example, that confronted him at the close of the year 1777 was how to guard the growing number of British prisoners assigned to Maryland. Abraham Faw, who was the Clothing Collector for Frederick County, called the Governor's attention to the fact the British prison house at Frederick Town contained many captives of war and many more were expected, and contended that the guard was inadequate to protect the citizens of the town. The difficulty, Mr. Faw explained, was to secure men to serve as guards without offering a bounty. Governor Johnson did not doubt the necessity of having better protection at Frederick, where there was a large magazine, but at that time he had no authority from the State to grant bounties to recruits. However, after consulting with members of his Council, he decided it was proper in view of the emergency to advance a sum from the Treasury for the purpose of "defraying the expence of a Guard." So, while he himself had no authority without the action of the Legislature to offer bounties to the soldiers, the Governor presented Mr. Faw with 200 pounds to deliver to Colonel Charles Beatty, Lieutenant of Frederick County, and suggested that it might be quietly used to advance a month's pay to prospective recruits or in any other way to expedite the formation of the Guard. The Governor felt that it was highly necessary for the protection of Frederick to have at least sixty men in the guard and he so advised Colonel Beatty. "I am so well satisfied," said the Governor, "of the Necessity of a good Guard that, if the Men cannot be got without a small Bounty, that I think it will be better for the Inhabitants to advance it—I will give forty Dollars towards it myself." [110] The Governor also promised to place the matter before the General Assembly and urge the passage of a bounty law. But the efforts to raise the Frederick Guard met with little success, and nearly two months later it became necessary for the Governor and Council to order Colonel Beatty to call out a Company of the Militia to serve as Guard over the prisoners at Frederick.

On New Year's Eve Governor Johnson learned of the organization of two companies of Artillery and he gave them orders to march to Wilmington. In his message to General Smallwood regarding the Artillery, the Governor said: "I have given them Orders to march to Wilmington, rather than to the Valley Forge, presuming that if they should be less useful at Wilmington, or, if General Washington should chuse to have them with the Main Body, the Difference of the Distance will not be very great and you will be better able than myself to direct the route." [111] The Maryland Artillery arrived in due time at the post at Wilmington, and the Governor's message was relayed by General Smallwood to the Commander-in-Chief.

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[110] XVI *Maryland Archives,* 451.

[111] *Ibid.,* 452.

It was not until early in the year 1778 that Governor Johnson received his first letter from General Washington since the establishment of the camp at Valley Forge. The General declared that words failed to describe the great suffering of his soldiers. Of a total of about 11,000 men, not less than 2,898, he told the Governor, were "unfit for duty, by reason of their being bare footed and otherwise naked." Washington's letter follows:[112]

General Washington to Governor Johnson

Head Quarters Valley Forge,
29th December 1777.

Sir:

Gen^{l} Smallwood will, by this Conveyance, transmit you a Return of Seven of the Maryland Regiments. The Eighth, which was composed of part of the German Battalion, and part of Rawlins's Regiment, is in the same situation in point of numbers. By this you will discover how deficient—how exceedingly short they are of the complement of Men, which of right, according to the Establishment, they ought to have.

This information I have thought it my duty to lay before you, that it may have that attention which its importance demands, and in full hope, that the most early and vigorous measures will be adopted not only to make the Regiments more respectable, but compleat. The expediency and necessity of this procedure are too obvious to need argument. Should we have a respectable force, to commence an early Campaign, before the Enemy are reinforced, I trust we shall have an opportunity of striking a favorable and happy stroke. But if we should be obliged to defer it, it will not be easy to describe, with any degree of precision, what disagreeable consequences may result from it.

We may rest assured, that Britain will strain every nerve to send, from home and abroad, as early as possible, all the Troops it shall be in her power to raise or procure. Her views and schemes for subjugating these States, and bringing them under her despotic Rule, will be unceasing and unremitted. Nor should we, in my opinion, turn our expectations to, or have the least dependance on the intervention of a foreign War. Our wishes on this Head have been disappointed hitherto, and I do not know that we have a right to promise ourselves, from any intelligence that has been received, bearing the marks of authority, that there is any certain prospect of one. However, be this as it may, our reliance should be wholly upon our own Strength and exertions. If, in addition to these, there should be aid derived from a War between the Enemy and any of the European powers, our situation will be so much the better. If not, our efforts and exertions will have been the more necessary and indispensible. For my own part, I should be happy, if the Idea of a foreign rupture should be thrown entirely out of the scale of politics, that it may not have the least weight in our public measures. No bad effects could flow from it, but on the contrary, many of a salutary nature. At the same time, I do not mean that such an Idea ought to be discouraged among the people at large.

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[112] *Ibid.*, 448.

There is one thing more to which I would take the liberty of solliciting your most serious and constant attention, to wit, the Cloathing of your Troops, and the procuring of every possible supply in your power for that end. If the several States exert themselves in future in this instance, and I trust they will, I hope that the supplies they will be able to furnish, in aid of those which Congress may immediately import themselves, will be equal and competent to every demand. If they do not, I fear—I am satisfied that the troops will never be in a situation to answer the public expectation, and perform the duties required of them. No pains—no efforts on the part of the States can be too great for this purpose. It is not easy to give you a just and accurate Idea of the sufferings of the Army at large, and of the loss of Men on this account. Were they to be minutely detailed, your feelings would be wounded, and the relation would not be probably received without a degree of doubt and discredit. We had in Camp, on the 23^{d} instant, by a Field Return then taken, not less than 2898 men unfit for duty, by reason of their being bare footed and otherwise naked. Besides this number, there are many others detained in hospitals, and crowded in farmers Houses for the same cause. I flatter myself the care and attention of the States will be directed in a most particular manner, to the supply of Shoes, Stockings and Blankets, as their expenditure, from the common operations and accidents of War, is far greater than that of any other article. In a word, the united and respective exertions of the States can not be too great—too vigorous in this interesting work, and we shall never have a fair and just prospect for success, till our Troops (Officers and Men) are better provided for than they are or have been.

We have taken post here for the Winter, as a place best calculated to cover the Country from the Ravages of the Enemy, and are busily employed in erecting Huts for the Troops. This circumstance renders it the more material, that the supplies should be greater and more immediate than if the men were in warm comfortable Houses.

Before I conclude, I would also add, that it will be essential to innoculate the Troops or Levies as fast as they are raised, that their earliest services may be had. Should this be postponed, the work will be to do, most probably, at an interesting and critical period, and when their aid may be more materially wanted.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest Respect, Sir,
Your most ob^{t} Serv^{t}
G^{o} WASHINGTON.

Washington's first message from Valley Forge to the Governor of Maryland contained a ringing appeal for winter clothing. But supplies of blankets, trousers and shirts, stockings and shoes, and other warm apparel had already been gathered by the Clothing Collectors; and shipments were expedited in wagons to the camp of the Continetal Army.

As the loads of clothing found their way to Valley Forge and were eagerly grabbed up by the shivering soldiers, appeals now rang out for something to eat. It was early in the year 1778 that Governor Johnson received his first information concerning the increasing scarcity of provisions. This news came from Horatio Gates, who had been chosen President of the Board of War at the time of the inception of the Conway Cabal late in 1777, and who while in the War Office with Thomas Mifflin war carrying on intrigue to drive George Washington from the supreme command of the Army. In his letter to Governor Johnson, Gates explained the great need of meat and other provisions for the use of the Continental soldiers. The Governor and Council issued orders deputizing persons to secure cattle, either by purchase or seizure, for the use of the Army.

Virtually every Continental request—whether it came from the Commander-in-Chief, the Congress or the Board of War—was given prompt attention by the Governor. Of course, there were instances when a request did not seem justifiable; and on such occasions Johnson did not hesitate to present his views in a frank and fearless manner. One instance of Johnson's firm refusal appeared early in 1778 in response to a request from Henry Laurens, President of Congress, to confiscate a cargo of salt in the Chesapeake. President Laurens, the South Carolina Congressman who had been elevated to the chair in the fall of 1777 upon the resignation of John Hancock, declared that a great scarcity of salt existed and urged Governor Johnson to seize the salt-laden ship that lay in the harbor of Baltimore. But just as George Washington refrained from seizing the property of farmers in Southern Pennsylvania even though for the use of the suffering soldiers fearing that such drastic action would precipitate dangerous disaffection, so Thomas Johnson preferred to acquire by contract rather than by confiscation, unless the owners of the property were inimically disposed toward the patriot cause. Governor Johnson felt that his first step was to investigate the ownership of the vessel and the cargo. Accordingly, in the middle of January, he made a trip to Baltimore in quest of first-hand information. In Baltimore the Executive found a large supply of salt offered for sale and he learned that additional cargoes were on the way to port. He, therefore, maintained that confiscation was unnecessary and inadvisable. In his reply to President Laurens, Johnson declared that, if Congress desired a supply of salt, he could purchase possibly 2,000 bushels for the use of the Continent; and added that he would have made a purchase from State funds if the condition of the Treasury of Maryland had not been unable to bear the expenditure. "But a seizure," Johnson maintained, "will certainly determine People to stop what they can and prove only highly prejudicial to the Inhabitants of this State, but prevent Congress from being supplied at so cheap a Rate on the whole, with any large Quantity at the Places by much the most convenient for Carriage."[113] The promptness with which Governor Johnson had made his investigation of the salt supply at Baltimore and the frank manner in which he had reported to President Laurens won the praise of Congress. "Congress is extremely sorry," Congressman John Henry, Jr., wrote to Governor Johnson a few days later, "the Salt could not be procured; at the same Time they highly approve of your Excellency's Conduct, and desired the President to return you and the Council the Thanks of Congress for your respect and attention to their resolve." The supply of salt found by Governor Johnson in the Bay was gladly accepted.

There were also times when the Governor of Maryland found it necessary to oppose schemes advanced by the Board of War. One of these occasions occurred early in 1778 when General Gates presented a plan to transport Southern supplies by water. It seems that Congress adopted a plan in January to promote the carriage of provisions to the Continental Army; and Maryland was asked by the War Office to coöperate by forwarding supplies from Virginia and North Carolina by water. The State of Maryland owned at that time a number of Gallies, but Governor Johnson took the position that water carriage would be too unreliable. British men-of-war were still hovering about and the Enemy were growing more venturesome. Only a short time before one of Maryland's tobacco ships had been captured in the Potomac. And the Governor felt that, if the British learned of the transportation of supplies to Valley Forge by water, men-of-war would promptly be rushed to the scene and there would be trouble in the Chesapeake! Johnson, therefore, informed General Gates that Maryland could not carry out the scheme of the Board of War.

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[113] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 469.

Meanwhile Congress, continuing to hear of the distressing condition of the Continental Commissary Department, directed the Board of War to make an investigation of the great deficiencies; and General Gates sent out circulars to Governor Johnson and other Executives on February 10 inquiring if there existed any "Languor in the Department." A radical change in system was also discussed by Congress upon Washington's earnest solicitations in the hope of preventing a recurrence of such alarming conditions in the future.

Congress appointed a committee to proceed to Valley Forge and confer with the Commander-in-Chief regarding the conditions of the Army and recommend a method of rehabilitation. When the committee arrived at Valley Forge, Washington laid before them in great detail the defects of previous arrangements and outlined plans for a new and improved system. For weeks the Congressmen remained in camp trying to secure data for their report. They found that the meat supply was particularly inadequate. Washington told them how he had so frequently relied on Governor Johnson. The committee decided to send a communication to Johnson telling him that the very existence of the Continental Army depended upon prompt receipt of food supplies from Maryland. The communication was dated February 16 and was signed by Francis Dana, John Harvie, Nathaniel Folsom and Gouverneur Morris. "We have the Honor," they said,[114] "to compose a Committee of Congress appointed to confer with the General upon the Affairs of the Army and with him to concert measures for opening the Campaign with Vigor and Activity. During the Progress of this important

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[114] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 503.

Business the critical situation of the Army on the score of Provisions hath filled our minds with Apprehension and Alarm. Fed by daily supplies and even those uncertain we have to fear a total Want. Some Brigades have not tasted Flesh in four Days and the Evil great as it is seems rather to increase than diminish. The Commissaries inform us that they have not only met with great Difficulties in purchasing Provisions in your State but that they cannot even transport what they have purchased for the want of Waggons and the like. Whether these apologies are justly founded we will not presume to say but this is certain that upon an early Transportation of large Quantities of Provisions to this Camp from the State you preside over the very Existence of our Army depends. Let us then intreat you Sir to exert the full Influence of your Abilities to forward such supplies as may have been already bought up and also to obtain by such measures as you may think most adequate to that Purpose as much as can be spared by the Inhabitants from their own particular Consumption."

Washington sent a personal letter to the Governor and enclosed the appeal from the committee. The General's letter follows:[115]

General Washington to Governor Johnson

Camp, Valley Forge
Febry 16th 1778.

Sir

I do myself the honor of transmitting you this inclosed Letter from a Committee of Congress now here. These Gentlemen have represented the distress of the Army for want of Provision so fully, and in so just a light, that I shall forbear to trouble you with many observations upon the subject. I shall only add, if the picture they have drawn is imperfect, it is because the colouring is not sufficiently strong. It does not exceed our real situation, nor will it be easy to give you an adequate idea of it.

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[115] *Ibid.*, 501.

The only public stores of the meat kind that I can hear of in your State, lie at the Head of Elk. I have sent an active Officer there today, and I hope with the assistance of M^{r} Hollingsworth, who resides there, that in the course of a few days they will be transported to Camp: But, should this be the case, the quantity is so small that it will afford but a very short and temporary relief. Nor can I find from the most minute inquiry, that the Magazines of this kind, when drawn together and aided by the Supplies of Cattle the Commissary expects to get, will be more than sufficient to support the Army longer than this month. After our prospect of support from him seems to be at an end, or at least it will be extremely precarious.

From this view of matters, and foreseeing the fatal and alarming consequences that will necessarily attend a dissolution or dispersion of the Army, I must take the liberty of solliciting your good Offices, and to request your exertions and to prevent as far as possible, so melancholy a catastrophe, by having forwarded to Camp all the provisions of the meat kind that may be in your power. I know not what resources Maryland may have in this instance, but perhaps thro your means and influence, we may derive no inconsiderable supplies. Not to mention our distresses during the active part of the last Campaign, and that our operations were then much retarded. This is the second time in the present year, that we have been on the verge of a dissolution on this account.

I am sensible, Sir, I have addressed you upon a Subject out of your province. But I am assured, your zeal for the service and wishes to promote it, where possible, will indulge me with an apology, especially when I add that my application is the result of the most painful and pressing necessity.

I have the Honor to be
With great esteem & regard
Sir
Your most Obed^{t} Servant
G^{o} WASHINGTON.

Governor Johnson, in his reply, did not discuss the statement of the Congressmen that great difficulties had been encountered in Maryland in the work of buying and transporting provisions, except to offer the suggestion that the embarrassments of the Commissaries "proceeded rather from the want of a preconcerted plan and timely orders for the purchase than any other cause." The Governor had received a similar appeal from the Board of War just a few days before, and he had advised General Gates of the possibility of securing large quantities of herring at the head of the Chesapeake, upwards of 5,000 barrels of salted shad "of the large, white kind" at the fisheries along the Potomac, and, with the help of the General Assembly which was about to reconvene, a large supply of pork and other meats which had been ingrossed by "some avaricious people" in Baltimore. And likewise, in replying to the chieftain at Valley Forge, Governor Johnson, while not mentioning specifically the fish and the meat, expressed the confident belief that all provisions that Maryland could offer would be collected and forwarded promptly to the Army. Following is Johnson's letter to Washington:[116]

Governor Johnson to General Washington

Annapolis 22^{d} Febry 1778.

Sir.

I this Moment received your Letter of the 16th Instant with its Inclosure. I have within a few Days past received Letters on the same Subject from the Board of War and also from Members of the Congress from this State—the first Intimation or indeed Apprehension I had of any Difficulty in your Supplies of provisions was about the tenth of January and every Assistance which I thought could be given by the Executive power of this State was immediately given—the Embarrassments of the Gentlemen in the Purchasing Department I believe have proceeded rather from the want of a preconcerted plan and timely orders for the purchase than any other cause however Sir as Things are circumstanced we must now look forwards for the Remedy. I am glad Henry Hollingsworth is employed and shall in a few Days send some provisions to him. The Assembly is to sit in a few Days and I have no doubt but what can be spared from this State will be collected and forwarded. I hope Virginia and Maryland can and will yet supply the Army if they can be fed for a little while with what is (in) the neighborhood—With the greatest Respect and Esteem—

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[116] *Washington Manuscripts,* Library of Congress, Vol. 68, page 8834.

I have the Honor to be
Your Excellencys
Most obed^{t} hble Serv^{t}
TH. JOHNSON.

(*To be Continued*)

THE COHENS OF MARYLAND.

AARON BAROWAY.

(*Continued from* Vol. XVIII, p. 376.)

11. BENJAMIN I. COHEN.

Born September 17, 1797, at Richmond. Died September 20, 1845, at Baltimore. Sixth son and seventh child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Married December 15, 1819, Kitty Etting, who was born November 25, 1799, and died April 26, 1837. Issue: Israel Cohen (28), Solomon Etting Cohen (29), John Jacob Cohen (30), Benjamin Cohen (31), Rachel Etting Cohen (32), Judith I. Cohen (33), Maria Lopez (34), Kate Frances Cohen (35), Georgiana Cohen (36), Edward Cohen (37), and Eliza Emory Cohen (38).

Benjamin I. Cohen was one of the foremost bankers in Baltimore. A member of the banking firm of Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and Brothers, he was one of the seven persons who, on February 26, 1838, formed the (first) Baltimore Stock Board,[60] which existed, apparently, only for a few months. At the organization meeting he was selected as a member of the Standing Committee. It seems that he was active in the affairs of the second Stock Board, which was organized six years later, and which became the present Stock Exchange. On November 16, 1844, he was elected vice-president of the Board,[61] and on February 5, 1845, he was made president. After his death, the first to occur among its members, the Board met on September 22, 1845, and adopted the following resolution: [62]

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[60] Isaac F. Nicholson, *Baltimore Stock Exchange, Historical Sketch* (Baltimore, n. d. [1898]), p. 6.

"*Resolved,* That as testimonial of respect for their late President, Benjamin I. Cohen, the business of the Board be suspended for this day; and that the members of the Board, collectively and individually, beg leave to offer to the family of Mr. Cohen their regret and sympathy for the afflicting bereavement they have sustained."

Activities connected with the "Jew Bill" bring to light the esteem in which Benjamin I. Cohen was held by his fellow-citizens. Governor Worthington, while illustrating to the General Assembly of 1823-24 the injustice which the Jewish citizens of Maryland were suffering, left us the following record: [63]

"The strongest case applicable to the subject, is one at present existing, and may thus be related:—Early in the spring of the existing year, 1823, a number of spirited young men formed a volunteer corps of riflemen, known by the name of the 'Marion Corps;' without any previous knowledge on his part, of even the existence of this company, they unanimously determined, and did elect Benj. I. Cohen their captain—a commission was received from Governor Stevens, but not qualified to of course, in consequence of the existence of the *test* law; the corps were made acquainted with this fact, and a resignation on his part of the command by the captain-elect—at a meeting of the corps, *called for the purpose,* it was unanimously determined *that no captain should be elected* until the fate of the bill at present before the legislature, should be decided, and the corps is, at this time, commanded by the first lieutenant. This was the corps to which was presented *the flag,* by GOVERNOR STEVENS, on behalf of Mr. Cohen, as a testimony of his gratitude for their highly distinguished marks of esteem."

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[61] Israel Cohen, *Sketch of the Formation and Progress of the Baltimore Stock Board* (Baltimore, 1865), pp. 9 and 10.

[62] *Baltimore American*, Baltimore, Sept. 23, 1845.

[63] W. G. D. Worthington, *Speech on the Maryland Test Act, 1824*, Baltimore, 1824, p. 19.

Evidently Benjamin I. Cohen was active in creating sentiment for the passage of the " Jew Bill." It was he who wrote on December 16, 1818, to E. S. Thomas, a member of a committee of the House of Delegates, to urge him to introduce a bill " to extend to persons of the Jewish Religion the same civil privileges that are allowed to other religious sects."

In addition to his captaincy in the Marion Corps, Benjamin I. Cohen was at one time a lieutenant in the Columbia Volunteers, which were attached to the Fifth Regiment of Maryland Militia. The latter commission resulted from appointment by Charles Ridgely, of Hampton.[64]

Benjamin I. Cohen married, on December 15, 1819, Kitty Etting, then twenty years of age, the fourth daughter of Solomon and Rachel Etting.

In 1828 he erected a handsome residence at the southwest corner of Charles and Saratoga streets. His gardens and hothouses extended to Cathedral street, the present site of the Rennert Hotel. Benjamin I. Cohen, it is said, was the first citizen of Baltimore to introduce gas in his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin I. Cohen played a prominent part in the social life of Baltimore. For the descendants of Baltimoreans of their day, the account of a fancy dress ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin I. Cohen makes interesting reading indeed.[65]

Benjamin I. Cohen was a man of many interests and accomplishments. He is reputed to have been a charming violinist, and a botanist and horticulturist. Scharf notes that he was the chairman of a meeting held on November 13, 1832, for the purpose of organizing a horticultural society.[66] From 1825 to 1845 he was an officer of the German Society of Maryland, probably the oldest benevolent organization in Maryland.[67]

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[64] *Ibid.*, p. 19.

[65] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XIV (1919), pp. 348-358.

Both Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen are buried in the family cemetery on West Saratoga street.

12. David I. Cohen.

Born April 30, 1800, at Richmond. Died July 4, 1847, at Baltimore. Seventh son and eighth child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Married Harriett (Rahmah) Cohen, who was born November 9, 1801, and died July 27, 1889. Issue: Mendes Cohen (60), Catherine Myers (61), Miriam Cohen (62), Margaret Cohen (63), Bertha Cohen (64), Jacob I. Cohen (65), and Rebecca Jackson (66).

David I. Cohen was a member of the banking firm of Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and Brothers. He was also one of the seven persons who, on January 29, 1844, founded the (second) Baltimore Stock Board, which became the Baltimore Stock Exchange.[68] He was a member of the Committee on Rules and Regulation at the organization meeting.[69] It is interesting to note in connection with the rules and regulation formulated by David I. Cohen's committee that one rule specified that "the fine for non-attendance at the calling of the roll shall be 25 cents, unless . . . absent on religious attendance, their office being closed for the day,"[70] a provision adopted out of regard for the Cohen family whose Sabbath and holidays did not coincide with those of the other members. At the semi-annual election of the Board held August 12, 1845, David I. Cohen was elected vice-president.

David I. Cohen married Harriett Cohen, of Swansea, Wales. Husband and wife are buried in the family cemetery on West Saratoga street.

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[66] Scharf, *op. cit.*, p. 465.

[67] *The Sun*, Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1911.

[68] Nicholson, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

[69] *Ibid.*, p. 12.

[70] *Ibid.*, pp. 15 and 16.

13. DR. JOSHUA I. COHEN.

Born August 30, 1801, at Richmond. Died November 4, 1870, at Baltimore. Eighth son and ninth child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Unmarried.

Joshua I. Cohen was a distinguished figure. Graduating as a physician from the University of Maryland in 1823, he became one of the earliest aurists in this country; indeed, he may have been the first. He was treasurer of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland from 1839-56 and its president from 1857 to '58, professor of geology and mineralogy in the academic department of the University of Maryland, a member of the American Philosophical Society,[71] a charter member of the Maryland Historical Society,[72] and a member of the Anacreontic Society.[73] He was a founder and vice-president of the Hebrew Hospital.[74] He published a monograph entitled "Post-Mortem Appearances in a Case of Deafness"[75] and a catalogue of his collection of autographs and currency of colonial times.[76] He collected a large and valuable library of Hebrew books, which were catalogued some years ago by Dr. Cyrus Adler.[77] This library was presented in 1915 by Miss Bertha Cohen (64) and her nieces Mrs. A. B. Johnson (71), Mrs. D. Grigsby Long (72) and Mrs. Isaac Coale (73) to the library of Dropsie College, Philadelphia. Joshua I. Cohen was a lover of music, and is mentioned as an amateur player.[78]

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[71] *Jewish Encyclopedia*, IV, p. 145; *s. v. Cohen.*

[72] *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XIV (1919), p. 14.

[73] "Diary of Robert Gilmor," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XVII (1922), p. 244.

[74] *Jewish Exponent*, Philadelphia, July 4, 1890. The clipping which is the source of this information was lent by Professor Hollander to Professor Blondheim.

[75] Friedenwald, Dr. Harry, "Early History of Ophthalmology and Otology in Baltimore," *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, Aug.-Sept., 1897.

[76] *Jewish Exponent*, Philadelphia, July 4, 1890, *op. cit.*

[77] Cyrus Adler, *Catalogue of a Hebrew Library, being the collection, with a few additions, of the late Joshua I. Cohen, M. D., of Baltimore, now in the Possession of Mrs. Harriett Cohen* (12), privately printed, Baltimore, 1887.

[78] "Diary of Robert Gilmor," *op. cit.*, p. 244.

He also participated in the work which resulted in the removal of Jewish disabilities in Maryland. His fairness of mind during the struggle is well illustrated by the letter[79] which he wrote (February 2, 1819) to Mordecai M. Noah. In this letter he refuted Noah's statement in the *National Advocate* that the defeat of a recent "Jew Bill" had resulted from opposition to it on the part of the Catholics of Maryland. It was at Dr. Cohen's suggestion that John P. Kennedy and others inaugurated the legislation leading to the removal in 1847 of the discrimination against the Jews in the laws of evidence, and that, later, the Maryland Constitutional Conventions of 1850 and 1867 were asked to eliminate the test act entirely.[80]

Dr. Cohen was buried in the family cemetery at Baltimore.

14. Edward I. Cohen.

Born November 19, 1802, at Richmond. Died July 23, 1803, at Richmond. Ninth son and tenth child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen.

15. Maj. David Myers Cohen.

Born December 7, 1826, at Norfolk. Died May 28, 1891, at New York. Eldest child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Married December 5, 1875, in New York, Matilda Stern, who was born April 3, 1845, at Duesseldorf, Germany, and died February 3, 1910. Issue: Lillie Lewis (23).

David M. Cohen was a major in the United States Marine Corps.

16. Dr. Henry M. Cohen.

Born April 17, 1828, at Norfolk. Died October 6, 1888, at New York. Second son and child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Unmarried.

Henry M. Cohen was a physician of ability. He retired from active practice a number of years prior to his death. He was one of the committee of natives of Virginia who were invited to take part on July 2, 1858, in the procession accompanying the removal of the remains of President Monroe from New York to Richmond. On January 1, 1876, he was made Superintending, Recording and Testamentary Certificate Clerk in the Surrogate's Office in New York.

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[79] A copy of the letter is in the possession of Miss Eleanor S. Cohen (57).

[80] *Jewish Encyclopedia*, viii, p. 361, art. *Maryland*.

17. Eliza M. Cohen.

Born September 13, 1829, at Norfolk. Died March 28, 1904, at New York. Eldest daughter and third child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Unmarried.

18. Virginia Cohen.

Born April 22, 1831, at Norfolk. Died June 23, 1834, at Baltimore. Second daughter and fourth child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

19. Arthur M. Cohen.

Born May 13, 1833, at Baltimore. Died January 3, 1885. Third son and fifth child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Unmarried.

Arthur M. Cohen lived for many years in Montreal, Canada, where he was an officer of the Bank of Montreal. Only after his death it became known to his family that he had become a British subject.

20. Charles Cohen.

Born February 24, 1835, at Baltimore. Died August 18, 1836. Fourth son and sixth child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Buried in the family cemetery at Baltimore.

21. Alfred M. Cohen.

Born January 14, 1837, at Baltimore. Died September 20, 1858, at Mobile, Ala. Fifth son and seventh child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Unmarried. Buried at Mobile, Ala.

22. Adeline M. Stern.

Born May 25, 1839, at Norfolk. Died March 28, 1889. Third daughter and eighth child of Philip I. and Augusta

Cohen. Married January 10, 1872, David Stern of New York [brother of Matilda Stern, who married Major David M. Cohen (15)], who was born September 30, 1842, at Duesseldorf, Germany. Issue: Jacob Edgar Stern (24), Philip Alfred Stern (25), August M. MacMannus (25), and Maud Elise Webber (27).

23. Lillie Lewis.

Born June 23, 1879, at New York. Only child of David M. and Matilda Cohen. Married February 1, 1910, Frederick Lewis, who was born January 1, 1879, at Vienna. No issue.

24. Jacob Edgar Stern.

Born November 4, 1872. Eldest child of Adeline M. and David Stern. Married December 11, 1907, at Waterbury, Conn., Lilabell Damon, who was born December 25, 1876, at Meriden, Conn. No issue.

25. Philip Alfred Stern.

Born May 11, 1874. Died December 29, 1898. Second son and child of Adeline M. and David Stern. Unmarried. He was a civil engineer, a graduate of the City College of New York.

26. Augusta Myers MacMannus.

Born February 27, 1877. Elder daughter and third child of Adeline M. and David Stern. Married October 16, 1901, in New York, Edward Davenport MacMannus, who was born September 20, 1865, at New York, and died March 19, 1917, at New York. No issue.

27. Maud Elise Webber.

Born February 25, 1880. Younger daughter and fourth child of Adeline M. and David Stern. Married June 3, 1903, in New York, William Webber, who was born April 29, 1880, in New York. No issue.

28. Israel Cohen.

Born September 12, 1820. Died June 3, 1875. Eldest child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Married October 3, 1850, Cecilia Eliza Levy, who was born October 3, 1830, at Charleston, S. C., and died November 14, 1916, at Baltimore, Md. Issue: Benjamin I. Cohen (53), Maria Cohen (54), Kitty Cohen (55), Georgie Cohen (56), Eleanor Septima Cohen (57), Joshua I. Cohen, Jr. (58), and Anna Maria Minis (59).

A bachelor of arts of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated with many honors and prizes, Israel, or "Iz," as he was known to his friends, Cohen entered the banking house of his father, with whom he was associated for many years under the firm name of Benjamin I. Cohen and Son. After his father's death, he continued the business under his own name.

The records of the (second) Stock Board, of which Israel Cohen was also a founder, contain many references to his activity in its affairs. He was appointed May 23, 1864, a member of the committee to which was entrusted the property at 45 E. Fayette street which had recently been bought by the Board. At a dinner given June 22, 1865, in its new headquarters at the above-mentioned address, Israel Cohen read a sketch entitled "The Formation and Progress of the Board." The Board liked the sketch so well that it ordered the sketch printed. It is a chronological table of events, with comments, occasionally humorous. In 1866, he was elected president of the Society of Members of the Baltimore Stock Board for Mutual Relief, a beneficial society.[80a]

Israel Cohen first proposed the erection of the Academy of Music. The idea resulted from an incident which occurred at a performance at the Concordia, to which Israel Cohen and his wife had gone in the company of the French consul and his wife. In the midst of the performance there was a cry of "fire." Mrs. Cohen remarked that "it's a shame there should be no place in Baltimore" like the Academy of Music in Philadelphia "where a woman can sit in safety and listen to music."[81] He acted as secretary of the meeting held March 22, 1873, for the purpose of founding the Academy of Music.[82] He raised most of the money for the theatre. His statement that it would be his monument was borne out by the fact that his death took place five months after the theater was completed.[83]

[80a] Nicholson, *op. cit.*, pp. 11, 41, 42, 44, 46 and 47.

Israel Cohen married Cecilia Eliza Levy, second daughter and third child of David C. and Anna Maria Levy, in Philadelphia, October 3, 1850. The Levys had formerly resided in Charleston, S. C., where Cecilia was born. A friend paid this tribute to her:

> ". . . An invalid for almost a quarter of a century, she bore her suffering and infirmity with patience, resignation and fortitude; she did not succumb, but steadfastly pursued her activities and interests of mind, of heart and of hand. Her wide reading kept her clear and cultured mind awake and elastic and her conversation brilliant and fascinating. Her interests in all humanity, but especially in her suffering Jewish brethren, were unflagging even to the last hours of consciousness . . .
>
> ". . . Her classic features, the thin nose, the beauteous lips, the soulful eyes, the silver hair brought to mind the well-known picture of Whistler's mother, save that the latter had less of beauty and charm. . . ."[84]

Of Israel Cohen it is said that he would sacrifice every personal consideration in the pursuit of the happiness of others. He was ready in counsel and gentle and tender in judgment. His heart responded to the suffering and his hand to the needy.

Israel and Cecilia E. Cohen are buried in the Saratoga street cemetery.

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[81] "Cohen-Etting Papers" in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York.

[82] Scharf, *op. cit.*, p. 677.

[83] "Cohen-Etting Papers," *op. cit.*

[84] Harry Friedenwald, "Cecilia E. Cohen," *Jewish Comment*, Baltimore, November 24, 1916, p. 156.

29. Solomon Etting Cohen.

Born February 16, 1822. Died December 17, 1878, at Philadelphia. Second son and child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Married August 30, 1842, Anna Maria Denny, who was born November 25, 18—. Issue: Solomon Etting Cohen (39), Benjamin D. Cohen (40), George Cohen (41), Anna Maria Van Meeden (42), and Herbert Cohen (43).

30. John Jacob Cohen.

Born February 9, 1823. Died May 10, 1825. Third son and child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen.

31. Benjamin Cohen.

Born November 4, 1824. Died December 9, 1824. Fourth son and child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen.

32. Rachel Etting Cohen.

Born October 14, 1825. Died September 28, 1913. Eldest daughter and fifth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Unmarried.

Rachel Etting Cohen was well-known in musical circles in Baltimore. She was one of the founders of the Oratorio Society and the Philharmonic Society. She was a close friend of Louis Moreau Gottschalk and Theodor Hablemann and other famous musicians of her day. She was ever ready to assist young musicians. She was esteemed as an accompanist.[85]

It is related of her that, when she was about eight years old, on one occasion when Ole Bull, who was visiting her father, dropped his handkerchief while playing, she picked it up, and begged him to permit her to keep it. Her request was granted. The following day she cut the kerchief in "four divides," and gave one piece to each of her three young musical friends. The next time Ole Bull returned, he heard of her act, and gave her a handkerchief marked "O. B." This handkerchief has been deposited with the Maryland Historical Society.

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[85] E. S. C., "Rachel Etting Cohen," *Jewish Comment*, Baltimore, October 30, 1913.

Rachel Etting Cohen was buried in the family cemetery.

33. JUDITH I. COHEN.

Born November 20, 1827. Died August 25, 1829. Second daughter and sixth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen.

34. MARIA LOPEZ.

Born August 18, 1830. Died September 14, 1905. Third daughter and seventh child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Married October 4, 1854, John Hinton Lopez (eldest child of David and Catherine Lopez), who was born February 8, 1833, at Charleston, S. C., and died May 23, 1884 at Charleston, S. C. Issue: Israel Lopez (44), Kate Lopez (45), David Lopez (46), John Hinton Lopez, Jr. (47), and Edward Lopez (48).

35. KATE FRANCES COHEN.

Born February 25, 1832. Died May 18, 1890. Fourth daughter and eighth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in the family cemetery, Baltimore.

36. GEORGIANA COHEN.

Born February 1, 1834. Died December 19, 1905. Fifth daughter and ninth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in the family cemetery, Baltimore.

37. EDWARD COHEN.

Born November 15, 1835. Died January 18, 1888, at Richmond. Fifth son and tenth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Married December 6, 1865, Caroline Myers, who was born December 5, 1844. No issue.

At sixteen years of age, Edward Cohen entered the commission house of Samuel Etting, his maternal uncle. Later he became associated with the brokerage house of his brother Israel Cohen.[86] On February 21, 1860, he was elected Fourth Sergeant of Company F of the Maryland Guard Battalion, which was organized to aid civil officers in the enforcement of law during unrest in the city.[87] On June 11, 1860, he was chosen First Sergeant of Company G of the same organization.[88] When the Civil War broke out, in spite of the fact that he had begun business on his own account in Baltimore, he left this city to cast in his lot with the Confederacy.[89] Ill health prevented him at first from joining the Confederate Army. For a while he was engaged in government work in South Carolina and in the Medical Purveyor's office in Richmond. Later he became a lieutenant in the Third Battalion of Virginia Infantry in General Joseph E. Johnston's army. He served in the field from 1864 to 1865.[90] At the end of the war he found himself penniless, but immediately began business in Richmond as a stockbroker.[91] In March, 1867, he was instrumental in establishing the Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank, of which he became cashier.[92] He held this position for many years. Later he became president of the City Bank of Richmond, which position he held until the time of his death.[93]

The following tribute, dated on the day following the death of Edward Cohen, eloquently expresses the esteem in which he was held in Richmond.

"Richmond, Va., Jan'y 19th, 1888.

"On the assembly of the Stock Board today the death of

Mr. Edward Cohen,

was announced, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted, and the Board adjourned until Saturday the 21st, and the Secretary was instructed to have these proceedings printed so as to notify all correspondents of the death of Mr. Cohen, and explain the absence of the usual reports:

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[86] Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, pp. 202-203.

[87] Maryland Guard Battalion, 1860-1861, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VI (1911), p. 119.

[88] *Ibid.*, p. 121.

[89] Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, pp. 202-203.

[90] *Ibid.*, p. 188.

[91] *Ibid.*, pp. 202-203.

[92] *Ibid.*, p. 197.

[93] *Ibid.*, p. 203.

"We record with sincere and profound sorrow the death of Mr. Edward Cohen. He was a just, upright man, and thoroughbred gentleman; unflinchingly faithful to his trusts, ready to do and endure whatever his conceptions of duty required of him: vigilant, prudent, sagacious, earnest, and unsparing of his energies of mind and body in protecting and advancing the interests of those who looked to him. His daily life and his sacrifices and services as a private man, as a public-spirited citizen, to his friends, to his community, to our State, and to the South have made him a good name and a memory that will be honorably and affectionately cherished."

At the time of his marriage in December, 1865, to Caroline Myers, only daughter and second child of Samuel Hays and Eliza Kenyon Myers, Edward Cohen was almost unknown in Richmond. In the course of a few years, he became one of its most prominent citizens. He was a man of real public spirit, but was extremely modest. When the Westmoreland Club was organized in 1877, against his protest he was made its president. He was deeply interested in the work of the Fire Department of Richmond, and was always active in its work.[94]

Edward Cohen was actively engaged in matters of Jewish interest. He was secretary of the Beth Shalome Congregation for many years, and even for a longer period was a member of its Board. His name is frequently mentioned in the congregational records.[95] It was through his work that the reservation in the old Franklin Street Cemetery was covered with heavy masonry.[96] He was president of the Hillel Lodge, Number 91, Kesher Shel Barzel, in 1877.

His wife is still living, and resides at present in Washington. She is the author of "Records of the Myers, Hays and Mordecai Families." [97]

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[94] *Ibid.*, p. 203.

[95] *Ibid.*, pp. 58 and 251.

[96] *Ibid.*, p. 203.

[97] See foot note 16.

38. Eliza Emory Cohen.

Born April 18, 1837. Died May 7, 1837. Sixth daughter and eleventh child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen.

39. Solomon Etting Cohen.

Born June 26, 1843. Died August 8, 1847, at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Eldest child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen.

40. Benjamin Denny Cohen.

Born September 13, 1845, at Philadelphia. Died July 23, 1847. Second son and child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen.

41. George Cohen.

Born November 14, 1847, at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Third son and child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen. Issue: Frederick Cohen (49), Ethen Coen (50), and Mary Coen (51). Recent efforts to locate George Cohen and his children have proved futile. No exact information about them is to be obtained. George Cohen, it seems, is dead.

42. Anna Maria Van Meeden.

Born July 27, 1849, at Philadelphia. Died October 3, 1914. Only daughter and fourth child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen. Married (1) March 1876, Benjamin Luther Leland, who was born September, 1846, and died January, 1880; divorced about 1879. Married (2) about 1884 John A. Hall; divorced about 1890. Married (3) March 12, 1898, Claus Van Meeden, who was born October 15, 1851, and died November 3, 1914. Issue (by Benjamin Luther Leland): Barney Leland Meeden (52).

43. Herbert Cohen.

Born March 9, 1851, at Chester, Pa. Died February 7, 1852, at Philadelphia, Pa. Fourth son and fifth child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen.

44. ISRAEL LOPEZ.

Born August 1, 1855. Died November 25, 1858. Eldest child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez.

45. KATE LOPEZ.

Born February 2, 1858. Died December 20, 1858. Only daughter and second child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez.

46. DAVID LOPEZ.

Born November 1860. Died 1872. Second son and third child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez.

47. JOHN HINTON LOPEZ, JR.

Born May 20, 1863. Died November 27, 1881, at Versailles, France. Third son and fourth child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez. Unmarried. Buried at Suresnes, France.

48. EDWARD LOPEZ.

Born June 13, 1871. Fourth son and fifth child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez.

49. FREDERICK COHEN.

Son of George Cohen (41). Probably dead. Had three children. Definite information about him, his children and his sisters (50 and 51) unavailable.

50 AND 51. ETHEL AND MARY COEN.

Daughters of George Cohen (41). Probably dead. Changed name to Coen. Both married.

52. LIEUT. BARNEY LELAND MEEDEN.

Born November 17, 1878. Son of Anna Maria and Benjamin Luther Leland. Married Meta Clara. Assumed stepfather's name, Meeden. Lieutenant, United States Quartermaster Corps, Fort Wm. McKinley, Rizal, Philippine Islands.

53. BENJAMIN I. COHEN.

Born February 21, 1852. Died August 10, 1910, at Victoria, British Columbia. Eldest child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Married May 19, 1881, at Portland, Oregon, Sally Ella Harper, who died May 15, 1920, at Portland, Oregon.

Benjamin I. Cohen was graduated from the Baltimore Law School, was admitted to the Bar of Maryland, and practised law in Baltimore for a time. In 1879 he went to Portland, Oregon, where he practised law and in 1880 entered the employ of Corbitt and Macleay, wholesale grocers and importers, having charge of their insurance department for about five years. Later he practised law again until the Portland Trust Company, of which he was an organizer, was founded on April 22, 1887. He became president of the Portland Trust Company, and held this positon until his death. For a time he acted as statistician and secretary of the Board of Trade.[98]

He married on May 19, 1881, in Portland, Sally Ella Harper, fourth daughter and seventh child of Charles and Eliza Buckles Harper of Shepherdstown, W. Va., a granddaughter of Robert Goodloe Harper, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Mrs. Cohen became a Jewess five years before her marriage. Benjamin I. Cohen provided in his will that, after his wife's death, ten thousand dollars should be given by his estate to the Good Samaritan Hospital of Portland for establishing a room to be known as the Sally Ella Harper Cohen Room.

Benjamin I. Cohen was buried in the family cemetery in Baltimore. In September, 1920, Miss Eleanor S. Cohen gave to the Neighborhood House of Portland a memorial to him. A tablet on which his name is inscribed was erected there.

54. MARIA COHEN.

Born April 25, 1853. Died October 19, 1853. Eldest daughter and second child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

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[98] *The Morning Oregonian*, Portland, Aug. 11, 1910.

55. KITTY COHEN.

Born July 19, 1854. Died January 19, 1856. Second daughter and third child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

56. GEORGIE COHEN.

Born November 14, 1856. Died May 27, 1871. Third daughter and fourth child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

57. ELEANOR SEPTIMA COHEN.

Born February 17, 1858. Fourth daughter and fifth child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Unmarried.

58. JOSHUA I. COHEN, JR.

Born June 25, 1860. Died November 17, 1885, at Los Angeles, Cal. Second son and sixth child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Unmarried. Buried at Los Angeles; memorial stone in family cemetery, Baltimore.

59. ANNA MARIA MINIS.

Born April 11, 1863. Died May 24, 1891, at Savannah, Ga. Fifth daughter and seventh child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Married October 8, 1890, Abram Minis, son of Abraham and Lavinia Florence Minis of Savannah, Ga. Buried in Laurel Grove, Savannah; memorial stone in family cemetery, Baltimore.

60. MENDES COHEN.

Born May 4, 1831. Died August 13, 1915. Eldest child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Married Justina Nathan, who was born November 10, 1839, and died August 25, 1918. Issue: Emily Clara Cohen (67).

Mendes Cohen was educated in private schools.[99] At an early age, a liking for engineering became evident,[100] and he

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[99] *Mendes Cohen* in *Jews of Baltimore* (Baltimore, 1910), p. 149.

[100] *Encyclopedia Americana*, VII, p. 216, art. *Cohen, Mendes*.

"entered the locomotive shops of Ross Winans with a view to preparation for the profession of Civil Engineer." [101] He became an apprentice machinist in the Winans establishment.[102] Because the men working in the Winans plant and the workers in the nearby Baltimore and Ohio organization met constantly, young Mendes Cohen had unusually advantageous opportunities "for acquiring facts and observing details." [103] That he made the most of these opportunities is indicated by the important positions of trust which he held in engineering and railroad work for many years thereafter. In 1851, when twenty years of age, he became assistant to the Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was assigned to work on the Broad Tree Tunnel.[104] Later two tasks of the motive power department —that of studying the adaptation of wood-burning locomotives for burning coal [105] and that of handling traffic on the ten per cent. temporary grade over Kenwood Tunnel—were entrusted to him.[106] In later life he considered himself quite fortunate in having worked with John Elger, who was the mechanical assistant to Jonathan Knight, the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mendes Cohen was assistant superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad (1855-1861); [107] superintendent and president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (1861-1863); [108] superintendent of the Reading and Columbia Railroad (1864-1866); [109] comptroller and assistant to the president of the

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[101] Mendes Cohen, [Presidential] *Address at the Annual Convention at Hygeia Hotel, Fortress Monroe, Va.*, June 8, 1892, *Proceedings of American Society of Civil Engineers*, XXVI (1892), June, p. 535, *et seq.*

[102] Cyrus Adler, "Necrology: Mendes Cohen," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, XXV (1917), pp. 145-147.

[103] Mendes Cohen, *Address, loc. cit.*

[104] Adler, *Necrology, op. cit.*, p. 146.

[105] *Report on Coke and Coal used with Passenger Trains, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road:* by Mendes Cohen, Baltimore, August 29, 1854.

[106] Adler, *Necrology, op. cit.*, p. 146.

[107] *Ibid.; Mendes Cohen* in *Jews of Baltimore, op. cit.*, p. 149; *Encyclopedia Americana, op. cit.*, VII, p. 216.

[108] Adler, *Necrology, op. cit.*, p. 146; *Encyclopedia Americana, op. cit.*, VII, p. 216.

[109] *Mendes Cohen* in *Jews of Baltimore, op. cit.*, p. 149.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. (1868-1871);[110] and president of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (1873-1875).[111] The standard of ethics which he maintained in all of his work is illustrated by his resignation from the presidency of one railroad when figures which he had furnished were altered when presented to the stockholders of the company.[112]

Mendes Cohen was a prominent figure among the civil engineers of this country. His *confrères* honored him in 1891 by electing him president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His presidential address[113] at the convention at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 8, 1892, contains his record of the early engineering history of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from 1827 to the opening of the road to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1853. At various times he served on federal and municipal commissions. He acted as chairman of the Sewerage Commission of Baltimore (1893-1900);[114] as engineer to the municipal commission on car-fenders (1894);[115] and as a member of the board appointed in 1894 by Persident Cleveland to lay out the construction route of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.[116]

Mendes Cohen was for many years an active and honored member of the Maryland Historical Society. He acted as its corresponding secretary from 1882 to 1904 and as its president from 1904 to 1913. As a member and chairman of its library committee he rendered many valuable services.[117] It was through his initiative that the Society came into possession in 1887 of the Calvert Papers.[118] He arranged the deposit of the Carroll Papers with the Society by Harriett Cohen (12), who had received them from Dr. Joshua Cohen (13), who had collected them from members of the Carroll family. He also arranged for the purchase by the Society for the State of Maryland of the replica of the Great Seal of Maryland found by Professor Jacob H. Hollander in the possession of a dealer in London.[119] When Mendes Cohen retired from the presidency of the Society in 1913, the Society ordered his portrait done in oils and hung in the Gallery of the Society.[120]

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[110] Adler, *Necrology, op. cit.*, p. 146; *Mendes Cohen* in *Jews of Baltimore, op. cit.*, p. 149.

[111] *Mendes Cohen* in *Jews of Baltimore, op. cit.*, p. 149.

[112] Adler, *Necrology, op. cit.*, p. 146.

[113] Cf. note 101.

[114] *Mendes Cohen* in *Jews of Baltimore, op. cit.*, p. 149.

[115] Mendes Cohen, *Report on Car-Fenders Suitable for Use on Street Railways*, Baltimore, 1894.

[116] *Mendes Cohen* in *Jews of Baltimore, op. cit.*, p. 149.

[117] Henry Stockbridge, "Memorial of Mendes Cohen," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, x (1915), pp. 387-389.

[118] "Dedication of the H. Irvine Keyser Memorial Building," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, xv (1919), p. 20.

Mendes Cohen was one of the founders of the American Jewish Historical Society. He was a vice-president of that society from 1897 to 1902.

Mendes Cohen was interested in art, music, and intellectual pursuits. He was for many years a member of the Art Commission of Baltimore and a trustee of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore.

Mendes and Justina Cohen were buried in the Saratoga Street Cemetery.

61. CATHERINE MYERS.

Born October 3, 1833. Died August 18, 1888. Eldest daughter and second child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Married Charles D. Myers of London, England, who was born June 12, 1843, and died May 29, 1884. Issue: Miriam Cohen Myers (68). Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

62. MIRIAM COHEN.

Born September 5, 1835. Died March 3, 1894. Second daughter and third child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

63. MARGARET COHEN.

Born February 20, 1837. Died August 3, 1902. Third daughter and fourth child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

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[119] *Md. Hist. Mag.*, x (1915), pp. 189-191.

[120] *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VIII (1913), pp. 97 and 387.

64. BERTHA COHEN.

Born April 12, 1838. Fourth daughter and fifth child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Unmarried.

65. JACOB I. COHEN.

Born November 6, 1841. Died January 22, 1920. Second son and sixth child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Married Ellen Mordecai (daughter of Moses C. and Isabel Mordecai, of Charleston, S. C.), who was born June 25, 1837, and died August 13, 1915. Issue: David I. Cohen (69) and Alan M. Cohen (70). Both Jacob I. and Ellen Cohen are buried in the family cemetery.

Jacob I. Cohen was a well-known lawyer in Baltimore. He is said to have been the best examiner of titles in Baltimore. When asked how he managed to attain his proficiency in spite of the poor condition of his eyesight, he replied that, as he knew where to look for the important items in records, he was able to avoid much unnecessary labor. He was also a member of the Maryland Guard Battalion, 1860-1861.[121]

66. REBECCA JACKSON.

Born September 25, 1844. Died June 13, 1899. Fifth daughter and seventh child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Married Eugene J. Jackson, who was born April 9, 1833, and died December 13, 1883. Issue: Corinne Johnson (71), May Long (72) and Harriett Cohen Coale (73). Eugene J. Jackson was a son of John D. and Louisa Solomon Jackson. The latter was a granddaughter of Haym Solomon.[122] Both Rebecca and Eugene J. Jackson are buried in the Saratoga Street cemetery.

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[121] *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VI (1911), p. 128.

[122] *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, II (1894), p. 6: Joshua Cohen (13) wrote to Jared Sparks a letter dated October 29, 1865, containing the following sentence: "The matter [of Haym Solomon's services to Robert Morris] was brought up to my mind recently by the marriage of a greatgrandson of Mr. Solomon to a niece of mine, one of the young ladies of our household."

67. EMILY CLARA COHEN.

Born August 3, 1866. Died September 18, 1903. Only child of Mendes and Justina Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

68. MIRIAM COHEN MYERS.

Born December 28, 1873. Died September 3, 1900. Only child of Catherine and Charles D. Myers. Unmarried. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

69. DAVID I. COHEN.

Born September 14, 1870. Died June 20, 1871. Elder son and child of Jacob I. and Ellen Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

70. ALAN MORDECAI COHEN.

Born January 21, 1872. Died September 6, 1913. Younger son and child of Jacob I. and Ellen Cohen. Married Emily Johnson of Ithaca, N. Y. Issue: Alan M. Cohen (74). Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

71. CORINNE JOHNSON.

Born February 13, 1866. Eldest daughter and child of Rebecca and Eugene J. Jackson. Married November 25, 1908, Arnold Burgess Johnson, of Massachusetts, who died February 2, 1915.

72. MAY LONG.

Born May 4, 1867. Second daughter and child of Rebecca and Eugene J. Jackson. Married July 16, 1907, David Grigsby Long, of Virginia. Issue: Eugene Jackson Long (76) and Hugh Blair Long (77).

73. HARRIETT COHEN COALE.

Born March 12, 1872. Third daughter and child of Rebecca and Eugene J. Jackson. Married November 16, 1898, Isaac Coale, Jr., who was born June 2, 1861.

74. ALAN M. COHEN.

Born February 2, 1895. Only child of Alan M. and Emily Cohen. Married January 2, 1920, Elizabeth Doris Buda, who was born January 1, 1898. Issue: Alan M. Cohen, Jr. (75).

75. ALAN M. COHEN, JR.

Born August 17, 1920. Only child of Alan M. and Elizabeth Doris Cohen.

76. EUGENE JACKSON LONG.

Born June 29, 1908. Elder son and child of May and David G. Long.

77. HUGH BLAIR LONG.

Born September 27, 1910. Younger son and child of May and David G. Long.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(*Abstracted.*)

November 12, 1923.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

There were over 100 members present.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. William M. Hayden was asked to act in that capacity.

The Corresponding Secretary read a list of the donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library.

The following having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mrs. Francis H. Markell,
Miss Anne Irwin Winchester,
Mr. William Baltzell Burch,
Mrs. Hetty S. Brown,
Mr. Enoch B. Garey,
Mrs. Richard Maynard,
Mr. Henry M. Hyde,
Mr. S. Henry Hamilton,

Mrs. Charles W. Maxson,
Dr. Charles W. Maxson,
Mr. Edward Hammond,
Mr. Charles Butler Alexander,
Mr. Robert F. Hayes, Jr.
Mr. James Cain,
Mr. George Dobbin Brown,
Miss Clara M. Sanders,
Mrs. Henry Edmonds Smith,
Mrs. Cheever Carr,
Dr. James E. Connolly,
Mr. Telfair W. Marriott,
Mr. Edwin Saunders Rodgers.

And those to Associate membership:

Mr. Thomas Willing Balch,
Mr. Millard E. Hudson,
Mr. William Winder Laird,
Mrs. Edward Pitt Harrison.

The President read a report from the Gallery Committee stating that the J. Wilson Leakin Room was ready for inspection, all the articles given by the will having been installed with additional articles given by Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin. The President reported that to install those articles and prepare the room had cost between $500 and $600, and Miss Leakin had paid this amount so that the legacy of $10,000 would not have to be touched for that purpose. The following resolutions were then introduced and on motion duly carried:

Resolved: That the Society desires to express its high appreciation of the interest in its aims, of its late member, Mr. J. Wilson Leakin, as manifested by the remarkable collection of historical articles and the handsome pecuniary legacy provided in his will.

And Resolved: That the Society desires also to express to Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin its grateful acknowledgment of her valuable co-operation in the installation of the articles bequeathed by her brother's will; of her contribution of many interesting items to that collection; and of her most generous gift whereby the attractive improvements and preparations of the Leakin Room have been made entirely without expense to the Society.

And Resolved: That the Corresponding Secretary forward to Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin a copy of those resolutions.

The President stated that Mr. Robert F. Hayes, Jr., who had been with the Society over 20 years had resigned to take up work he hopes to find more profitable. To assist in the Library, Miss Florence Kennedy has been secured temporarily.

The following deaths were reported among our members:

Mrs. Kate A. Stran and Edward M. Vickery.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley presented on behalf of Col. Lamar Hollyday a large key of the ancient Powder House at Pikesville arsenal. He then stated that during the summer, while doing some relief work at Sykesville he learned of the location nearby of the old Episcopal Church, Holy Trinity. No records of this church could be found but he obtained some information of this parish through Mr. Lans Bennett and a Mrs. Marshall, wife of the last Rector of that church. From their statements and a pamphlet they gave him, he had prepared a paper giving much interesting information. This paper he read and presented to the Society, accompanied by two pencil sketches of the church, drawn by Mrs. Marshall. The President expressed the appreciation of the Society to Dr. Berkley for the paper and to Col. Hollyday for the key.

The President invited the Society, at the close of the meeting, to view the J. Wilson Leakin Room and the other memorial rooms.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Carolina Virginia Davison who gave an interesting and valuable talk, illustrated by lantern slides taken from rare prints, of "Old Baltimore." At the conclusion the President expressed the thanks and indebtedness of the Society to Miss Davison.

December 10, 1923.—The regular meeting of this Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The corresponding Secretary read a list of the donations to the Gallery, cabinet and Library. He called attention to a gift made at the last meeting by Mrs. Frank G. Evans. This was a copy of the Medical and Chirurgical Review, 1794-1795, with the signature of Alexander Warfield of Peggy Stewart fame; also two manuscript volumes which were account books of Dr. Gustavus Warfield. He then presented on behalf of Mr. Wall, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, a photostat of a broadside, the original of which was printed by Thomas Reading, Annapolis, 1700, and believed to be the earliest specimen of printing in Maryland. The original is now in the New York Historical Society. Mr. Dielman then presented a photostat of an original manuscript poem written by Francis Scott Key and entitled: "On a Young Lady going into a Shower Bath."

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mr. Richard Constable Bernard
Miss Lena Chew Van Bibber
Miss Laura J. Cairnes
Mr. Henry Fletcher Powell
Mr. James Kemp Harwood
Col. Joseph L. Wickes

and to Associate membership:

Mrs. C. P. Lesh.

Dr. A. K. Bond gave a very interesting account of Franklintown. He also exhibited an architect's chart or plan for the development of historic Franklin place. Judge Dawkins then moved that the thanks of the Society be given Dr. Bond for his talk, and that his papers be referred to the Park Board of Baltimore. This motion was seconded by Mr. Thom and duly carried.

Judge Trippe gave a highly descriptive account of the first steamboat in Maryland and of the visits of Fulton to Edmund Trippe of Todd's Point.

January 14, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Louis H. Dielman served in that capacity.

Mr. Dielman on behalf of the Lord Baltimore Press presented to this Society an edition de luxe of Mr. Wroth's, A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland. The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Nathan Billstein and to the Lord Baltimore Press for the handsome gift.

The President on behalf of Mrs. George A. Pearre, presented a certificate of membership in the order of the Cincinnati, issued to Joseph Sim Smith, over the signatures of George Washington as President General and Henry Knox as Secretary. The very early date of the certificate gives it unusual value.

The following persons previously nominated were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mr. George Forbes
Mr. C. John Beeuwkes
Mr. Henry P. Hopkins
Mrs. Robert A. Meyer
Mr. Charles W. Sloan
Dr. John McF. Bergland
Mr. Carlyle Barton
Mr. Herman H. Duker
Mrs. James Bruce
Miss Ann E. H. Boyle
Mrs. Grace Norris Gorman
Mr. Julius Mintz
Mr. Charles H. Classen
Mrs. John McF. Bergland
Rev. Harold N. Arrowsmith
Mr. E. Asbury Davis

and to Associate membership:

Mr. Legh Wilber Reid.

The following deaths were reported among our members:

Mrs. George Leiper Carey
Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott
Mrs. James D. Iglehart
Mrs. Cecelia Covington Thompson
Miss Elizabeth Norris
Mr. Edward Ingle
Mr. Charles W. Nash

General Clinton Riggs spoke of a matter which had been brought to the attention of the Society several times before, namely, the proposition to set aside Fort McHenry as a National Park. He stated that he had the assurance of the City Council that a bill would be passed approving it and that Societies in a number of States had passed similar resolutions endorsing the matter. Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky then offered the following resolution:

"*Whereas* a new Bill (H. R. 5261) has been introduced into the Congress of the United States by Hon. J. Charles Linthicum, the object of which is to set aside Fort McHenry in perpetuity as a military reservation, National Park and Memorial, to be under the care of the Secretary of War.

And Whereas this Society learns with the greatest pleasure, interest and hope that this spot, hallowed on the altar of patriotism, is at last to be cared for and preserved as it deserves.

And Therefore be it Resolved by the Maryland Historical Society, in confirmation of its previous action on this subject, that the said Bill be heartily approved and that this Society earnestly and sincerely petitions the Congress to pass said bill without delay."

The resolution was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

The President stated that nominations for officers of the Society and members of the several Committees should be made from the floor or within ten days after this meeting, in writing, and signed by five members. The following nominations were made, to stand for election at the next meeting:

President.

W. HALL HARRIS.

Vice-Presidents.

VAN LEAR BLACK. HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.
DECOURCY W. THOM.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. APPLETON WILSON.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

Treasurer.

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

Clinton L. Riggs, *Chairman.*
Jesse N. Bowen.
G. Corner Fenhagen.
William H. Greenway.
William M. Hayden.
William C. Page.

Committee on the Gallery.

Howard Sill, *Chairman.*
Thomas C. Corner.
George F. Randolph.
Lawrence Hall Fowler.
John M. Dennis.

Committee on the Library.

Louis H. Dielman, *Chairman.*
Walter I. Dawkins.
Richard M. Duvall.
Swepson Earle.
John H. Latané.
Edward B. Mathews.
J. Hall Pleasants, Jr.

Committee on Finance.

William G. Baker, Jr., *Chairman.*
Van Lear Black.
Howard Bruce.

Committee on Publications.

Samuel K. Dennis, *Chairman.*
Bernard C. Steiner.
John M. Vincent.

Committee on Membership.

Charles McHenry Howard, *Chairman.*
George A. Colston.
George Arnold Frick.
James D. Iglehart.
Isaac T. Norris.
Francis E. Waters.
George Weems Williams.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

J. Hall Pleasants, Jr., *Chairman.*
Henry J. Berkley.
Francis B. Culver.
William J. McClellan.
William B. Marye.
Thomas E. Sears.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

James McC. Trippe, *Chairman.*
George Cator.
John L. Sanford.

The President introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Henry J. Berkley, who read an exceedingly interesting paper entitled: "Extinct River Towns of the Cheasapeake Bay Region: Londontown." He also spoke on the subject of the so-called "English Bricks." He exhibited two of these bricks, one from the Anthony Stewart House and one from the White Marsh Church. It is clear Dr. Berkley said that they are made of material dug in the vicinity. In conclusion he stated that he thought that few, if any, bricks were imported and that they were called "English Bricks" because of the size and shape of the mould. Judge Trippe moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to Dr. Berkley for his invaluable paper.

February 11, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of the donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library was read.

The President presented on behalf of Mr. Charles H. Holtzman, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, an original Import and Export Bond for a bale of linen. It was executed November 13, 1795 by John Stark, Jr. and Nicholas Ruxton Moore. The President also presented on behalf of Mr. Howard Sill the original words and music of the Anacreontic Song, printed by Longman & Broderip, London, 178–.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

H. Marcus Denison
Mrs. C. Hammond Cromwell
Dr. William A. Fisher
J. Bannister Hall
Mrs. J. Bannister Hall
Sumner A. Parker
Stuart S. Janney
William Wirt Leonard
John T. Staub
J. E. Uhler
Mrs. Rufus N. Gibbs
Tilghman G. Pitts
Mrs. Daniel C. Ammidon

and those to Associate membership were:

Mrs. Emily R. Applegate
William Power Wilson

The death of Albert Phenis was reported from among our members.

The President then introduced Miss Elizabeth Hawkins Williams, who presented a pair of coral ear-rings given by

Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte to Miss Rebecca Dalrymple Williams when the latter was a little girl. Madame Bonaparte wrote on the card that accompanied the gift: "For the little girl whom I have always admired so much." The President expressed the thanks of the Society to Miss Williams for her gift.

There being no further business the meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

February 11, 1924.—The Annual Meeting was called to order with the President in the chair.

The President announced that no contests existed, no additional nominations having been made to those presented at the January meeting, therefore on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried the Secretary cast the ballot, as printed, whereupon the persons nominated at the January meeting were declared to be unanimously elected for the ensuing year. (see pages 82, 83).

The President and the Acting Corresponding Secretary read the various reports of the Committees, as follows, and ordered that they be filed:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THE COUNCIL

The ordinary business of the Society has been conducted during the past year efficiently and satisfactorily through the loyal cooperation of its operating force under the invaluable direction of the Corresponding Secretary, who has given to it almost daily attendance and has handled an increasing correspondence, covering a wide field, with skill and knowledge and incidently with some pecuniary return since his introduction of a moderate charge for genealogical research. The thanks of the Society are tendered to him and to those who have worked under his direction.

In the Autumn Mr. Robert F. Hayes, Junior, who has been for twenty years in the service of the Society, latterly as Acting Assistant Librarian, carried out a long cherished wish to engage in business on his own account and presented his resignation, which was accepted and the Office Staff rearranged, Mr. Charles Fickus being promoted and a Librarian Assistant employed. These changes were effected without increase in amount of total pay roll, but the Council again directs attention to the continuing inadequacy of compensation to which the Society is limited by lack of adequate means.

The Report of the Treasurer shows that for the first time in many years he has been enabled to close his accounts without increasing the already heavy burden of debt. This has been rendered possible by the closest economy, by practically no allowances to the Library and Publication Committees, by a small increase in income from investments and by contributions from the Trustees of the Athenaeum to the General Funds.

The Trustees of the Athenaeum were enabled to render this saving assistance by the receipt of increased rental for the Society's old building. It will be remembered that the Governor arranged to increase the rental of that property from eight thousand to ninety-nine hundred dollars per annum, upon its being demonstrated to him that the State of Maryland was occupying the property of an institution of learning, which itself rendered the State direct and valuable unremunerated assistance, without paying a rental which afforded the institution an adequate net return, after meeting the heavy burdens of maintenance, janitor service, heating and above all State and City taxes.

In the new lease, however, there was unavoidably included an option to the State to purchase the Athenaeum property for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This option, it was anticipated with some confidence, would be taken up by the State at the present Session of the General Assembly and no effort has been spared to secure such action,—thus far, the

Council regrets to report, without definite seccess, although it is still hoped the object may be attained. Should no favorable action be taken by the sitting Legislature, none can be had before 1927, and the lease will expire in 1929.

Unremitting have been the efforts of a Special Committee constituted after patient investigation and consultation, to devise some practicable means of increasing the Endowment Fund, but discouragement results from the lack of interst manifested within the Society itself in a matter so vital to its interests.

The Council is constrained to reiterate it warning that without the hearty cooperation of its membership, it not only cannot go forward but must continue in peril of going backward. The first retrograde step being, perhaps, the suspension of the magazine, which while at the time, one of its most important undertakings, entails an annual expenditure of not less than sixteen hundred dollars.

The Council would fail of its duty did it not lay these matters frankly and fully before the membership.

In the budget for each of the next three years the Governor has included appropriation of five thousand dollars for publication and one thousand dollars for preservation of State Archives. This will enable the Society, as the representatives of the State, both to save from destruction many valuable archives otherwise doomed, and to continue the publication of a series unsurpassed by those of any other State, although produced, it is believed, at much lower cost, and wholly without pecuniary reward to this Society.

The Committee on Addresses has secured the presentation of a number of interesting and valuable papers to the monthly meetings, the attendance of which has been about fifty, which is not largely representative from an Active Membership of about one thousand. At the meeting in October the excellence of Miss Davison's paper coupled with the attractive illustrations (many from our own collection) doubled the average attendance.

The Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore was the guest of this Society at a meeting on April 27th, 1923, at which the former presented to successful contestants, prizes awarded by it in an "Essay Contest" among students of the High Schools of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The indefatigable labors, and in some instances the generosity as well, of members of the Library and Publication Committees, have greatly enriched the collections of the Society, rendering them more than ever unusual and increasingly valuable.

There have been notable additions to the Gallery, among which are the Peale portraits presented by William Power Wilson and the West portrait of Reverdy Johnson. To the skill and labors of the Gallery Committee the Society is indebted for the striking improvement in the contents and arrargement of the Gallery, and, with the generous assistance of Miss Leakin, for the handsome effect of the Leakin Room.

To the many friends of the Society, both within and without its membership, and whether individuals or sister organizations, to whom it is indebted for numerous valuable and interesting contributions to its several collections, are extended the most sincere thanks, not for the gifts alone, but as well for the continuing interest in the welfare of the Society which they manifest.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Hall Harris,
President for the Council.

Report of the Treasurer.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1923		$1,953 13

Receipts.

Current Dues	$4,725 00	
Dues from Prior Years	235 00	
Magazine Sales, Subscriptions, etc	110 40	
Diploma Sales	42 00	

Publication Committee	31 30	
Income of Peabody Fund	863 00	
Income other than Peabody Fund	1,322 60	
Income from Confederate Relics Fund	78 25	
War Records Commission for Rent	1,000 00	
C. L. Riggs, Chairman (old Building)	1,500 00	
Telephone	29 56	
Interest on Bank Balances	28 64	
Permanent Endowment Fund (Life Membership of Dr. Bernard C. Steiner),	100 00	
Investigation and Research	161 00	
Library Committee Collections	7 05	
Gallery Committee Collections	13 00	
Archives Account for Clerical Work	195 00	
Gift of Miss Susan Leakin (J. Wilson Leakin) Room	510 56	
Rebate Insurance	69 29	
$5,000. B. & O. R. R. Co. 3½% bonds sold	4,874 37	
		$15,896 02
		$16,949 15
Due Archives Account		3 35
		$16,952 50

EXPENDITURES.

General Expenses—Salaries	$5,851 00		
Fuel	1,138 25		
Insurance	192 00		
Miscellaneous	1,608 26		
		$8,789 51	
Leakin Room		510 56	
Magazine Accounts Payments		943 53	
Library Committee Payments		342 75	
Gallery Committee Payments		162 25	
Publication Committee Payments		150 00	
Interest on Loan of $20,000., Fidelity		628 00	
Investigation and Research		14 25	
Diploma Account		16 44	
$100. L. L. Bond Purchased		99 67	
$5,000. Southern Rwy 5% bonds purchased		4,809 58	
			$16,466 54
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1923			485 96
			$16,952 50

STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1923		$536 80

RECEIPTS.

From State	$5,943 87	
Miscellaneous	360 31	
Interest on Bank Balances	26 69	
		6,330 87
		$6,867 67

EXPENDITURES.

Lord Baltimore Press	$4,000 00	
Dr. Steiner for Editing	500 00	
Special Repair Fund	262 00	
Miscellaneous	707 60	
Clerical Work	195 00	
		$5,664 62
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1923:		
For Special Repair Fund	$737 98	
For State Archives Gen'l Account	461 72	
Due from Maryland Historical Society	3 35	
		1,203 05
		$6,867 67

CAMPAIGN ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1923	522 22
Pledges Paid during 1923	1,007 68
Balance Dec. 31st, 1923	$1,529 90

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ATHENAEUM.

Dr.

By Cash, Fidelity Trust Co., Feb. 1st, 1923	$1,367 48
" Rent, Bureau of Labor and Statistics	3,000 00
" Rent, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	7,533 36
" Interest on Deposits	30 04
" Hyram Muskin for repairs to broken railing	82 50

Cr.

To Fuel, Cumberland Coal Co.	$ 736 93
" Janitor Service	1,500 00

To National Window Cleaning Co..............	$ 140 00	
“ Removing Ashes, Foreman, Dicus & Harrison..	44 00	
“ Plumbing Repairs, Bowman & Frederick......	29 90	
“ Repairs to furnace, Barnes..................	64 50	
“ Carpenter Repairs, Harn....................	96 66	
“ Insurance, Cunningham, Coale & Co..........	190 00	
“ Taxes, State and City......................	2,447 87	
“ Repairs to iron railing, Krug................	82 50	
“ Reduction of mortgage loan, Central Savings Bank	1,500 00	
“ Interest on Loan..........................	718 75	
“ Treasurer of Md. Historical Society........	1,500 00	
“ Balance, Cash in Fidelity Trust Co..........	2,962 27	
	$12,013 38	$12,013 38

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The undersigned members of the Finance Committee, Maryland Historical Society, beg to certify that the following securities belonging to the Society, have been counted and are found among the assets of the Maryland Historical Society.

PEABODY FUND.

$5,000. Norfolk & Western Railway Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 4s.
$5,000. Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co. Louisville & Nashville Co.; lateral 4% bonds, 1952.
$5,000. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad First Consolidated 4s, due 1952.
$5,000. Southern Railway 5s, due 1994.
$1,000. U. R. & Electric Co. of Baltimore, First Consolidated 4s, due 1949.
$1,200. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 4% Certificate, due 1925.

PERMANENT OR GENERAL FUND.

Assignment from Robert F. McKim property on East Street, yielding $40.00 ground rent per annum.
$1,000. Baltimore City 4% Engine House Loan.
$4,000. United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore, First Consolidated 4s, due 1949.
$2,000. B. & O. Railway First Mortgage 4s, due 1948.
$600. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 4% Certificate, due 1925.
$1,000. Lexington Railway Co. First Mortgage 5s, due 1949.
$1,000. Shares McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited, par value $1.00 per share.

$2 900. United States Liberty Bonds, Fourth, 4¼s.
$100. " " " " Second 4¼s.
$1,500. " " " " Fourth 4¼s.
$1,000. " " " " Third 4¼s.
$3,000. " " " " Fourth 4¼s.
$2,000. 4½% Treasury Notes, 1927,
$2,000. Dominion of Canada 5½%, due 1929, } D. M. Hite legacy.
$2,000. Southern Railways First 5s,
$3,000. Dominion of Canada 5½s, due 1929. Bought from campaign drive funds 1921.
$100. Fourths, 4¼, 1928. Dr. B. C. Steiner. Life Membership.

CONFEDERATE RELIC FUND.

$900. Fourth 4¼ Liberty Loan Bonds.
10 Shares Baltimore & Ohio Preferred.

P. S. The physical counting of these securities was actually done by Mr. Heyward E. Boyce and Mr. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Wednesday, January 30, 1924, who certify that the above is correct.

(Signed) HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The Committee on Publication respectfully reports that during the year 1923 the usual four quarterly numbers of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* have appeared, ably edited by Mr. Louis H. Dielman. The articles which have been published have a wide range of subjects and treat many periods in the history of the Province and State. The Magazine has furnished important information to students of the history of Maryland, and is of great value in informing the members of the Society as to its activities. The Magazine is, also, of great value to the Library of the Society through its exchanges, a list of which is subjoined (see below p. 94 ff.). The publications of these other Societies and Libraries are not only of great intrinsic value, but would cost several hundred dollars were they paid for at the subscription prices. In addition to these exchanges of periodical publications, from time to time valuable books are received by the Society in exchange for the Magazine.

In the *Archives of Maryland,* Volume 42, has appeared, containing the acts and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland for the years 1740-1744. The volume is larger than usual, inasmuch as it is highly undesirable for purposes of reference to divide a session in any volume. It is our intention in case the hoped for continuance of the appropriation appears in the Legislative budget, to send to the press, this year, copy for volume 43, a continuation of the Journal of the Council of the State from the point where it was carried in Volume 21 of the Archives, which was published some years ago. It is believed that this continuance of the publication of the Journal throughout the period of the Revolution will be of considerable interest to many persons.

We respectfully propose the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the *Magazine* Account be credited with the sum of $150.00 for the cost of printing the annual report of the Society and the list of members, and that the amount be charged to General Expenses; and that it also be credited, in accordance with the deed of gift of the late George Peabody, Esq., and of the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1867, the sum of $431.50, being one-half of the income for the current year from the investments of the Peabody Fund; and that the *Magazine* Account be then closed by appropriate entries in the usual manner.

The receipts and disbursements on the *Magazine* Account, as exhibited to this Committee by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Vol. XVII.	Cost of printing No. 3, Sept., 1922	$ 382 75
	" " " " 4, Dec., 1922	524 75
	Cost of editing	150 00
	Cost of postage and distribution	36 03
		$1,093 53

Receipts.

From sales and subscriptions	$ 110 40	
Debit Balance	983 40	
Against which is to be credited cost of printing Annual Report and List of Members	150 00	
And one-half income from Peabody Fund	431 50	
		$581 50
Debit Balance		$512 03

The bills for printing the *Magazine* in 1923 were not paid until after December 31, 1923, and consequently are not included in this amount.

The expenditure of the annual appropriation of $5,000 for the publication of the Archives, in accordance with the Law passed at the January Session of the General Assembly in 1922, was as follows:

Cr.

Balance on hand, December 31, 1922	$ 536 80
Received from State appropriation in 1923	4,943 87
“ “ Interest on balance in bank	26 69
“ “ Sales of Archives	360 31
	$5,867 67

Dr.

Paid for editing Volume 42	$ 500 00
“ “ printing Volume 42 (pages xxii, 684)	4,000 00
“ “ copying manuscripts	195 00
“ “ binding Archive volumes	617 55
“ “ Sundries, stationery, etc	93 40
	$5,405 95
Credit Balance	$ 461 72
Appropriation drawn but not yet expended	38 87
Balance appropriation	24 07
	$524 66
Balance due printer for Volume 42	475 93
Final Balance	48 73

List of Exchanges.

American Catholic Historical Society.
Arkansas Historical Society.
American Antiquarian Society.
American Historical Review.
American Philosophical Society.
Arkansas Historical Commission.
British Museum.
Bureau of American Ethnology.
Bodleian Library.

Baltimore City Library.
Department of Archives, West Virginia.
Department of Archives and History of Alabama.
Chicago Historical Society.
Connecticut Historical Society.
Cambridge University.
Catholic University of America.
Delaware Historical Society.
Enoch Pratt Free Library.
Essex Institute.
Fauquior Historical Society.
Florida Historical Society.
Friends Historical Society.
F. W. Faxon Company of Boston, Mass.
Grosvenor Public Library.
Georgia Historical Quarterly.
Genealogical Society of Utah.
National Genealogical Society.
Library of University of Michigan.
Harvard College Library.
Historical Society of New Mexico.
Historical Museum of Stockholm, Sweden.
Historical Society of Western Pa.
Indiana State Library.
Indiana University Library.
Iowa State Historical Society.
Johns Hopkins University Press.
Johns Hopkins University.
Journal of American History.
Kentucky State Historical Society.
Kentucky State Library.
Kansas Historical Society.
Library of Congress.
Library of Princeton University.
Louisiana Historical Society.
Loyola College.
Maine Historical Society.
Missouri Historical Society.
Maryland State Normal School.
Massachusetts Historical Society.
Massachusetts State Library.
Michigan Historical Commission.
Maine State Library.
Maryland State Library.
Maryland Land Office.
National Society of D. A. R.
National Museum.
New Hampshire Historical Society.
New Haven Colony Historical Society.
New Jersey Historical Society.
New York Historical Society.
North Carolina Historical Society.
New England Historical and Genealogical Society.
North Carolina State Library.
New Jersey State Library.
New York State Library.
New Hampshire State Iibrary.
Ontario Provincial Archivist.
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.
Peabody Institute Library.
Presbyterian Historical Society.
Political Science Quarterly.
Pennsylvania Historical Society.
Royal Historical Society.
Rhode Island Historical Society.
Royal Colonial Institute.
Smith College Library.
Scottish Historical Society.
Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities.
Society de Geographie.
State Historical Society of Missouri.
South Carolina Historical Society.
Smithsonian Institute.
Tennessee Historical Society.
Texas State Library.
Pennsylvania State Library.
University of Pennsylvania Library.
U. S. Naval Academy.
University of Upsala.
University of Colorado Library.
University of Illinois Library.
University of the South.
Virginia Historical Society.
Vermont Historical Society.

Vermont State Library.
Virginia State Library.
Wisconsin State Historical Society.
Washington University and State Historical Society.
Washington County, Md., Free Library.
William and Mary College Quarterly.
Woodstock College.

The resolution offered by the Committee on Publications was unanimously adopted.

Report of the Library Committee.

The Library Committee has the honor to submit the following brief summary of its activities for the year 1923.

There have been added to the Library:

By donation and exchange, 191 volumes, 66 pamphlets, 5 vols. of bound newspapers, 70 early county papers and 13 broadsides.
By purchase, 5 volumes.

Your Committee has of course been greatly handicapped by having no fund whatever assigned for the purchase of books and manuscripts, but nevertheless, we have diligently searched for and followed up desirable material, some of which has been secured through exchange; but a number of interesting and valuable items have passed out of our reach into the hands of private collectors. Notable among the "lost" items was a large collection of the correspondence and papers of the late Brantz Mayer, and within the past few days, a collection of thirty-seven letters of the Peale family, mainly those of Rembrandt and Titian, was sold at the Anderson Galleries. This collection is said to contain specific information concerning the Lord Baltimore portrait, which was transferred to Charles Willson Peale in exchange for the portraits of certain revolutionary worthies.

Among the more important gifts of the year were:

The Bradley Map of the United States, 1804, from Mrs. Harold Welsh.
The General Indexes of St. Mary's and Anne Arundel Counties, from the Carter Braxton Chapter, D. A. R.
Two ledgers of Dr. Gustavus Warfield, from Mrs. Frank G. Evans.
A large collection of County newspapers, early local almanacs, pamphlets and broadsides, from Francis Neal Parke.

The work on the repair of the State papers is progressing steadily, and sufficient progress has been made to make a convincing exhibit to the Executive, of the wisdom of the appropriation for that purpose. The rent rolls, which have been withdrawn from circulation for about a year, are now in work, and will in a reasonable time be restored to daily use. Some rebinding has been ordered, but only so much as has been absolutely necessary to prevent the utter ruin of books in constant demand.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY

The Report of the Committee on the Gallery for 1923 is as follows:

During the past year the Gallery has been thoroughly renovated, the walls having been painted and all the paintings rehung. Many of them deposited on loan (the Kalbfus Collection and others) have been returned or removed from the Gallery, to make room for subjects more in keeping with the interests of the Society and to relieve the crowded condition formerly so apparent.

Three large paintings, " Marriage Feast at Cana of Galilee," "Adoration of the Shepherds, called " La Norte," and " Madonna di San Sisto,' owned by the Maryland Historical Society, have been loaned to Loyola College for an indefinite period. They are returnable at any time however, and in the meantime are properly cared for and insured against injury or destruction by fire, in the name of the Society.

The room in the southwest corner of the old building was prepared to receive the collection of furniture, paintings, etc. generously bequeathed to the Society by Mr. J. Wilson Leakin. The room was painted, papered and made attractive and the collection installed in place. Also a number of articles donated by Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin. This room is now known as The J. Wilson Leakin Room.

Some of the important donations are as follows:

Three portraits attributed to Rembrandt Peale, of Mr. and Mrs. John McKim, Jr., and Mrs. Timothy. Presented by William Power Wilson.

Portrait of Reverdy Johnson by W. H. West. Presented by Mrs. Charles G. Kerr.

Portraits of Drayton Meade Hite and Mrs. J. M. Hite, Jr.

Crayon portraits of Mr. and Mrs. James Madison Hite. Presented by Drayton Meade Hite.

An interesting collection of black and white wash drawings depicting incidents in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and a number of original photographs of Confederate officers. Presented by Mrs. Frederick M. Colston.

Two collections of etchings and photographs of the silver work by Dr. A. J. Volck. Presented by Mrs. Falkinburg and Mr. L. H. Dielman.

Portrait of Dr. A. J. Volck. Presented by Mrs. Falkinburg.

A collection of lithographs relating to Jefferson Davis and the assasination of President Lincoln. Presented by Mr. H. Oliver Thompson.

Fifty-two re-strikes and medals cut by Edward Stabler, Sr., a number of early military relics and a photograph of Edward Stabler, Sr. Presented by Mrs. Emory H. Miller.

A number of photographs, lithographs and engravings of interesting subjects were presented to the Society by: Miss Amy Prescott Allison, Miss M. Grace Carroll, Mrs. John J. Abel, Mrs. Frank J. Parran, Miss Eleanor S Cohen, Mrs. Alice Lee Jennison, Miss Elizabeth R. Daren, Mr. L. Smith, Dr. Henry J. Berkley, Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, Mr. T. R. Herring, and Mr. C. F. Harrig.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

Your Committee reports no changes during the year in the personnel of its membership.

Copies of material having a genealogical interest have been made, as follows:

Index to the Roman Catholic Cathedral Burial Records, 1793-1874.

Census Lists of Maryland for the year 1776, with Index.

Dr. Charles Carroll's Letter Books (3 vols.)

Book of James Carroll, Esq. (1 vol.).

Records of Dorchester Parish, Dorchester Co., Md. (copied in part).

Some thirty volumes and charts have also been presented to the Society, the most notable being the General Index of Wills of St. Mary's County and of Arundel County, presented by Carter Braxton Chapter, D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS

Your Committee reports and appends a list of papers read before the Society at its monthly meetings:

January 4th, 1923. Dr. George C. Keidel read a paper entitled: "Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen, D. D., First State Superintendent of Education in Maryland."

February 12th, 1923. Judge James McC. Trippe spoke on "Washington coat-of-arms, in glass, in the Selby Abbey, in Selby on the Ouse River, England."

March 8th, 1923. Dr. Henry J. Berkley read a paper on "Colonial Ruins, Architecture and Brick Work."

April 4th, 1923. Dr. Bernard C. Steiner read a paper entitled: "Maryland's Religious History."

May 10th, 1923. Mr. Daniel R. Randall read a paper entitled: "A Lord Baltimore Portrait."

November 8th, 1923. Miss Carolina Virginia Davison gave a talk on "Old Baltimore," illustrated with slides from rare old prints.

On April 27th, by order of the Council, a special meeting of the Society was held, at which meeting, prizes offered by the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore were awarded by it to successful contestants in an Essay Contest in the high schools of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, relating to the "Colonial Period ending July 4th, 1776."

THE SWORD OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

In the Confederate Museum at Richmond, is the sword worn by General Lee at the time of the surrender at Appomattox. The scabbard is black, with gilt ornamentation, and on the blade is the legend "Gen'l. Robert E. Lee from a Marylander" and on the other side "Aide toi, et Dieu t'aidera." The sash and the uniform worn on that day were presented by the ladies of Baltimore. Diligent search has failed to reveal the name of the donor of the sword and information as to this point will be gladly received by the editor of this Magazine.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

* Died, 1923

HONORARY MEMBERS

Clemenceau, Georges (1923) ....Paris, France.
Marsden, R. G. (1902) ....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Bridges, Mrs. Priscilla B. (1910) .. Care Dr. J. R. Bridges, 630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.
Calvert, Charles Exley (1911) ....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.
Hills, Mrs. William Smith (1914) . Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Howard, David Ridgely (1921) ....939 St. Paul St.
Howard, Miss Elizabeth Gray (1916) ..901 St. Paul Street.
Mankin, Miss Olivia (1919) ....The Walbert.
Marburg, Miss Emma (1917) ....19 W. 29th Street.
*Nicholson, Isaac F. (1884) ....Albion Hotel.
Norris, Isaac T. (1865) ....1224 Madison Ave.
Short, Capt. John Saulsbury (1919) 38 E. 25th Street.
Steiner, Bernard C., Ph. D. (1892) ...1631 Eutaw Place.
Librarian ....Loyola College.
Williams, Miss Nellie C. (1917) ....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Alderman, E. A., LL. D. (1893) ....University of Va., University, Va.
Battle, K. P., LL. D. (1893) ....Chapel Hill, N. C.
Bell, Herbert C. (1899) ....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
Bixby, Wm. K. (1907) .... King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Black, J. William, Ph. D. (1898) ....56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
Brooks, William Gray (1895) ....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
Brown, Henry John (1908) ....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
Bruce, Philip A. (1894) ....Norfolk, Va.
Buel, Clarence C. (1887) ....134 E. 67th St., New York.
Cockey, Marston Rogers (1897) ......117 Liberty St., New York.
*De Witt, Francis (1857) ....Ware, Mass.
Earle, George (1892) ....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
Ehrenberg, Richard (1895) ....Rostock, Prussia.
Ford, Worthington C. (1890) ....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Hall, Hubert (1904) ....Public Record Office, London.

Harden, William (1891)..............226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
Hersh, Grier (1897)..................York, Pa.
Lampson, Oliver Locker (1908).... New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
Munroe, James M. (1885)............Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
Nicholson, John P. (1881)..........Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Snowden, Yates (1881)..............University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
Stevenson, John J. (1890)..........215 West End Ave., New York.
Tyler, Lyon G., LL. D. (1886)........Williamsburg, Va.
Winslow, Wm. Copley, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894).................... 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Wood, Henry C. (1902)..............Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Andrews, Charles Lee (1911)........42 Broadway, New York.
Ashburner, Thomas (1917)........ Care Babcock & Wilcox Co., 140 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Balch, Thomas Willing (1923)......1415 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Baltzell, Henry E. (1914)...........Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
Baltzell, Wm. Hewson (1915).......Wellesley, Mass.
Barrett, Norris S. (1920)............260 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell, Alex. H. (1916)............ 3400 Garfield St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Clarence (1920).......... 433 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Benson, Harry L. (1910).............9 E. Hamilton Av., Hamilton.
Bouvier, Mrs. Henrietta J. (1919) 580 Park Av., New York.
Buchanan, Brig. Gen. J. A. (1909)....2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash.,D.C.
Bullitt, William Marshall (1914) 1711 Inter-Southern Bldg, Louisville, Ky.
Butler, Dudley (1922)............ Room 705, 37 W. 39th St., New York City.
Callahan, Griffin C. (1902)........1012 S. 60th St., Phila., Pa.
Calvert, Miss Helen Chapman (1921).Alexandria, Va.
Carpenter, Mrs. H. R. (1920)........6623 Kingsbury Av., St. Louis, Mo.
Claypool, Mrs. W. M. (1922).........Needles, California.
Cole, Dr. George Watson (1922)... H. E. Huntington Library, San Gabriel, Cal.
Covington, Prof. Harry F. (1914)....Princeton, N. J.
Dent, Louis A. (1905)................1717 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.
Dorsey, Vernon M. (1921)...........635 F St., Washington, D. C.
Duval, Henry Rieman (1916)......32 Nassau St., New York.
Flower, John Sebastian (1909)......611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
Foster, Frederick (1921).............84 State St., Boston, Mass.
Gaither, Miss Ida Belle (1921)......518 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gates, Mrs. Florence J. (1920)..... 103 Maryland Av., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Gifford, W. L. R. (1906)............St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
Gobright, Mrs. Francis M. (1917)....Care James Jury, Taylorsville, Ill.
Gordon, Mrs. Burgess Lee (1916)....306 N. 3rd St., Steubenville, Ohio.
Guilday, Rev. Peter, Ph. D. (1915)...Catholic University, Wash., D. C.
Hager, Frank L. (1921)..............204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
Harper, Benjamin Ogle (1920).......Crane Parris & Co., Washington, D.C.
Harrison, Mrs. Edmond Pitts (1923).Grandin Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harrison, Fairfax (1921)............Belvoir, Virginia.
Harvey, Mrs. Wallace P. (1923).....4 E. 88th St., New York.
Henry, Mrs. Effie L. (1917)..........3019 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C
Hobson, Mrs. Effie Sargent (1920)...1505 Main St., Ventura, Cal.
Hoffman, Samuel V. (1910)..........258 Broadway, New York.
Hopkins, Samuel Gover (1911).......6th and Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
Hudson, Millard F. (1923)..........New Berne Apts., Wash., D. C.
Janin, Mrs. Violet Blair (1916)....12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Frederick T. F. (1915).....McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
Kimble, Miss Pearl B. (1921)........325 W. Edison St., Tulsa, Okla.
Kuhn, Miss Florence Calvert (1921).Marmet, W. Va.
Laird, William Winder (1923).......Wilmington, Delaware.
Landis, John J. (1921)..............509 The Highlands, Wash., D. C.
Latimer, James B. (1920)............547 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
Leach, Miss May Atherton (1907)....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Lesh, Mrs. C. P. (1923)........... 3650 Central Av., Indianapolis, Ind.
Libby, Mrs. George F. (1919).........219 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Little, Rev. Francis K. (1916)......Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Littlejohn, Mrs. Malcolm (1916)...Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Lynch, Miss Annie (1923)......... 233 E. 6 South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Lynn, Mrs. Alberta (1922)..........Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio.
McFadden, Chas. (1906).............6401 Overbrook Ave., Pa.
Maddox, Wm. Johnston (1921)......249 Maple Ave., Takoma Pk., Md.
Martin, Mrs. Edwin S. (1905)........New Straitsville, Ohio.
Metcalf, Mrs. Carrie S. (1922)......Smithfield, Pa.
Mohler, Mrs. V. E. (1921)...........St. Albans, W. Va.
Morse, Willard S. (1908)............Seaford, Del.
Moss, Jesse L. (1906)...............Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
Nicklin, Col. Benjamin Patten (1921) Camp Benning, Georgia.
Nicklin, John Bailey Calvert (1920). 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Oursler, Miss Mary C. (1921).......1415 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Owen-Chahoon, Mrs. M. D. (1913).. Care H. L. Henderson, 1420 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
Pierce, Mrs. Winslow S. (1915)......"Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island.
Rayner, William B. (1914)..........2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
Reid, Legh Wilber (1923)...........Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
Rogers, Lt.-Col. Arthur (1920)......1886 E. 97th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Scott, Miss Corinne Lee (1918)......59 E. 56th St., New York City.
Sellman, John Henry (1917)........38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
Serpell, Miss Alethea (1919)......902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
Simms, Harold H. (1921)............352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
Smoot, Lewis Egerton (1921).......2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Speake, A. Howard (1923).........c/o Thomas L. Munson & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.
Spencer, John Thompson (1907)......1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Stevenson, Geo. Urie (1915)........619 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Stewart, Foster (1917)..............4726 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Sutliff, Mrs. S. Dana (1921)........Shippensburg, Pa.
Taylor, Mrs. Harry L. (1920)........"The Kenesaw," Washington, D. C.
Thruston, R. C. Ballard (1917)......Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.
Trippe, Philip Francis (1919)........P. O. Box 661, Youngstown, Ohio.
Tunnelle, Miss Mary B. (1922)......Glen Olden, Pa.
Wallace, Mrs. Thomas Smythe (1923).Cherrydale, Virginia.
Watson, Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie (1920) .... 1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Wilson, Samuel M. (1907)..........Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
Wilson, William Power (1924)......608 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Wood, Wm. W. 3rd (1921)............523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

Abercrombie, Dr. Ronald T. (1916)..18 W. Franklin St.
Albee, Mrs. George (1921)...........Laurel, Md.
Alcock, John L. (1922)..............2742 St. Paul St.
Allison, Miss Amy Prescott (1923)..2211 N. Charles St.
Ames, Joseph S. (1910)..............Charlcote Place, Guilford.
Andrew, Miss Ada M. (1922)........3305 Windsor Hill Rd., Walbrook.
Andrews, C. McLean, Ph. D. (1907)...Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Andrews, Matthew Page (1911)......849 Park Ave.
Appold, Lemuel T. (1902)............Care of Colonial Trust Co.
Armistead, George (1907)............1025 Cathedral St.
Arrowsmith, Rev. Harold N. (1924)..204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford.
Atkinson, Robert A. (1914)..........22 Light St.
Atwood, William O. (1917)..........2809 St. Paul St.

Baer, John P. (1920)................16 Midvale Road, Roland Park.
Baer, Michael S. (1920).............Maryland Casualty Tower.
Baer, William S., M. D. (1919)......4 E. Madison St.
Baily, G. Frank (1908)..............1025 St. Paul St.
Baily, James (1921)..................1430 Park Ave.
Baily, Mrs. James (1922)...........1430 Park Ave.
Baker, J. Henry (1910)..............New Amsterdam Building.

Baker, William G., Jr. (1916)	Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
Baldwin, Charles Gambrill (1920)	Tuscany Apts.
Baldwin, Chas. W., D. D. (1919)	226 W. Lafayette Ave.
Baldwin, Mrs. Fanny Langden (1920)	Tuscany Apts.
Baldwin, Miss Rosa E. (1923)	Cloverdale Road.
Baldwin, Summerfield (1899)	1006 N. Charles St.
Ball, Sara Janet (1918)	De Vere Pl., Ellicott City, Md.
Barclay, Mrs. D. H. (1906)	14 E. Franklin St.
Barrett, Henry C. (1902)	"The Severn."
Barroll, Hope H. (1902)	Chestertown, Md.
Barroll, L. Wethered (1910)	609 Keyser Bldg.
Barroll, Morris Keene (1917)	Chestertown, Md.
Bartlett, J. Kemp (1900)	2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
Barton, Carlyle (1924)	925-28 Equitable Bldg.
Barton, Randolph, Jr. (1915)	207 N. Calvert St.
Baugh, Mrs. Frederick H. (1922)	207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Pk.
*Bayard, Richard H. (1914)	707 Gaither Estate Bldg.
Beacham, Mrs. Harrison T. (1919)	313 Woodlawn Rd., Rd. Pk.
Bealmear, Herman (1916)	1610 W. Lanvale St.
Beatson, J. Herbert (1914)	Fidelity Trust Co.
Beatty, John E. (1921)	B. & O. Building.
Beatty, Mrs. Philip Asfordby (1910)	Phoenix, Md.
Beck, Howard C. (1918)	4001 Bateman Ave.
Beecher, Wm. Gordon (1919)	409 Calvert Bldg.
Bell, Edmund Hayes (1920)	The Rochambeau, Wash., D. C.
Benjamin, Roland (1915)	Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
Bergland, John McF., M. D. (1924)	4 W. Biddle St.
Bergland, Mrs. John McF. (1924)	4 W. Biddle St.
Berkley, Henry J., M. D. (1900)	1305 Park Ave.
Berkley, Mrs. Henry J. (1922)	1305 Park Ave.
Bernard, Richard Constable (1923)	Cambridge Apts.
Berry, Miss Christiana D. (1907)	322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.
Bevan, H. Cromwell (1902)	1317 Park Ave.
Bibbins, Arthur Barneveld	2600 Maryland Ave.
Bibbins, Mrs. A. B	2600 Maryland Ave.
Biddle, Mrs. J. Wilmer (1916)	1009 N. Charles St.
Billstein, Nathan (1898)	Riderwood, Md.
Birckhead, P. Macaulay (1884)	133 Newburg Ave., Catonsville, Md.
Bird, Miss Elizabeth (1922)	Laurel, Md.
Bishop, William R. (1916)	5 E. 27th St.
Bixler, Dr. W. H. H. (1916)	19th & Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.
Black, Harry C., Jr. (1920)	Fidelity Building.
Black, Miss Jessie (1921)	1205 Eutaw Place.
Black, Mrs. Van Lear (1921)	1205 Eutaw Place.
Black, Van Lear (1902)	1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.
Blackford, Eugene (1916)	200-4 Chamber of Commerce.
Blair, Mrs. Joseph (1919)	611 C, Sparrows Point.

Blake, George A. (1893) .... 1212 N. Charles St.
Blakeslee, Mrs. Wilber (1923) ...... 3918 Maine Av.
Bonaparte, Mrs. Ellen Channing (1922) ...... 227 Chancery St., Guilford.
Bond, Dr. A. K. (1922) .... 3104 Walbrook Ave.
Bond, Carroll T. (1916) .... 1125 N. Calvert St.
Bond, Miss Christiana (1919) ...... 1402 Bolton St.
Bond, Duke (1919) .... University Club.
Bond, G. Morris (1907) .... Ruxton, Md.
Bond, Miss Isabella M. (1918) ...... 1402 Bolton St.
Bond, James A. C. (1902) .... Westminster, Md.
Bond, Mrs. W. G. (1919) .... Cockeysville, Md.
Bonsal, Leigh (1902) .... 511 Calvert Building.
Booker, Mrs. William D. (1919) .. c/o Dr. John Booker, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Bordley, Dr. James, Jr. (1914) .... 201 Professional Bldg.
Bosley, Charles B. (1923) .... 16 E. Lexington St.
Boswell, Mrs. T. Steptoe (1923) .... 22 E. Eager St.
Bouchet, Charles J. (1921) .... 206 E. Biddle St.
Boulden, Mrs. Chas. Newton (1916) .. The Homewood Apts.
Bowdoin, Mrs. Wm. Graham (1916) ... 1106 N. Charles St.
Bowdoin, W. Graham, Jr. (1909) ..... 401 Maryland Trust Bldg.
Bowen, Herbert H. (1915) .... 817 Beaumont Ave., Govans.
Bowen, Jesse N. (1916) .... 825 Equitable Building.
Bowie, Clarence K. (1916) .... 3020 N. Calvert St.
Boyce, Fred. G., Jr., (1916) .... 4102 Greenway, Guilford.
Boyce, Heyward E. (1912) .... Drovers National Bank.
Bradford, Samuel Webster (1916) .... Belair, Md.
Bramble, Forrest (1919) .... 207 N. Calvert St.
Branch, Rev. Henry, D. D. (1920) ..... Leesburg, Va., R. F. D. No. 3.
Branham, Mrs. Joseph H. (1919) .... 2200 Eutaw Place.
Brattan, Mrs. J. Y. (1919) .... 1802 St. Paul St.
Brennan, Bernard A. (1919) .... 11 E. Chase St.
Brent, Mrs. Duncan K. (1922) .... Ruxton, Md.
Brent, Mrs. Robert F. (1916) .... The St. Paul Apts.
Brown, Alexander (1902) .... "Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Av.
Brown, George Dobbin (1923) .... Enoch Pratt Free Library.
Brown, Mary Howard (1920) .... Owings Mills, Md.
Brown, J. Burkloe (1923) .... 1519 Munsey Bldg.
Brown, John W. (1890) .... 201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
Brown, W. McCulloh (1919) .... 10 W. Hamilton St.
Brown, Mrs. William T. (1916) ...... Chestertown, Md.
Brown, Rev. Wyatt (1922) .... 4210 Wickford Road.
Browne, Arthur Lee (1913) .... 341 Courtland St.
Browne, Rev. Lewis Beeman (1907) .. St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
Browne, Mary N., M. D. (1919) .... Rochambeau Apts.
Bruce, Mrs. James (1924) .... 1205 N. Calvert St.

Bruce, W. Cabell (1909).............Ruxton, Md.
Bruce, Mrs. Wm. Cabell (1920)......Ruxton, Md.
Brune, H. M. (1902).................841 Calvert Building.
Buchanan, Thomas Gittings (1917)..116 Chamber of Commerce.
Buck, Albert H. (1921)..............Allston Apts.
Buck, Kirkland C. (1921)...........Eutaw Savings Bank.
Buck, Burton Gray (1921)...........231 E. North Ave.
Buckingham, Mrs. William A. (1920). 1918 Eutaw Place.
Buckler, William H. (1923)........Evergreen, North Ave.
Burns, F. Highland (1919)..........7 E. Eager St.
Burton, Paul Gibson (1913).........725 13th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Butler, Irvin E. (1921)..............620 Cator Ave.
Buzby, S. Stockton (1902)...........1214 St. Paul St.

Cain, Mrs. James M. (1922)..........St. John's College, Annapolis.
Cairnes, Miss Laura J. (1923).......4008 Roland Ave.
Candler, Miss Otie Seymour (1923)..Roland Park P. O.
Carey, Charles H. (1919)..........2220 N. Charles St.
*Carey, Mrs. George Leiper (1919)..The Cecil Apts.
Carey, James (1913)................2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, James, Jr. (1917)............838 Park Ave.
Carey, John E. (1893)...............“The Cedars,” Walbrook.
Carr, Mrs. Chever (1923)............2615 Maryland Ave.
Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913).... The Washington Apts.
Carroll, Miss M. Grace (1923)......111 Ridgeway Rd., Roland Pk.
Carter, Miss Mary Coles (1923).....204 W. Monument St.
Carter, Miss Sally Randolph (1923).204 W. Monument St.
Cathcart, Maxwell (1922)..........1429 Linden Ave.
Cator, Franklin P. (1914)...........13-15 W. Baltimore St.
Cator, George (1911).................803 St. Paul St.
Chapman, James W. Jr. (1916)......2016 Park Ave.
Chapman, W. J. (1916)............ Forest Ave., Eden Terrace, Catonsville, Md.
*Chesney, Joseph D. (1921).........Baltimore Athletic Club.
Chesnut, W. Calvin (1897)..........1137 Calvert Building.
Chesnut, Mrs. Calvin W. (1923).....111 Ridgeway Rd., Roland Pk.
Clark, Miss Anna E. B. (1914).......The St. Paul Apartments.
Clark, Walter L. (1921).............Maryland Casualty Company.
Classen, Charles H. (1924).........218 Roland Ave.
Clift, Josiah, Jr. (1919)............212 W. Monument St.
Close, Philip H. (1916).............. Belair, Md.
Coad, J. Allan (1922)................Leonardtown, Md.
Coale, W. E. (1908)...................109 Chamber of Commerce
Cobourn, Frederick Lee (1923).....Havre de Grace, Md.
Coe, Ward B. (1920).................Fidelity Building.
Cohen, Miss Bertha (1908)..........415 N. Charles St.
Cohen, Miss Eleanor S. (1917)......The Latrobe.

Cohn, Charles M. (1919) .... Lexington Bldg.
Coleman, William C. (1916) .... 16 E. Eager St.
Colston, George A. (1914) .... 3 N. Calvert St.
Compton, Key (1921) .... 219 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
Compton, Mrs. Key (1921) .... 219 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
Conkling, William H., Jr. (1920) ..... 106 E. Baltimore St.
Connolly, Gerald C. (1919) .... 1116 N. Eutaw St.
Connolly, James E., M. D. (1923) .... 1116 N. Eutaw Place.
Cook, Mrs. George H. (1919) .... 1001 St. Paul St.
Cooke, Mrs. J. Addison (1922) .... 150 West Lanvale St.
Coonan, Edward V. (1907) .... 121 W. Lafayette Ave.
Cooper, J. Crossan (1912) .... Stock Exchange Building.
Corbin, Mrs. John W. (1898) .... 2208 N. Charles St.
Corkran, Mrs. Benjamin W. (1919) .. 200 Goodwood Gardens.
Corner, Geo. W. (1917) .... Hopkins Pl. and Redwood St.
Corner, Thomas C. (1913) .... 269 W. Biddle St.
Cotten, Bruce (1912) .... Cylburn, Sta. L., Mt. Wash.
Cottman, Thomas E. (1917) .... Chattolanee, Md.
Cotton, Mrs. Jane Baldwin (1896) ... 239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Couden, Joseph (1920) .... Perryville, Md.
Coulter, John Mifflin (1923) .... 2421 St. Paul St.
Courtenay, A. D. B. (1919) .... 610 Lennox St.
Crain, Robert (1902) .... { 700-5 Otis Bldg.,
810 18th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Crapster, Ernest R. (1916) .... 15 E. Saratoga St.
Cranwell, J. H. (1895) .... 1623 Park Ave.
Croker, Mrs. Edward J. (1922) .... 3803 Juniper Road.
Cromwell, B. Frank (1918) .... 401 Garrett Bldg.
Cromwell, Mrs. W. Kennedy (1916) .. Lake Roland.
Culver, Francis Barnum (1910) ...... 14 E. 22nd St.

Dabney, Dr. William M. (1916) ...... Ruxton, Md.
Dallam, Richard (1897) .... Belair, Md.
Dalsheimer, Simon (1909) .... The Lord Baltimore Press.
Dancy, William G. (1923) .... 19 South St.
Dandridge, Miss Anne S. (1893) ...... 18 W. Hamilton St.
Darrell, Mrs. Cavendish (1921) ...... 1109 N. Eutaw St.
Dashiell, Benj. J. (1914) .... Dunkirk P. O., Calvert Co., Md.
Dashiell, N. Leeke, M. D. (1904) ..... 2927 St. Paul St.
Dashiell, Mrs. Nicholas L. (1922) ... 2927 St. Paul St.
Daves, John Collins (1923) .... Chamber of Commerce.
Davis, E. Asbury (1924) .... 119-21 S. Howard St.
Davis, Dr. J. Staige (1916) .... 1200 Cathedral St.
Davis, Septimus (1907) .... Aberdeen, Md.
Davis, Dr. W. W. (1921) .... Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
Davison, George W. (1877) .... 11th Floor, Garrett Bldg.
Dawkins, Walter I. (1902) .... 1119 Fidelity Bldg.

*Dawson, William H. (1892)........New Amsterdam Building.
Day, Miss Mary Forman (1907).... 1735 New Hampshire Ave.,
Apt. 304, Washington, D. C.
Deems, Clarence (1913).............The Plaza.
Deford, B. F. (1914)..................Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Deford, Mrs. B. Frank, (1916)......Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Delaplaine, Edward S.' (1920)........Frederick, Md.
Denmead, Garner Wood (1923).......227 St. Paul St.
Dennis, Mrs. James T. (1923)........653 University Pkwy.
Dennis, James U. (1907)............2 E. Lexington St.
Dennis, John M. (1919).............Union Trust Bldg.
Dennis, Oregon Milton (1922).......New Amsterdam Bldg.
Dennis, Samuel K. (1905)...........2 E. Lexington St.
Detrick, Miss Lillie (1919)........104 E. Biddle St.
Devecmon, William C. (1919)......... Cumberland, Md.
Dickey, Charles H. (1902)........ Maryland Meter Company,
Guilford Av. and Saratoga St.
Dickey, Edmund S. (1914)...........Maryland Meter Company.
Dielman, Louis H. (1905)...........Peabody Institute.
Ditman, Miss Grace Barrow (1919)..219 E. Biddle Street.
Ditman, Mrs. William C. (1919)....219 E. Biddle Street.
Dixon, Mrs. William A. (1919)......207 Wendover Road, Guilford.
Dobler, John J. (1898)...............114 Court House.
Dodson, Herbert K. (1909)...........344 N. Charles St.
*Doebler, John H. (1920)............255 W. Hoffman St.
Doebler, Valentine S. (1922)........4405 Greenway.
Donaldson, Mrs. John J. (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.
Donnelly, Edward A. (1919)........213 N. Calvert St.
Donnelly, William J. (1916)........Commerce and Water Sts.
Dorney, Mrs. Charles P. (1920)......3712 Springdale Ave., Forest Park.
Dorsey, Miss Anne H. E. (1919).....Ellicott City.
Dowell, Mrs. George (1921).........The Belvedere Hotel.
Duer, Henry Lay (1923)............Calvert Bldg.
Duer, Henry T. (1923)...............Baltimore Club.
Duffy, Edward (1920)................110 W. North Ave.
Duffy, Henry (1916).................110 W. North Ave.
Dugan, Hammond J. (1916)..........16 E. Lexington St.
Dugan, Miss Mary Coale (1919)....225 W. Preston St.
Duke, W. Bernard (1909)...........406 Water St.
Duke, Mrs. W. Bernard (1908)......Riderwood, Md.
Duker, Herman (1924)...............530 Albemarle St.
Duker, Mrs. J. Edward (1923).......Charles Street Ave.
Dukehart, Morton McI. (1920).......Key Highway and Light St.
Dulaney, Henry S. (1915)............Charles St. and Forest Aves.
Dumuth, Rev. Warren K. (1923).....P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.
Dunahue, Mrs. Wilbur C. (1923)....1620 Bolton St.

Duncan, Miss Elizabeth W. McKim (1923) .... 101 Woodlawn Rd.
Dunham, Francis Lee, M. D. (1921) .. 1111 N. Eutaw St.
Dunton, Wm. Rush, Jr., M. D. (1902) .. Towson, Md.
Duvall, Richard M. (1902) .... 16 E. Lexington St.
Duvall, Mrs. Richard M. (1919) .... The Sherwood.
Dyer, Very Rev. Edward R. (1922) .... St. Mary's Seminary, N. Paca St.

Earle, Dr. Samuel T. (1922) .... 1431 Linden Ave.
Earle, Swepson (1916) .... 512 Munsey Building.
Easter, Arthur Miller (1918) .... 102 E. Madison St.
Egerton, Stuart (1919) .... 106 Elmhurst Road.
Ellicott, Charles E. (1918) .... Melvale, Md.
Ellinger, Miss Esther Parks (1922) .. 12 W. 25th St.
*Elliott, Mrs. Lily Tyson (1915) .... Ellicott City.
Ellsler, Mrs. George R. (1922) .... 711 E. 21st St.
Evans, Frank G. (1923) .... Eutaw Savings Bank.
Evans, H. G. (1918) .... 818 University Parkway.

Fahnestock, Albert (1912) .... 2503 Madison Ave.
Falconer, Chas. E. (1915) .... 1630 Bolton St.
Fallon, Wm. B. (1920) .... 6 Elmhurst Road.
Faure, Auguste (1916) .... 735 Grand View Ave., Sunland, Calif.
Fenhagen, G. Corner (1918) .... 325 N. Charles St.
Ferguson, J. Henry (1902) .... Colonial Trust Co.
Fickenscher, Miss Lenore (1920) .... Allston Apartments.
Findley, Miss Ellen B. (1919) ...... 1510 Bolton St.
Fisher, D. K. E. (1916) .... 1301 Park Ave.
Fisher, Miss Grace W. (1907) .... 1610 Park Ave.
Fitzgerald, Charles (1923) .... 3507 N. Charles St.
Fitzhugh, Henry M., M. D. (1921) .... Westminster, Md.
Fooks, Major Herbert C. (1921) ...... 723 Munsey Building.
Forbes, George (1924) .... 10 E. Fayette St.
Ford, Miss Sarah M. (1916) .... 1412 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
Foster, Mrs. E. Edmunds (1917) ...... 23 E. 22nd St.
Foster, Reuben (1921) .... 23 E. 22nd St.
Fowler, Lawrence Hall (1919) ...... 347 N. Charles St.
Fowler, Miss Louisa M. (1923) ...... St. Timothy's School, Catonsville.
France, Dr. Joseph I. (1916) .... 15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
France, Mrs. J. I. (1910) .... 15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Frank, Eli (1923) .... 1504 Bolton St.
Franklin, Mrs. Benjamin (1921) ..... 104 W. 39th St.
Freeman, Bernard (1916) .... 749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia.
Freeman, J. Douglas (1914) .... Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
Freeman, Mrs. Julius W. (1917) .... 2731 St. Paul St.
Frick, George Arnold (1914) .... The St. James Apts.
Frick, J. Swan (1895) .... Guilford.
Frick, John W. (1916) .... 835 University Parkway.

Friedenwald, Harry, M. D. (1919) . . . 1029 Madison Ave.
Friedenwald, Julius, M. D. (1919) . . . 1013 N. Charles St.
Furst, Frank A. (1914) . . . . 3407 Elgin Ave.
Furst, J. Henry (1915) . . . . 23 S. Hanover St.

Gaither, Charles D. (1919) . . . . Court House, Baltimore.
Gaither, Thomas H., Jr. (1916) . . . . . . 508 Cathedral St.
Gale, Walter R. (1921) . . . . 233 W. Lanvale St.
Gallagher, Mrs. Helen M. P. (1916) . . Bayville, N. Y.
Galloway, Mrs. Etta Legg (1922) . . . . 2632 N. Charles St.
Gambel, Mrs. Thos. B. (1915) . . . . 2017 St. Paul St.
Gantt, Mrs. Harry Baldwin (1915) . { 1603 You St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Gardiner, Asa Bird, Jr. (1912) . . . . . . 1111 Linden Ave.
Garrett, John W. (1898) . . . . Garrett Building.
Gault, Matthew (1914) . . . . 1422 Park Ave.
Gibbs, Charles H. (1920) . . . . 511 Garrett Building.
Gibbs, John S., Jr. (1914) . . . . Lakeside, Md.
Gibson, Arthur C. (1920) . . . . Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Gibson, W. Hopper (1902) . . . . Centreville, Md.
Gilbert, D. C. (1923) . . . . 3116 Gwynn Oak Ave.
Gillies, Mrs. M. J. (1919) . . . . Walbert Apts.
Gillis, Dr. Andrew G. (1923) . . . . 1033 N. Charles St.
Girdwood, Allan C. (1916) . . . . Union Trust Building.
Girdwood, Mrs. John (1921) . . . . 102 E. 25th St.
Gittings, James C. (1911) . . . . 613 St. Paul St.
Gittings, John S. (1885) . . . . Ashburton.
Gittings, Miss Victoria E. (1920) . . . . 231 W. Preston St.
Glass, David Wilson (1921) . . . . 2000 E. 30th St.
Glenn, John, Jr. (1915) . . . . 16 St. Paul St.
Glenn, John M. (1905) . . . . 1 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Glenn, Rev. Wm. Lindsay (1905) . . . . . Edgewood, R. F. D.
Goldsborough, Charles (1908) . . . . 924 St. Paul St.
Goldsborough, Mrs. Fitzhugh (1919) . 1700 St. Paul St.
Goldsborough, Louis P. (1914) . . . . 35 W. Preston St.
Goldsborough, Murray Lloyd (1913) . . Easton, Md.
Goldsborough, Phillips Lee (1915) . . . National Union Bank.
Goodnow, Dr. Frank J. (1916) . . . . Johns Hopkins University.
Goodrich, G. Clem (1916) . . . . 110 E. Redwood St.
Gorman, Mrs. Grace Norris (1924) . . . Laurel, Md.
Gorter, James P. (1902) . . . . 128 Court House.
Gough, Mrs. I. Pike (1916) . . . . 1730 St. Paul St.
Gough, T. R., M. D. (1919) . . . . Barnesville, Md.
Gould, Clarence P. (1908) . . . . Wash. Coll., Chestertown, Md.
Graham, Albert D. (1915) . . . . Citizens' National Bank.
Grape, Adrian H. (1919) . . . . 204 Clay St.
Grawekow, Mrs. Emma (1919) . . . . Oakdale, Sykesville, Md.

Gray, Biscoe L. (1921)................1712 N. Calvert St.
Greenway, Miss Elizabeth W. (1917).2322 N. Charles St.
Greenway, William H. (1886)........2322 N. Charles St.
Gregg, Maurice (1886)................719 N. Charles St.
Gresham, Thomas Baxter (1919)....815 Park Ave.
Gresham, Mrs. Thos. Baxter (1919)..815 Park Ave.
Grieves, Clarence J., D. D. S. (1904)..201 W. Madison St.
Griffis, Mrs. Margaret Abell (1913).Glyndon, Md.
Griffith, Mrs. Mary W. (1890)......Stoneleigh Court, Wash., D. C.
Griswold, B. Howell, Jr. (1913)......Alex. Brown & Sons.

Habighurst, Mrs. Chas. F. (1916)....1620 Bolton St.
Hall, Cary D., Jr. (1919).............706 Fidelity Bldg.
Hall, Dr. William S. (1922).........215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
Haman, B. Howard (1912)...........1137 Calvert Bldg.
Hambleton, Mrs. F. S. (1907)........Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
Hambleton, T. Edward (1914)........Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
Hamilton, S. Henry (1923)..........112 E. Preston St.
Hamman, Mrs. Louis (1923)..........11 Norwood Place, Guilford.
Hammond, Edward (1923)............140 W. Lanvale St.
Hammond, Edward M. (1914).........803 Union Trust Bldg.
Hammond, Edward Hopkins (1923)...Berlin, Worcester Co., Md.
Hance, Mrs. Tabitha J. (1916)......2330 Eutaw Place.
Hancock, James E. (1907)...........2122 St. Paul St.
Handy, J. Custis (1923).............Fidelity Bldg.
Hann, Samuel M. (1915).............230 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.
Harlan, Henry D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.
Harley, Chas. F. (1915)..............Title Building.
Harper, George Houston (1921)......Canterbury Hall.
Harrington, Hon. Emerson C. (1916).Cambridge, Md.
Harris, W. Hall (1883)..............Title Building.
Harris, Mrs. W. Hall (1919)........511 Park Ave.
Harris, William Barney (1918)......Ten Hills.
Harris, Wm. Hugh (1914)...........Oakdale, Howard Co.
Harris, Mrs. William Hugh (1919)..Oakdale, Howard Co.
Harrison, George (1915).............1615 Eutaw Pl.
Harrison, J. Edward (1915)..........1741 Park Ave.
Harrison, Mrs. John W. (1919)......Middle River, Md.
Harrison, Miss Rebecca (1919)......521 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.
Hart, Robert S. (1923)..............Greenway Apts.
Harvey, Mrs. William P. (1919)....932 N. Charles St.
Harwood, James Kemp (1923)........30 W. Biddle St.
Hayden, William M. (1878).........Eutaw Savings Bank.
Hayes, A. Gordon (1919)............214 W. Madison St.
Hayes, Robert F., Jr. (1923)........3526 Roland Ave.
Hayward, William H. (1918)........110 Commerce St.
Hayward, F. Sidney (1897).........Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.

Hazlehurst, Hugh Jenkins (1923)	1402 Eutaw Place.
Helfenstein, Rev. Edward T.	1505 Park Ave.
Helfrich, Mrs. Samuel	Catonsville, Md.
Henderson, Charles F. (1919)	Continental Trust Bldg.
Henderson, Mrs. Louisa P. (1919)	Cumberland, Md.
*Hennighausen, Percy C. (1919)	231 Courtland St.
Henry, Mrs. Roberta B. (1914)	Waterbury, Md.
Herring, Thomas R. (1919)	717 N. Broadway.
Hevell, Charles H. (1922)	514 Willow Grove Ave.
Hewes, M. Warner (1922)	2315 Maryland Ave.
Hicks, Thomas (1919)	106 W. Madison St.
Hilken, H. G. (1889)	4 Bishop's Road, Guilford.
Hill, John Philip (1899)	712 Keyser Bldg.
Hines, Rev. Charles J. (1922)	27 S. Ellwood Ave.
Hinkley, Miss Harriette (1923)	808 Cathedral St.
Hinkley, John (1900)	215 N. Charles St.
Hisky, Thomas Foley (1888)	215 N. Charles St.
Hitchcock, Ella Sprague (1919)	219 City Hall.
Hite, Mrs. Elizabeth C. (1923)	1302 Linden Ave.
Hodgdon, Mrs. Alexander L. (1915)	Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.
Hodges, Mrs. Margaret R. (1903)	142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
Hodson, Eugene W. (1916)	Care of Thomas & Thompson.
Hoffman, Mrs. R. Curzon (1923)	1203 St. Paul St.
Hoffman, R. Curzon (1896)	1300 Continental Trust Building.
Hollander, Jacob H., Ph. D. (1895)	1802 Eutaw place.
Hollyday, Guy T. O. (1923)	Sta. D, Swann & Edmondson Avs.
Holloway, Mrs. R. Ross (1918)	Normandie Heights, Md.
Homer, Francis T. (1900)	Riderwood, Md.
Homer, Mrs. Jane Abell (1909)	Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
Hooff, Miss Mary Stabler (1922)	1205 Linden Ave.
Hooper, James E. (1921)	Ruxton, Md.
Hopkins, John Howard (1911)	Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.
Horsey, John P. (1911)	649 Title Building.
Howard, Charles McHenry (1902)	901 St. Paul St.
Howard, Charles Morris (1907)	1010 Munsey Bldg.
Howard, John D. (1917)	209 W. Monument St.
Howard, J. Spence (1922)	12 E. Lexington St.
*Howard, McHenry (1881)	901 St. Paul St.
Howard, Wm. Ross (1916)	Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
Hubbard, Wilbur W. (1915)	Keyser Building.
Hubner, William R. (1920)	Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Hughes, Adrian (1895)	4104 Maine Ave., West Forest Pk.
Hughes, Thomas (1886)	1018 Cathedral St.
Hull, Miss A. E. E. (1904)	The Hopkins, 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Humrichouse, Harry H. (1918)	465 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown, Md.
Hunting, E. B. (1905)	705 Calvert Building.

Hurd, Henry M., M. D. (1902)........1023 St. Paul St.
Hurst, Charles W. (1914)..........24 E. Preston St.
Hurst, J. J. (1902)..................Builders' Exchange.
Hyde, Enoch Pratt (1906)..........Washington Apts.
Hyde, Geo. W. (1906)................225 E. Baltimore St.
Hyde, Henry M. (1923)..............807 Cathedral St.
Hynson, Rev. Benjamin T. (1921)....310 Tacoma St.

Iglehart, Francis N. (1914).........11 E. Lexington St.
Iglehart, Iredell W. (1916)..........Garden Apts.
Iglehart, James D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.
*Iglehart, Mrs. James D. (1913).....211 W. Lanvale St.
Ijams, Mrs. George W. (1913)........4509 Liberty Heights Ave.
*Ingle, Edward (1882)...............109 W. 6th St., Richmond, Va.
Ingle, William (1909)..............1710 Park Ave.

*Jackson, Edward A.................919 St. Paul St.
Jackson, Mrs. George S. (1910)......34 W. Biddle St.
Jacobs, Mrs. Henry Barton (1916)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Jacobs, Henry Barton, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
*Jamar, Dr. J. H. (1916).............Elkton, Md.
James, Norman (1903)...............Catonsville, Md.
Jenkins, George C. (1883)..........16 Abell Building.
Johnson, Charles W. L. (1923)......909 St. Paul St.
Johnson, Mrs. Charles W. L. (1923)..909 St. Paul St.
Johnson, J. Hemsley (1916).........626 Equitable Building.
Johnstone, Miss Emma E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
Jones, Arthur Lafayette (1911)... { Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
Jones, Mrs. Harry C. (1919)........2523 Madison Ave.
Judik, Mrs. J. Henry (1918)..........1428 Madison Ave.

Karr, Harry E. (1913)...............1301 Fidelity Bldg.
Keech, Edw. P., Jr. (1909)..........900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
Keech, Colonel Frank B. (1919)....52 Broadway, New York.
Keene, Miss Mary Hollingsworth (1917) .... { 8 W. Hamilton St.
Keidel, Geo. C., Ph. D. (1912)........300 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.
Kelly, Howard A., M. D. (1919).......1418 Eutaw Place.
Kennedy, Joseph P. (1915)...........Charles and Wells Sts.
Keys, Miss Jane G. (1905)..........208 E. Lanvale St.
Keyser, Mrs. H. Irvine (1894)......104 W. Monument St.
Keyser, R. Brent (1894).............910 Keyser Building.
Keyser, W. Irvine (1917).............206-7 Keyser Building.
Kilpatrick, Mrs. Rebecca H. (1917)..1027 St. Paul St.
Kinsolving, Rev. Arthur B. (1922)...Saratoga and Cathedral Sts.
Kirk, Henry C. (1908)...............3126 Cloverhill Road.

Kirk, Mrs. Henry C. (1917)	3126 Cloverhill Road.
Kirwan, George W. (1919)	11 E. Chase St.
Klinefelter, Mrs. Emily Hendrix (1915)	Chestertown, Md.
Klinefelter, Henry H. (1922)	Chestertown, Md.
Knapp, Charles H. (1916)	1418 Fidelity Building.
Knapp, George W. (1919)	920 N. Charles St.
Knapp, George W., Jr. (1919)	1116 N. Calvert St.
Knapp, William G. (1919)	920 N. Charles St.
Knox, J. H. Mason, Jr., M. D. (1909)	211 Wendover Rd., Guilford.
Koontz, Miss Mary G. (1917)	307 Augusta Ave., Irvington, Md.
Lacy, Benjamin (1914)	1630 Linden Ave.
Landis, John J. (1921)	509 The Highlands.
Lankford, H. F. (1893)	Princess Anne, Md.
Latané, John Holladay, Ph. D., LL. D. (1913)	Johns Hopkins Univ.
Leakin, Margaret Dobbin (1920)	Lake Roland, Md.
Leakin, Miss Susan Dobbin (1923)	103 W. Monument St.
Lederer, Lewis J. (1916)	Marine Bank Building.
Lee, Miss Cassandra (1923)	Sherwood Hotel.
Lee, Miss Elizabeth Collins (1920)	103 Linden St., Towson, Md.
Lee, H. C. (1903)	9 E. Read St.
Lee, H. H. M (1923)	806 Reservoir St.
Lee, John L. G. (1916)	511 Calvert Building.
Lee, Richard Laws (1896)	2843 N. Calvert St.
Legg, John C., Jr. (1916)	110 E. Redwood St.
*Lehr, Robert Oliver (1916)	302 Exchange Place.
Levering, Edwin W. (1916)	Calvert and Redwood Sts.
Levering, Eugene (1895)	Merchants' National Bank.
Levy, Julius (1921)	Lombard and Paca Sts.
Levy, William B. (1909)	11th floor, Fidelity Building.
Linthicum, J. Charles (1905)	705 St. Paul St.
Linville, Charles H. (1918)	1935 Park Ave.
Littig, Mrs. John M. (1919)	1010 Cathedral St.
Ljungstedt, Mrs. A. O. (1915)	Bethesda, Md., Route 1.
Lockard, G. Carroll, M. D. (1919)	4 E. Preston St.
Lockwood, William F., M. D. (1891)	8 E. Eager St.
Lord, Mrs. J. Walter (1923)	44 Roland Court.
Lord, Mrs. J. Williams (1919)	1010 Cathedral St.
Lowndes, W. Bladen (1921)	Fidelity Trust Company.
Lucas, Wm. F., Jr. (1909)	221 E. Baltimore St.
Lurman, Theodore G. Jr. (1923)	808 St. Paul St.
Lyell, J. Milton (1916)	1163 Calvert Building.
Lyon, Miss Grace (1923)	1209 Linden Ave.
*Lytle, Wm. H. (1908)	1220 St. Paul St.
McAdams, Rev. Edw. P. (1906)	31 Augusta Ave.
McClellan, William J. (1866)	1208 Madison Ave.

McColgan, Charles C. (1916)	12 E. Lexington St.
McColgan, Edward (1921)	Mount Washington.
McCormick, Roberdeau A. (1914)	McCormick Block.
McCormick, Thomas P., M. D. (1902)	Napoleonville, La.
McEvoy, P. J. (1919)	402 Cathedral St.
Maggill, Richard G., Jr. (1891)	Atholton, Md.
McGroarty, William B. (1920)	111 W. Mulberry St.
Machen, Arthur W. (1917)	1109 Calvert Bldg.
McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917)	512 Park Ave.
Mackall, W. Hollingsworth (1909)	Elkton, Md.
McKenrick, Mrs. Carl Ross (1923)	Lake Avenue and Roland.
Mackenzie, Thomas (1917)	607 Continental Building.
McKim, S. S. (1902)	Savings Bank of Baltimore.
McLane, Allan (1894)	Garrison, Md.
McLane, Miss Catherine (1919)	211 W. Monument St.
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919)	211 W. Monument St.
*McLane, James L. (1888)	903 Cathedral St.
McLane, Miss Sophie H. (1919)	211 W. Monument St.
Macsherry, Allan (1914)	104 Charlcote Road, Guilford.
Magruder, James M., D. D. (1919)	Hockley Hall, Annapolis.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911)	1403 Fidelity Building.
Maltbie, William H. (1922)	911 Continental Bldg.
Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902)	619 Fidelity Bldg.
Manger, Charles E. (1922)	2524 Pennsylvania Ave.
Manly, Mrs. Wm. M. (1916)	1109 N. Calvert St.
Manning, Cleveland P. (1921)	918 N. Calvert St.
Marburg, Miss Amelia (1919)	6 E. Eager St.
Marburg, William A. (1919)	6 E. Eager St.
Marbury, William L. (1887)	700 Maryland Trust Building.
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915)	717 Reservoir St.
Marriott, Telfair Wilson (1923)	1113 St. Paul St.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923)	Frederick City, Md.
Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919)	1115 St. Paul St.
Marsden, Mrs. Charles T. (1918)	1729 Bolton St.
Marshall, Mrs. Charles (1917)	The Preston.
Marshall, John W. (1902)	13 South St.
Marye, William B. (1911)	207 E. Preston St.
Massey, E. Thomas (1909)	Massey, Kent Co., Md.
Massey, James Alan (1923)	1301 33rd Street Blvd.
Massey, Mrs. James Alan (1923)	1301 33rd Street Blvd.
Massy, Mrs. Herman Biddle (1921)	1017 N. Calvert St.
Mather, L. B. (1922)	315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905)	Johns Hopkins University.
Maxson, Charles W., M. D. (1923)	827 N. Charles St.
Maxson, Mrs. Charles W. (1923)	827 N. Charles St.
Maynadier, Thomas Murray (1919)	Walbert Apts.

Maynard, Mrs. Richard (1923)	Gambrills, Md.
Mayo, Mrs. Charles J. F. (1921)	Plaza Apts.
Meanly, M. Brooke (1923)	Ruxton, Md.
Meiere, T. McKean (1916)	1724 N. Calvert St.
Meyer, Mrs. Robert B. (1924)	3047 Brighton St.
Mickle, Mrs. Mabury (1923)	The Sherwood.
Middendorf, J. W. (1902)	American Building.
Miles, Joshua W. (1915)	331 Calvert Bldg.
Miller, Charles R. (1916)	2200 Roslyn Ave.
Miller, Decatur H., Jr. (1902)	506 Maryland Trust Building.
Miller, Mrs. William E. (1922)	10 Engleswood Rd., Roland Park.
Miller, Edgar G., Jr. (1916)	815 Calvert Bldg.
Miller, Paul H. (1918)	815 Calvert Building.
Miller, Theodore Klein (1921)	University Parkway.
Miller, Walter H. (1904)	
Milligan, John J. (1916)	603 N. Charles St.
Mintz, Julius (1924)	400 Equitable Bldg.
Mitchell, Mrs. Robert L. (1921)	2112 Maryland Ave.
Mitchell, Walter R. (1920)	112 E. Preston St.
Moore, Miss Mary Wilson (1914)	2340 N. Calvert St.
Morgan, John Hurst (1896)	10 E. Fayette St.
Morris, Oscar L. (1922)	Salisbury, Md.
Mosher, Mrs. Frederick I. (1921)	4204 Penhurst Ave.
Muller, Miss Amelia (1917)	807 W. Fayette St.
Mullin, Miss Elizabeth Lester (1916)	10 E. Madison St.
Munder, Norman T. A. (1920)	Coca-Cola Building.
Murphy, Mrs. J. Hughes (1923)	Beulah Villa Apts., Walbrook.
Murray, Daniel M. (1902)	Elk Ridge, Md.
Murray, James S. (1919)	4411 Greenway, Guilford.
Murray, John Donaldson, M. D. (1921)	819 Hamilton Terrace.
Murray, Rt. Rev. John G. (1908)	Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
Myers, William Starr (1902)	104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
Myers, Willis E. (1911)	10 E. Fayette St.
Mylander, Walter C. (1923)	3811 Barrington Road.

*Nash, Charles W. (1908)	614-A Equitable Building.
Neal, Rev. J. St. Clair (1914)	Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
Nelligan, John J. (1907)	Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Nelson, Alexander C. (1907)	210 E. Redwood St.
Nelson, J. Arthur (1921)	227 St. Paul St.
Nesbitt, Rev. John (1921)	Catonsville, Md.
Newcomer, Waldo (1902)	National Exchange Bank.
Nicodemus, F. Courtney, Jr. (1902)	Smithtown Branch, Long Is.
Nicolai, Charles D. (1916)	4105 Pennhurst Ave.
Nicolai, Miss Charlotte (1923)	The Sherwood Hotel.
Nimmo, Mrs. Nannie Ball (1920)	1015 N. Charles St.

Noble, Edward M. (1919) .... Denton, Maryland.
Nolan, John F. .... 522 Park Ave.
Nolting, William G. (1919) .... 11 E. Chase St.
*Norris, Miss Elizabeth (1919) ...... Hillen Rd. and Sycamore Ave.
Norris, Miss Mabel G. (1923) .... 1716 W. Lafayette Ave.
Norwood, Frank C. (1921) .... Frederick, Md.
Nyburg, Sidney L. (1921) .... 1816 Munsey Bldg.

Ober, Gustavus, Jr. (1914) .... Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
Odell, Walter George (1910) .... 3021 W. North Ave.
Odell, Walter G., Jr. (1922) .... 501 Title Bldg., Annex.
O'Donovan, Charles, M. D. (1890) .... 5 E. Read St.
O'Donovan, John H. (1919) .... Washington Apts.
Offutt, T. Scott (1908) .... Towson, Md.
Oliver, John R., M. D. (1919) .... The Latrobe.
Oliver, W. B. (1913) .... 1st floor, Garrett Building.
Olivier, Stuart (1913) .... The News.
O'Neill, J. W. (1919) .... Havre de Grace, Md.
Onion, Mrs. Frank (1923) .... 137 E. North Ave.
Osborne, Miss Inez H. (1917) .... Havre de Grace, Md.
Owen, Franklin B. (1917) .... 804 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Owens, Edward B. (1915) .... 420 Cedarcroft Rd.

Paca, John P. (1897) .... 620 Munsey Building.
Page, Mrs. Henry, Jr. (1919) ...... c/o Dr. Henry Page, Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Page, Wm. C. (1912) .... Calvert Bank.
Pagon, Robinson C. (1921) .... 209 Ridgewood Road.
Pagon, W. Watters (1916) .... Lexington Bldg.
Parke, Francis Neal (1910) .... Westminster, Md.
Parker, John (1916) .... Peabody Institute.
Parker, Mrs. T. C. (1918) .... 1250 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Florida.
Parks, Miss Ida M. (1922) .... Chestnut Grove, Timonium, Md.
Parr, Mrs. Chas. E. (1915) .... 18 E. Lafayette Ave.
Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908) .... 144 W. Lanvale St.
Parran, William J. (1903) .... 128 S. Charles St.
Passano, Edward B. (1916) .... 2419 Greenmount Ave.
*Patterson, J. LeR. (1909) .... Chilham Rd., Mt. Washington.
Patton, Mrs. James H. (1913) .... 115 W. 29th St.
Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy (1909) .... "Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
Pearre, Aubrey, Jr. (1906) .... 207 N. Calvert St.
*Pearre, George A. (1919) .... P. O. Box 444, Cumberland, Md.
Pennington, Dr. Clapham (1917) .... 1530 Bolton St.
Pennington, Josias (1894) .... Professional Building.
Pennington, Mrs. Josias (1916) ..... 1119 St. Paul St.
Pentz, Mrs. Bettie F. (1919) .... 1646 E. Fayette St.

Perine, Mrs. George Corbin (1916)...1124 Cathedral St.
Perine, Washington (1917)..........607 Cathedral St.
Perkins, Elisha H. (1887)..........Provident Savings Bank.
*Phenis, Albert (1919)............Manufacturers Record, South and Water Sts.
Pleasants, J. Hall, Jr., M. D. (1898).201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
Pollitt, L. Irving (1916)............1715 Park Place.
Post, A. H. S. (1916)................Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
Poultney, Walter De C. (1916)......St. Paul and Mulberry Sts.
Powell, Henry Fletcher (1923)......309 W. Lanvale St.
Powell, Wm. C. (1912)..............Snow Hill, Md.
Powell, Mrs. William M. (1922).....Canterbury Hall, Baltimore.
Preston, Alexander (1922)...........Munsey Bldg.
Preston, James H. (1898)...........916 Munsey Bldg.
Price, Dr. Eldridge C. (1915).........1705 Park Ave.
Price, William H. J. (1917)..........825 Equitable Building.
Purdum, Bradley K. (1902)..........Hamilton, Md.
Purdum, Mrs. B. K. (1923)...........Hamilton, Md.
Purdum, Frank C. (1922)............Hamilton, Md.

Radcliffe, Geo. L. P., Ph. D. (1908)...615 Fidelity Building.
Ramey, Mrs. Mary E. W. (1922)......1318 Linden Ave.
Ranck, Samuel H. (1898).............Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Randall, Blanchard (1902)..........200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Randall, Mrs. Blanchard (1919)....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Randall, Daniel R. (1917)..........712 Keyser Bldg.
Randolph, George F. (1916)..........B. & O. Building.
Rawlings, J. Soule (1920)...........1729 Bolton St.
Ray, Enos (1922)....................Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.
Rayner, Albert W...................610 Fidelity Bldg.
Rede, Wyllys (1919)................4 Norwood Place.
Redwood, Mrs. Mary B. (1907).......918 Madison Ave.
Reed, Mrs. Emilie McKim (1909).....512 Park Ave.
Reese, Henry F. (1922)...............37 Fair View Ave.
Reese, Mrs. J. Evan (1917)..........110 Edgevale Road, Roland Park.
Remington, Stanley G. (1920).......347 N. Charles St.
Revell, Edward J. W. (1916)........1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
Reynolds, Joseph G. (1923)..........Long Green, Md.
Reynolds, Mrs. Joseph G. (1923).....Long Green, Md.
Rich, Edward N. (1916).............Union Trust Building.
Richardson, Albert Levin (1902)....2127 N. Charles St.
Richardson, Mrs. Hester D. (1901)..2127 N. Charles St.
Ridgely, Miss Eliza (1893)..........825 Park Ave.
Ridgely, Mrs. Helen (1895)..........Hampton, Towson, Md.
Ridgely, John, Jr. (1916)............Towson, Md.
Ridgely, Martin E. (1914)...........Benson, Harford Co., Md.

Rieman, Mrs. Charles Ellet (1909) { Dumbarton Farms,
Rodger's Forge P. O., Md
Rieman, Charles Ellet (1898)......14 N. Eutaw St.
Riggs, Clinton L. (1907)............606 Cathedral St.
Riggs, E. Francis (1922).............No. 7, Brookland, D. C.
Riggs, Lawrason (1894).............632 Equitable Building.
Ritchie, Albert C. (1904)............Annapolis, Md.
Robertson, Geo. S. (1921)............417 Park Bank Bldg.
Robinson, Ralph (1894).............1310 Continental Building.
Robinson, William Champin (1917)..32 South Street.
Rogers, Charles B. (1923)...........918 St. Paul St.
Rogers, Edwin Saunders (1923).....12 W. Hamilton St.
Rogers, Mrs. Henry W. (1914).......Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
Rollins, Thornton (1911)...........746 W. Fayette St.
Rohrer, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).......22 Ailsa Ave.
Rolph, Mrs. Mary Emma (1922)......Centerville, Md.
Rose, Douglas H. (1898).............10 South St.
Rose, John C. (1883)................P. O. Building.
Roszel, Major Brantz Mayer (1919) { Shenandoah Valley Academy,
Winchester, Va.
Rouzer, E. McClure (1920)...........Maryland Casualty Tower.
Rowland, Samuel C. (1923).........Keyser Bldg.
Rumsey, Charles L., M. D. (1919).....812 Park Ave.
Ruhrah, John, M. D. (1923).........11 East Chase St.
Russell, Mrs. John F. (1923)........2735 St. Paul St.
Ruth, Thos. De Coursey (1916)......120 Broadway, New York City.
Ryan, Augustine J. (1921)...........Gay and Lombard Sts.
Ryan, Wm. P. (1915).................1825 E. Baltimore St.

Sanders, Miss Clara M. (1924)......701 5th Ave., Rognel Heights.
Sanford, John L. (1916).............317 Munsey Building.
Sappington, A. DeRussy (1897).......733 Title Building.
Sattler, Mrs. Edmund (1920)........914 St. Paul St.
Scott, James W. (1919).............205 W. Fayette St.
Scott, Townsend (1922)..............209 E. Fayette St.
Scott, Mrs. Townsend (1922)........23 E. Eager St.
Scott, Townsend, Jr. (1922)..........209 E. Fayette St.
Scrivener, Mrs. Frank P. (1921).....105 E. Lafayette Ave.
Scully, Mrs. Lela Orme (1920).......Baden, Md.
Sears, Thomas E., M. D. (1894).......2741 Guilford Ave.
Seeman, Frederick C. (1919)........110 Hopkins Place.
Sellers, Miss Annabel (1919)......801 N. Arlington Ave.
Sellman, James L. (1901)............P. O. Box "O," Baltimore, Md.
Sellman, Miss Lucinda M. (1919)...1402 Linden Ave.
Semmes, John E. (1884)...............10 E. Eager St.
Semmes, John E. Jr. (1916).........825 Equitable Building.
Semmes, Raphael (1923).............222 W. Lanvale St.

Seney, Robert N. (1921).............58 Roland Court.
Seth, Frank W. (1914)..............Room 960, 11 Broadway, N.Y.City.
Seth, Joseph B. (1896)..............Easton, Md.
Shannahan, John H. K. (1919)......Sparrows Point.
Shepherd, Mrs. F. Byrne (1920)......1424 Park Ave.
Shippen, Mrs. Rebecca Lloyd Post.. (1893) .... 3007 Q Street, N. W., Georgetown, D. C.
Shriver, Alfred Jenkins (1921)......University Club.
Shriver, Samuel H. (1923)..........1415 Eutaw Place.
Shoemaker, Mrs. Edward (1919).....1031 N. Calvert St.
*Shower, George T., M. D. (1913)....3721 Roland Ave.
Sill, Howard (1897).................12 E. Pleasant St.
Simmons, Mrs. H. B. (1916)..........Chestertown, Md.
Sioussat, Mrs. Anna L. (1891).......Lake Roland, Md.
Sioussat, St. George Leakin (1912)..University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
Skinner, M. E. (1897)..............1103 Fidelity Bldg.
Skirven, Percy G. (1914)............3900 Cottage Ave.
Slack, Eugene A. (1919)............2629 N. Charles St.
*Sloan, George F. (1880)............Roland Park.
Slocum, Mrs. George Washington (1912) .... 1208 N. Calvert St.
Smith, Alan P. 3rd (1920)...........18 E. Madison St.
Smith, Mrs. Chester M. (1923)......58 W. Biddle St.
Smith, Mrs. Henry Edmond (1923)...1500 Park Ave.
Smith, John Donnell (1903).........505 Park Ave.
Smith, Miss Margaret M. (1919)....1229 Park Ave.
Smith, Rush W. Davidge (1917)......St. Matthew's Ch., Hallowell, Me.
Smith, Thomas Marshall (1919)....16 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.
Smith, Tunstall (1917).............The Preston.
Smythe, Joseph P. (1921)............712 Cathedral St.
Snow, Miss Jessie L. (1923).........424 Roland Ave.
Snowden, Wilton (1902)............Central Savings Bank Building.
Soper, Hon. Morris A. (1917)........The Marlborough Apts.
Sothoron, Pinckney L. (1920)........19 W. Mt. Royal Ave.
Speare, Almus Reed (1923)..........Rockville, Md.
Spence, Dr. Thomas Humphreys......College Park, Md.
Spence, Mrs. W. W., Jr. (1921).......1205 St. Paul St.
Spencer, Jervis, Jr. (1922)...........Maryland Trust Bldg.
*Stabler, Edward, Jr. (1876).........610 Reservoir St.
Staton, Mrs. John (1918)...........Snow Hill, Md.
Staub, William H. (1919)..........809 Hamilton Terrace.
Stayton, William H., Jr. (1922)......6th Floor, Lexington Bldg.
Steele, John Murray, M. D. (1911)...Owings Mills, Md.
Steele, Mrs. John Murray (1922)....Owings Mills, Md.
Steele, Miss Margaret A. (1917)....Port Deposit, Md.
Stein, Chas. F. (1905)..............S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
Steuart, Miss M. Louisa (1919)....839 Park Ave.

Steuart, Richard D. (1919).........Baltimore News Office.
Stevenson, H. M., M. D. (1904).......2733 N. Charles St.
Stewart, David (1886)...............1005 N. Charles St.
Stewart, Redmond C. (1916).........207 N. Calvert St.
Stickney, George H. (1923)..........Keyser Bldg.
Stickney, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Louis R. (1922) ....408 N. Charles St.
Stirling, Rear Admiral Yates (1889)..209 W. Lanvale St.
Stockbridge, Henry (1883)...........11 N. Calhoun St.
Stockbridge, Henry, 3d (1917)........Ten Hills, Md.
Stockbridge, Mrs. Henry, Jr. (1921)..11 N. Calhoun St.
Stockett, J. Noble (1919)...........1430 Linden Ave.
Stokes, Miss Elizabeth H. (1920)....619 St. Paul St.
Straus, Philip Gutman (1921).......The Alhambra Apts.
Steuart, James E. (1919)........... Title Bldg.
Stuart, Mrs. Samuel E. D. (1923)....1418 Mt. Royal Ave.
Stuart, Miss Sarah Elizabeth (1915).Chestertown, Md.
Sucro, Mrs. Araminta Belt (1923)...2 Harvest Road.
Sudler, Miss Carolina V. (1915).....1028 Cathedral St.
Sullivan, Felix R. Jr. (1922)........8 W. Preston St.
Summers, Clinton (1916).............101 Roland Ave.
Sumwalt, Mrs. Mary H. (1909).......2921 N. Calvert St.
Sweeny, Mrs. Louis F. (1919)........2813 St. Paul St.

Talbott, Mrs. Bertha C. Hall (1921).Rockville, Md.
Tapscott, John S. (1923).............16 E. Lafayette Ave.
Taylor, Archibald H. (1909).........405 Maryland Trust Building.
Taylor, Ralph Corbin (1921).........328 University Parkway.
Thayer, W. S., M. D. (1902)..........1208 Eutaw Place.
Thirlkeld, Rev. L. A. (1918)........2026 N. Fulton Ave.
Thom, DeCourcy W. (1884)..........405 Maryland Trust Building.
Thom, Mrs. Mary W. (1919).........600 Cathedral St.
Thom, Mrs. P. Lea (1902)............204 W. Lanvale St.
Thomas, Mrs. Harvey C. (1914)......2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
Thomas, Geo. C. (1915)...............2426 N. Charles St.
Thomas, James W., LL. D. (1894)..... Cumberland, Md.
Thomas, John B. (1910).............S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.
Thomas, William S. (1915)..........1302 Eutaw Place.
Thompson, Arthur (1921)............501 Water St.
Thompson, Miss Charlotte (1923)....811 N. Charles St.
Thompson, Gough W. (1922).........3408 Auchentoroly Terrace.
Thompson, H. Oliver (1895)..........Title Building.
Thomsen, John J (1923).............Severn Apts.
Tiffany, Herbert, T. (1919).........132 W. Lafayette Ave.
Tiffany, Mrs. Louis McLane (1920)..831 Park Ave.
Tilghman, Oswald (1906).............Easton, Md.
Tilghman, Major Harrison (1914)...Easton, Md.

Tolson, Albert C. (1916)............82-83 Gunther Building.
Tome, Peter E. (1919)..............2437 N. Charles St.
*Tome, Mrs. Peter E. (1919).........2437 N. Charles St.
Torsch, C. Burnett (1921)...........26 Somerset Road.
Torsch, Mrs. C. Burnett (1921)......26 Somerset Road.
Towers, Albert G. (1920)............Title Building.
Tride, Henry C. (1922)..............102 St. Paul St.
Trippe, James McC. (1918)........... 1602 Bolton St.
Trippe, Richard (1917)..............1116 Munsey Building.
Trundle, Mrs. Wilson Burns (1914).2414 Madison Ave.
Tubman, Robert E. (1915)............117 W. Lombard St.
Tubman, Mrs. Samuel A. (1921)......2635 N. Charles St.
Tucker, Mrs. Clarence A. (1922)....Sudbrook Park.
Turnbull, Miss Anne Graeme (1919). 1623 Park Ave.
Turnbull, Mrs. Chester B. (1916)...Cedarcroft, Hollen & Sycamore Sts.
Turnbull, Edwin L. (1916)..........1530 Park Ave.
Turner, Howard (1916).............Betterton, Kent Co., Md.
Turner, Rev. Joseph Brown (1915)....75 Main St., Port Deposit, Md.
Turner, J. Frank (1903)............2209 St. Paul St.
Tyson, A. M. (1895).................207 N. Calvert St.
Tyson, Mrs. Florence MacIntyre (1907) .... 251 W. Preston St.

Van Bibber, Armfield F., M. D. (1918)Belair, Md.
Van Bibber, Miss Lena Chew (1923)..129 W. North Ave.
Vest, Cecil W., M. D. (1923).........1014 St. Paul St.
*Vickery, E. M. (1913)..............1223 N. Calvert St.
Vincent, John M., Ph. D. (1894)......Johns Hopkins University.

Walker, Mrs. Catherine F. (1915)....Chestertown, Md.
Wallace, Chas. C. (1915)............804 Union Trust Bldg.
Walls, Mrs. Joseph (1923)..........2931 St. Paul St.
Walters, Henry (1880).............Abell Building.
Warfield, Edwin, Jr. (1914).........“Oakdale,” Sykesville, Md.
Warfield, F. Howard (1919)........2507 N. Charles St.
Warfield, John (1916)..............15 E. Saratoga St.
Warfield, S. Davies (1902)...........40 Continental Trust Building.
Warner, Mrs. Alexander (1923).....613 St. Paul St.
Warner, Mrs. Theodore (1919)......Hotel Roosevelt, Wash., D. C.
Waters, Francis E. (1909)..........905 Union Trust Building.
Waters, J. Seymour T. (1902)........601 Calvert Building.
Waters, Miss Mary E. (1916)...... The Shelburne, 17th and S. Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Watters, Robinson C. (1919)........2520 Oak St.
Watkins, Mrs. Samuel (1921).......Ellicott City, Md.
Watts, Mrs. John A. (1922)..........Odenton, Md.
Watts, J. Clinton (1914)............2504 Maryland Ave.

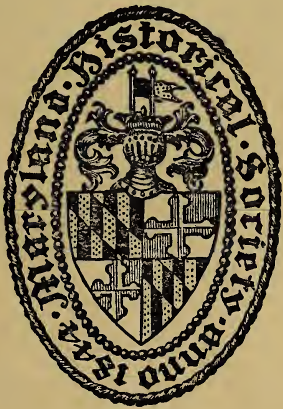
Watts, Sewell S. (1916)............Calvert and Redwood Sts.
Weaver, Jacob J., Jr., M. D. (1889)....1709 S St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Webb, Miss Ella (1922)..............2030 Park Ave.
Webb, Mrs. Oscar E. (1923)..........212 East Biddle St.
Webb-Peploe, Mrs. Laura Hammond (1922) .... 3923 Canterbury Road.
Webber, Charles R. (1920)........... B. and O. Building.
Weller, O. E. (1919).................Wardman Park Inn, Wash., D. C.
Welsh, Mrs. Robert A. (1916)........Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
West, Harry (1916)..................Hanover and Fayette Sts.
West, Henry S. (1919)...............Govans.
West, Mrs. Henry S. (1919)........Govans.
Weston, B. Latrobe (1919)..........U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.
Whitaker, W. Price (1920).......... Chesapeake City, Md.
White, Charles Hoover (1923)......Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
White, Mrs. George Howard, Jr. (1920) .... 907 St. Paul St.
White, Miles, Jr. (1897).............607 Keyser Building.
Whitham, Lloyd B., M. D. (1923).....514 Cathedral St.
Whitmore, Rev. Clarence Willard (1920) .... St. Mary's City, Md.
Whitridge, Morris (1890).............10 South St.
Whitridge, William (1919)..........4112 Greenway, Guilford.
Whitridge, William H. (1886)........604 Cathedral St.
Whitridge, Mrs. Wm. H. (1911)......604 Cathedral St.
Whyte, Charles Gilmor (1921)......Ruxton, Md.
Wickes, Col. Joseph L. (1923)..... c/o Public Service Commission, Munsey Building.
Wiegand, Henry H. (1923)...........222 Roland Ave.
Wight, Oliver B. (1923)............Munsey Bldg.
Wight, Wm. Howard (1922)..........Cockeysville, Md.
Wilcox, Henry Buckley (1922)......52 W. Biddle St.
Wild, Mrs. Michael B. (1922)........928 Cathedral St.
Wilkinson, M. L., M. D. (1923).......Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
Willard, Daniel (1913)..............B. & O. Building.
Williams, C. T. (1921)...............Fidelity Building.
Williams, Mr. E. A. (1920)...........P. O. Box. 1023, Baltimore.
Williams, Miss Elizabeth Chew (1916) .... 108 W. 39th St.
Williams, George Weems (1919).....108 W. 39th St.
Williams, Henry W. (1891)..........1113 Fidelity Building.
Williams, N. Winslow (1896).......1113 Fidelity Building.
Williams, R. Lancaster (1919)......29 E. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Williams, Raymond S. (1917)........1201 Calvert Bldg.
Williams, Robert W. (1922).........803 Cathedral St.
Williams, Stevenson A. (1914).......Belair, Md.

Williams, T. J. C. (1907) .... Juvenile Court.
Williamson, R. E. Lee (1918) .... Maple Lodge, Catonsville. Md.
Willis, William Nicholas (1923) .... Delmar, Delaware.
Willson, Mrs. Notley (1917) ...... Rock Hall, Md.
Wilson, Miss Adelaide S. (1919) .... 1013 St. Paul St.
Wilson, Mrs. Edward C. (1920) ...... Bellona Ave., Govans.
Wilson, J. Appleton (1893) .... 1013 St. Paul St.
Wilson, Mrs. J. Appleton (1919) .... 1013 St. Paul St.
Wilson, Mrs. Letitia Pennell (1917) . Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
Wilson, Mrs. Louis N. (1923) .... 2843 St. Paul St.
Wilson, Dr. P. B., Jr. (1922) .... 1124 W. Lafayette Ave.
Wilson, Mrs. William T. (1898) ..... 1129 St. Paul St.
Winchester, Miss Anne Irwin (1923) . Belair, Md.
Winchester, Marshall (1902) .... Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
*Winchester, William (1880) .... Belvedere Hotel.
Winslow, Randolph, M. D. (1921) .... 1900 Mt. Royal Ave.
Wolf, J. Carlton, M. D. (1923) .... 401 S. Broadway.
Woods, Hiram, M. D. (1911) .... 842 Park Ave.
Woods, Mrs. Hiram (1920) .... 842 Park Ave.
Wootton, W. H. (1905) .... 1115 Munsey Bldg.
Worthington, Claude (1905) .... 110 Chamber of Commerce.
Worthington, Ellicott H. (1917) .... 1531 Bolton St.
Worthington, Thomas Chew, M. D. (1920) .... 3830 Bonner Road, Forest Park.
Wright, W. H. DeCoursey (1921) ..... 800 Cathedral St.
Wroth, Lawrence C. (1909) .... John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.
Wroth, Peregrine, Jr., M. D. (1921) ... Hagerstown, Md.
Wyatt, J. B. Noel (1889) .... 1012 Keyser Building.

Yeakle, Ira B. (1922) .... 3768 Forest Park Ave.
Young, Andrew J. Jr. (1916) .... 814 Fidelity Building.
Young, Mrs. Sarah J. Gorsuch (1917) . 214 Chancery St., Guilford.

Vol. XIX JUNE, 1924 No. 2

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

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VOLUME XLII (Assembly Series Volume 20)

Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly (1740-1744)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

During the period covered by the early part of this volume, Samuel Ogle was Governor. His administration, which had begun harmoniously, ended in acrimonious quarrels with the Lower House. The Session of 1740 was largely concerned with the details of arranging for Maryland's contingent in the British Expedition against the Spanish possessions in America. The right of the Proprietary to Ordinary (*i. e.*, tavern) licenses caused discussions. The Lower House expelled a member, because he had accepted a position under the Proprietary and Ogle promptly prorogued the body. The delegate was reëlected and served in the Session of 1741, the last one in Ogle's governorship, during which session the question of arms and ammunition aroused continued dispute.

William Bladen, a native of the Province, came as Ogle's successor and called a new Assembly, which met in 1742. His opening relations with the Assembly were auspicious and Bladensburgh, a new town, was named for him. Provision was made for beginning the construction of a house for the Governor at Annapolis. Worcester County was formed and the project was introduced for a new county in the Western part of the Province. The arms and ammunition bill failed again; but most of the bills introduced passed. Indeed, Bladen agreed to a bill providing for the trial of matters of fact in the counties where they should arise, which act the Proprietary vetoed. Poor debtors were ordered to be released and negotiations with the Northern Indians were authorized. An address to the Proprietary was adopted, offering him a substitute for quit-rents and, as his reply did not come promptly, there was no Assembly session in 1743. In 1744, the attempt to form Frederick County failed again and the first suggestion was made to substitute what became Wicomico County nearly 125 years later. Several acts were passed concerning the parishes of the established church and several temporary laws were revived. The Lower House refused to pass a militia bill or one for the purchase of arms. Bladen was indignant that the Delegates had endeavored to meddle in the Indian embassy and refused to allow them to investigate the expenditures of the tax on tonnage and that on tobacco exported, while the Upper House refused to pay for a Provincial Agent in England, or to exempt vessels owned by Marylanders from taxation. In return, the Lower House refused to appropriate further for the building of the Governor's house. Acerbity had succeeded to the pleasant relations between Bladen and the Assembly.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

EXTINCT RIVER TOWNS OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY REGION. *Henry J. Berkley*, - - - - - - - - - - 125

LONDONTOWN ON SOUTH RIVER, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD. *Henry J. Berkley*, - - - - - - - - - - 134

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON. *Edward S. Delaplaine*, - - 143

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE. *Bernard C. Steiner*, - - - - - - 162

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS, - - - - - - - - 179

THE ANCESTRY OF REV. HATCH DENT. *Francis B. Culver*, - - 193

A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF MARYLAND, - - - - - - 196

WESTERN BRANCH CLUB. *Contributed by Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges*, - - - - - - - - - - - 198

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, ELLICOTT CITY, MD. *Copied by Walter G. Odell*, - - - - - - - - - - 200

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - - - - 202

NOTE, CORRECTION AND REVIEW, - - - - - - - 211

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX. JUNE, 1924. No. 2.

EXTINCT RIVER TOWNS OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY REGION.

HENRY J. BERKLEY.

THE CREATION OF THE RIVER TOWNS BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

The items for this article have been gathered together with much difficulty, piecemeal from Statutes, Acts of Assembly, Proceedings of Council, scattered records and wills. Fragments have come from Hening, Reilly, Neill, Davis, Warfield, Stanard, Bishop Meade, Lancaster, Scharf, McSherry, Wilstach and many others. Inquiries of descendants of the former dwellers in the River Towns were made in number. The lapse of one and a half centuries has practically wiped out all but a misty memory of these places, and even this memory will soon be blotted out in the dusk of the evening. *Tempus edax rerum.* Visits to some of the towns have helped a little; but with infrequent exception the habitant of a locality knows nothing of its former life and is, for the most part, entirely uninterested in its history.

The Creation of the River Towns.

The erection of River Towns, Burghs, Seaports, or Ports of Entry, began in Virginia, 32, Charles II, June 1680, by Act of Assembly ordering the institution of twenty new towns scattered over the Tidewater Colony. Under this Act fifty acres of land were to be purchased, at suitable locations, for 10,000 lbs. of tobacco. This was to be divided into half acre lots and sold to settlers at the rate of a lot for an hundred pounds of tobacco. The reduced rate was made to induce immigration, but was qualified by tithes for the erection of churches and court houses. In addition, there was also a curious rental or ground rent of one ounce of flax, and two ounces of hemp seed, payable, annually, on the tenth day of each and every October to the magistrate of the town. Finally, a tithe of fifteen pence, annually, was devoted to whatever Majesty was at the moment seated on the throne of England.

Besides these emoluments the towns had to support themselves, by fees arising from taxes derived from warehouse charges; the inhabitants of the neighborhood being compelled to bring their tobacco, grain or other produce of the soil, to these storehouses, and by harbour charges on imports and exports. Specific fees for the storage of casks, barrels and packages were made, also for lighterage. If the tobacco came a distance of thirty miles it was to pay twenty pounds of tobacco for each cask, or from places more remote a proportionate rate.

All ships coming into the rivers were obliged to anchor at these ports, and unlade their cargoes, paying the excises to the local governmental representative. The Act reads " all goods, English servants, Negroes and other slaves, and merchandize whatsoever that shall be imported into this Colony, after the 29th day of September 1681, shall be landed and laid on shore, bought and sold at such appointed places aforesaid, and at no other places whatsoever, under penalty and forfeiture thereof."

Evidently there was a general demur at these orders, so much so that they were referred back to England and to Lord Culpeper. They remained for some time in abeyance, but were reënacted in October 1705, with additions, under Queen Anne, and for a time enforced. New towns were projected and old names changed to new ones. Practically, the law remained as written in 1680, except that "servants, slaves and salt," were not allowed to be landed at all without definite restrictions.

Laws of the River Towns.[1]

Under the Act most definite regulations were set forth for the government of the burghs or towns.

A Hustings, or court, was first instituted that had jurisdiction over civil suits and ordinary offences, for which the the fine would not be over £ 30. An appeal might be taken from the decision of the Hustings to the County Court on deposit of sufficient security.

Next, a Town Council, denominated "Benchers of the Guild Hall" was to be formed of eight of the principal inhabitants, for the guidance of the public affairs of the town, "servants, apprentices and persons under the age of twenty-one years" being excluded from it. From the eight Benchers, a Director had to be chosen to preside over their meetings. Three of the Benchers with the Director constituted a quorum to hold court. Every Court so installed "shall be held to be a Court of Record within the Colony, and have a Common Seal." "It shall have jurisdiction of all cases of *meum* and *tuum,* bargain, traffic and trade, within the town and in the road and harbour thereto belonging, not exceeding the value of £ 30. sterling." Jurisdiction over petty larcenies, immorality, cursing, swearing, Sabbath breaking, drunkenness, and a long list of other crimes, were given them. The Benchers had power to hold court once a week, swear in a town clerk, bailiff, cryer, constable and other officers.

The Bencher, on being inducted into office, after the oath to support the reigning Sovereign, was obliged to swear "that he will do right to all manner of people and to the burgh without favour, affection, or partiality, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, take any gift or reward for anything relating to his said office, So help me God."

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[1] Hening's Statutes, 1681, 1705, 1710.

They had the power to sell, alienate land, create joint stock or capital for the use and improvement of the town.

Assistants to the Benchers, or a "Council," were to be created when the resident number of families attained the number of sixty; also when this density of population was reached, the town was to send a Burgess to the Assembly at Williamsburg.

Newcomers to the town were to be considered as actual residents with power to vote at elections for replacing benchers and assistants, only when they had lived there for six months and had purchased property. This property qualification, everywhere, seems to have been held of great importance.

Civic Functions.

In the erection of the towns great attention was given, in the laws, to the civic regulations of the people. The church came first, the court house or Guild Hall next, both with especial taxes to provide for their building and maintenance. The town must be a body corporate. It must have market days, twice or thrice a week, and merchandize and produce of all kinds must be sold only on these days. Rules and regulations providing against the sale of stale or improper articles of food were stringent.

At certain seasons of the year, usually in September and October, Fairs were to be held for four or five days to attract the people from more or less distant neighborhoods, and make them acquainted one with another, both commercially and socially. The Fair would also induce a spirit of rivalry in the display of products, as well as advertise the facilities of the town.

An institution, curious to the modern, was the "Merchant Guild." All the Benchers and the Assistants must belong to these bodies, and were enjoined to build large and handsome Guild Halls in every town. These corporate bodies must have exercised considerable influence over the social life of the community, as well as of the artificers and tradespeople under them. Each township was to be a small world to itself, only conjoined with other members of the colony by the river and the ships and boats coming in and departing from its haven. The settling of immigrant artisans and tradesmen in the town must also have been greatly encouraged by their activities. The Guild Hall at Dumfries stands today, almost alone, as an example of the better class of these structures.

Eleven years earlier than Virginia, the Maryland Assembly in 1669, in the thirty-seventh year of the Dominion of Cecelius Calvert, created Sea Ports with the same general plan of serving the thinly settled neighborhoods, and again in 1683, had further enlarged their number. From these places, tobacco and grain could be shipped to foreign countries, and at them, merchandise, goods and commodities of the Mother country might be unladed. Here the proper excises on imports could be collected for the maintenance of the Proprietary and the Colony. Up to the year 1669 the entrepots (on the West shore of the Bay) had been St. Mary's City, Porto Tobacco and Chaptico, all on the Potomac River.

By the Act of 1683, St. Josephs, St. James, New Town, Queen Tree, on the Patuxent, Annapolis and Londontown, on the Severn and South Rivers, respectively, were authorized. There were others that hardly arose before they fell into disuse, including the first town of Baltimore on Bush River (Act of 1669).[2] At many of them there was only a wharf and storehouse. At the time of the Revolution all of the Western Shore River Towns created by the Act of 1683 were dead with the exception of Annapolis, Londontown and Queen Tree. The last was a mouldering ruin; Londontown was dying, because trade was rapidly departing from it and going to its rival Annapolis, and that in turn was becoming subservient to the New Baltimore on the Patapsco.

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[2] Herrington, St. Mary's City on St. George's River, Calverton, Bush River, were all of this date. The Act of 1671 repeats practically the provisions of that of 1669.

The Shipping.

All of the River Towns were dependent for their growth and prosperity on foreign and internal commerce brought to them by water, and the distribution of their cargoes to buyers from districts lying around them. A glance at one or two of the invoices of ships in the early days may be interesting. Here is one brought to Annapolis in the good ship "Goulden ffortune" consigned to Owen James of Annapolis in the year 1665, and about which there was some litigation.

"3 suits of aparel of Cloath flowerty/two ells of Canuise/nine ells & one-half of Dowles/one fflock bed, boulster and rugge/one feather bed boulster rugge & bed coards, and a matt/eleven thousand nayles/six broad hoes/six fflening Axes; two narrow hoes/one drawing knife/one kilderkin/two cotton Wascoates/two payre of cotton Hose/Two payre of cotton drawers/three payre grey hose/four payre of cotton Hose/one dozen payre of Shoes/one payre of boots/one hatt/all his gunpowder containing half a hundred of powder/All his shot. One hundred and one half weight. Two men servants aboard the ship in the bill of sale/Ten cases and one half of strong Waters/one runlet of sack."

The London, Bristol and Glasgow merchants, in order to promote trade also established stores in the River Towns for the sale at retail. Their inventories look like the advertisement of some of the present department stores; in fact the colonial country store was the forerunner of this class.

We quote from the record of a Virginia country store in 1678 located in the wilds.[3]

"Mens and Women's shoes. French falls, Children's shoes, Axes, Steel Spades, a bramble saw, shovels and tongs, hammers, Reaping Hooks, Scarlet Cloth, tapestry, Men's woolen stockings, brown sheeting, lawns, pintadales, fine calico, tufted Hollands, blue linen, gloves, Women's bodices, Children's Women's and boys Stockings, whalebone, candlewick, Thread of various colors, Girls and women's hoods, pins, ribbons, Ivory and horn combs, Children's caps, buttons, silk galloon, silk floss, Tamy, East India petticoats, Canvass, Wax, spoons, chains, Brandy, Guns, Gunlocks, powder, Nutmegs, pepper, trays, Bellows, salt, Milk pails and stillyards."

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[3] Stanard, *Colonial Virginia.*

That the ladies believed in ribbons and furbelows is testified to by the numerous articles of personal adornment in the above list.

By 1757 articles of luxury had become frequent. An inventory of that year gives "Mahogany chests of drawers, dressing tables, card tables, claw tables, chairs, bedsteads with silk or damask furniture, window curtains, large gilt sconce glasses, Turkey carpets, a spinet, linens, iron, brass and pewter wares of sundry sorts for home use."

The character of these items mark a very considerable advance in the desire for comfort and luxury in this new world.

Social Diversions.

It is probable that the social life of the River Towns, when they attained to any size was fuller than that of the village of the Middle States at the present day. The Marylanders and Virginians were known for their hospitality, and fondness for entertaining, gaming and drinking. They led, generally, a life that was rather easy than strenuous, and had time on their hands to enjoy themselves in social diversions. The town ordinary was an important point for meetings, where abundance of wines and liquors were to be had, together with cards, bowls, and the exchange of the latest gossip and news, that reached them after the arrival of ships from England, as well as from other parts of the colonies.

Some of these inns were comfortable and well furnished; even elegant to a degree not to be expected in a new country. The one at Leedstown is described in 1775, as appointed "with elegant mahogany movables, with many copperplate engravings on the wall."

The tavern at Dumfries saw much of the fashion of this elevated and refined community in the many entertainments that were held there. It was also the stopping point for all travellers of distinction journeying between the northern states, Fredericksburg and Williamsburg. Fredericksburg had another noted inn, the "Rising Sun," Baltimore Town on the Gunpowder, its "Red Lion," but the most noted of the taverns was the Raleigh at Williamsburg with its wainscotted banqueting hall, the scene of many brilliant balls and assemblies.

The semi- or annual Fair was designed after the old English and German custom, not only to bring buyers and sellers together, but it gathered together the people to be amused as well as instructed as to what their neighbors were doing in the race of life. The amusements were much in the order of the present day, harlequins, minstrels and montebanks, and out of door plays of which we have little record. Games of chance, attractive to all, were frequent. They included some rather unusual things, the raffling of a young negro or negress, a lot or parcel of land that someone wished to be rid of, a variety of articles of merchandise, silver buckles and other articles of adornment. Foot races for men, the prize a saddle or bridle, were always a part of the Fair; likewise quarterstaff contests, the chase of the greased pig, as well as other similar diversions afforded entertainment to the boisterous. But the horse race, the chance to indulge in the most popular of all the colonial sports, in which low and high participated, and upon which large sums were made and lost, drew the greatest crowd. Even the descendants of the Puritans and Quakers of Anne Arundel did not disdain to participate in such sport.

Another common ground upon which Cavalier and Puritan equally stood was the indulgence in strong drink, and in the places where trade flourished everyone had sufficient money to spend on rum and brandy at 10 and 16 shillings the gallon respectively, or upon the finer Sherry and Madeira at four shillings the quart.

In the earliest days of the settlements, as early as 1643, laws were made very stringent against "the excessive and scandalous importations of strong waters into the colony," which had become the cause of general reproach.

Literature in the towns was not neglected as a means of recreation and advancement. The Maryland and Virginia Gazettes contained the current news of the day, while religious books, the poets,—Addison, Pope, Milton, Dryden, Shakespeare,—seem among the favorites. There were many subscribers to the magazines,—the Spectator, the Tattler, the Gentlemen's Magazine. Books in Latin and French are frequently mentioned in wills. Shakespeare seems to have been a general favorite; Hudibras is occasionally referred to. The inventories of the country merchants show that they carried books regularly in stock.

If the few records existent can be believed, the ladies of the better class in the River Towns were much occupied. It is true that most of them were well provided with negro servants; yet the task of constantly overseeing them, the management of the household, the work of the loom, the making of clothes for the slaves, and a thousand petty trifles gave a vast deal of occupation and considerable thought. The lady of the home's badge of authority was nothing less than the basket hanging from the wrist laden with the heavy and complicated keys of the day, the ones that opened chests and presses as well as smokehouse and cellar, the place where provisions were kept cool and sweet for the winter's consumption. And such cellars were these, deep and wide, with thick walls dug far below the surface, so that the scattered rays of light entering a low, half-boarded window, "made darkness visible." One saw only huge arches and the outline of long corridors extending into the darkness beyond, wherein hung rows of hams and flitches of bacon, the white coverings looking, for all the world, like the ghastly bodies of little children on a line in some ogre's pantry.

Perhaps, in the afternoons there was time to slip away to some neighbor's house for a dish of Bohea and some gossip, a custom, that alas is now dying away, I am not sure, but to the detriment of mankind.

Again, there was the education of the children, where no regular schools obtained, and where tutors were infrequent and uncertain, also the important dancing lessons for the girls. This was the chief diversion, as indeed everyone danced in those days, day and night. "Wherever there was company there was dancing." Burnaby, about 1750, remarks (of the ladies) "that it was almost their only amusement." It was the best opportunity to display their fine silks and brocades "which rustled and trailed behind them." For the young people it was an age of hunting, racing, dancing and indolence. The African leaven was exercising its deteriorating influence, and the debt to life was not being fully paid, leaving an usury to be borne by a later generation.

I have taken a few of the extinct River Towns as examples; one on South River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, the others on the banks of the Potomac. All of them are typical; that is they are of the best types of this kind of settlement, and all of them belong to a region where there was similarity of population and a common interest; one may add that there was but one main commercial interest, that of tobacco growing and export.

LONDONTOWN ON SOUTH RIVER, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

(240th Anniversary of its Founding. 1683-1923.)

Henry J. Berkley.

In 1648 a party of Dissenters, led by Richard Bennett, left Nansemond County and the James River region of Virginia, and came to Lord Baltimore's province to enjoy religious liberty; incidently to constrain others to their own militant belief. They settled, first, at a place they named Providence, on the south bank of the Severn, and proceeded to occupy the adjacent territory on this and the South and West Rivers, in what is now Anne Arundel County. They found a pleasant, rolling, fertile country, with the essential water communication between all principal points. The land was fruitful and soon the industry of the settlers made it grow and flourish.

It is true that these Puritans were always at loggerheads with the Proprietary, but, they always managed to obtain just what they wanted, even an Act of Toleration from Lord Baltimore. Owing to the Cromwellian troubles in England, while the Baltimore interests were in abeyance, they became the paramount power in the Colony, and with the assistance of their brethren in Charles County, dominated the Catholic element.

In 1650, a Captain William Burgess, a sea-faring man who had evidently been some time in the Palatinate, settled with his brother-in-law, Richard Beard, on the south bank of South River, about three miles from the mouth. He established a fleet of small ships trading between Maryland and Bristol. In the same year a company of one hundred and fifty immigrants were brought over seas by him, and settled in his neighborhood.

Captain Burgess built a wharf on his property, which, after the Act of 1683 became Londontown. Annapolis was too far off for easy communication, while the new site was accessible to the rich country lying to the southwards, between South River and Herring Creek. Burgess in the same year laid off a portion of his plantation into town lots, and associated with him, in the enterprise, Richard Beard, Thomas Besson and Nicholas Gassaway. Thomas Lynthecombe, a neighbor, became the first purchaser of a plot in the new town.[1]

The proprietary determined to locate a Court House on the South River as soon as a suitable building could be constructed. This Court House was immediately built on a twenty five foot lot, and appears to have been the forum for many legal contentions. Furthermore, a Commission of neighboring land owners of the neighborhood was appointed, under William Burgess, who mainly conducted the affairs of the infant town. After the death of Commissioner Burgess (whose body lies buried under a tomb stone on the Steuart farm, about half a mile from the river) his son, Edward, was appointed by the Council, Justice and Commissioner.

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[1] No plan of the town site can be found, nor can the actual number of lots be determined. No. 62 is the highest number ascertainable. The town land covered 50 to 60 acres.

In January 1694, an important Court Meeting was held at Londontown to divide the County into parishes and districts, according to the Act of Assembly of 1692. It was presided over by Col. Nicholas Greenbury and Thomas Tench, Esq., Councillors, and attended by Mr. James Saunders, Maj. Henry Ridgely, Capt. Nicholas Gassaway, Mr. Henry Constable, Mr. Philip Harwood, Mr. John Dorsey and Mr. Seth Biggs, the two last from Herring Creek, to advocate the establishment of St. James Parish in that locality. All Hallow's, as well as the other Upper Anne Arundel Parishes were erected at this time. There is no mention of a church at Londontown.

In 1695 a County Court was held at Londontown lasting the last two weeks of October. The same year the Assembly ordered that George Slacum's account be examined "for bringing the Cage, Whipping Post, Pillory and Stone from Londontown to Annapolis" and referred to the county to be paid. This action would indicate that the chief fount of justice for Anne Arundel had been at Londontown, and was now transferred to the Capital.

The Town Council for the year 1696 comprised Captain Henry Houslope, John Gresham, William Roper, Mr. Edward Burgess, Mr. Walter Phelps and Mr. John Watkins. The taxables for this year numbered 460 persons.

In 1698, Capt. Nicholas Gassaway, designated "Merchant of Londontown" records the sale of lot no. 28 to Thomas Ball of the County of Devon, England. In 1699 John Larkin sold to John Baldwin two lots, "including the house in which Court was formerly held" indicating that a new building had been constructed for the service of the legal profession at that date.

During Captain Edward Burgess' Justiceship (Assembly Proceedings, 1692), there is the record of a trial involving the conspiracy of a Captain Cood (and his associates), belonging to "Brown's Fleet of Plymouth," who had attempted to destroy a packet of letters addressed to the Governor of the Colony for their own ends.

The only glint of humour in the proceedings of the Londontown Court, is when, Mr. John Hammond, rejoicing too heartily on the announcement of the downfall of the Catholic House of Stuart, and the accession of the Protestant William of Orange, is severely admonished by the court not to be too cocksure, as William may not after all have succeeded his gracious Majesty, King James.[2]

In 1706 Londontown was designated by the Assembly as a port for the "unlading of Negroes, wares, goods and commodities." To the East of the town, on the further borders of Glebe Creek, the remains of negro cabins of unusual construction, are still to be found. Possibly this was the location of the slave market, at which in 1734, James Dick, Joseph Muatt and James Nicholson sell a "parcel of Choice, country born negroes."[3]

It is quite probable that blacks, in numbers, were brought by ship, sold, and distributed among the plantations. That they were of a race superior to the ordinary slave is attested by their descendants, who are of a better class, better address, as well as more law abiding than the majority of the Negroes of Baltimore. This has been maintained by comparative isolation from the deteriorating effects of the large towns, as well as by the lack of ready communication with the marts of commerce. Owing to the isolation from railroads in this Lower

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[2] The Messenger from Lord Baltimore to the Colony died en route, and official news of the accession of William of Orange did not reach Annapolis until months after it was officially known in the other Colonies. The delay caused Lord Baltimore quite a little trouble.

[3] Md. Gazette, 1734. James Dick, "Merchant of Londontown" and a prominent citizen, arrived from England during this year. His tombstone is at All Hallow's Church.

Anne Arundel section, the country still retains many of its primitive features. It is one of the few places remaining in the Middle Atlantic States where strings of ox teams are to be seen on the highways, with, by the side of the patient kine, the equally patient black drivers.

About the year 1725 an era of great prosperity began, not only for Londontown but for the whole lower Arundel region. Brick houses of large size and considerable architectureal pretension began to dot the landscape, replacing those of an older and cruder order. These red brick mansions contrasted pleasingly with the green of the extensive woodlands that surrounded them, as they do today. Often they were built of a peculiarly laid brickwork, unknown in the colonial world outside of lower Maryland and the upper reaches of the Potomac River on the Virginia side (brickwork laid "all headers"), in contrast to the five course, English or Flemish bond, found elsewhere.

At this period, Londontown was at the height of its growth and activity. Commerce flourished, lines of ships were established to the South England Ports of Bristol, Plymouth and London, and the staple crop, tobacco, was in constant demand. In 1746 the town was of sufficient size and importance to have quartered upon it two companies of Royal Foot (the arrangement was made, but, apparently, never carried into effect). Probably a guess of forty or fifty dwelling houses, would be a maximum number.

The surroundings are so overgrown with brush and forest, that little can be seen, and scattered cellars are difficult to discover in a tangle of brambles.

Today not a single dwelling or warehouse of any kind remains; the elements, fire, and the hand of man have done their work thoroughly. The last brick dwelling house, sometime the residence of Anthony Stewart, of Peggy Stewart fame, departed only a few years ago; its crumbling walls and toppling chimneys marking the end of the life of a bygone day.

It is a rather curious circumstance that the location of a church, or churches, in Londontown has never been found. In a rapidly growing community, composed largely of Episcopalians both from England and from Virginia, there must have been a place of religious service. In the strict days of 1705, Queen Anne required church and court house as soon as a town was constituted, and it is likely that both the Established Church and the Dissenters had some place to worship. Church or churches may have been of wood, but it is strange that all tradition of their location should have been lost.

The ruins of the Glebe House may still be seen toward the upper end of the creek of that name, and, possibly, the church may have been near it. In 1694, the church known as All Hallow's was organized about five miles away. Perhaps, the Mother Church was in the town, and the other was first built as a Chapel of Ease. The Rev. Duel Pead, its first rector, was in the colony in 1682. In 1683 he preached before the Assembly. In 1694 he became rector of the entire South River Parish. It is quite possible that between 1683 and 1694 he officiated at Londontown, "the tendency being toward the Episcopate rather than to the Presbyterianism of Annapolis." [4]

Pead was succeeded by the Rev. Colebatch of Derbyshire, who, for more than ten years presided, acceptably, over South River Hundred and All Hallow's Church. He is called by a fellow rector, "a Whig, one of the best of men." At the time of the Revolution the Rev. Daniel Love was rector, and by that date the taxables of the parish had increased to the number of twelve hundred.

Somewhere about the year 1730-5, the Town Hall that has lasted to the present day was built, the last of several edifices for public purposes, and the most pretentious. It is well proportioned, unadorned, square, early Georgian structure of the Villa Julia order, two stories, with high basement, of the all-header brickwork; the largest of Maryland colonial buildings up to the time of its erection. The walls are massive, have little ornament beyond a banded course, the general effect being one of extreme simplicity of detail, even to the tympanum and frieze. The result is excellent when viewed from a distance. The elegance of proportion is enhanced by the spot on which the building stands; a narrow plateau ending in a steep bank running down to the water's edge. It is just far enough from the river, about three rods, to gain the full effect as one sails to the shore from the water.

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[4] Davis. *The Day Star.*

The interior has been so greatly changed that one cannot judge of the first arrangement. The old flooring has vanished, but the joists, of hewn black gum, are as solid as when they were set in place nearly two centuries ago, and still show the adze marks. The well worn main entrance steps of English grit stone and deep vestibule, denote that the edifice was devoted to public uses. A flight of five steps rises to the level of the first floor joists; then there is a platform with a rise of one step to the vestibule, then two steps again to the first floor level. The door trims are perfectly plain, and may not be the original ones. The cornice is severe, but effective. One is impressed in wall, cornice and roof, by the harmony of proportion.

The points of the compass are closely adhered to; the main doorway facing the direct East. To the north is a small portico, with rounded columns and roof matching the main one.

We can find no account of a dedication of this Town Hall, the noblest of any of the Maryland Colonial River Towns. It may readily have happened that Charles, Lord Baltimore, previous to his departure for England in 1735, together with the new Governor Ogle, may have attended a ball given there in their honour, and in full court dress and peruke, danced with the wives and daughters of the townsmen, the Burgess', Brewers, Lynthecombes, Gassaways, Snowdens, Wootens, Ridgelys, Larrimores and Stewarts.[5] This we know from the records, that letters were sent to him from Annapolis, to be conveyed to his ship lying at Londontown previous to his departure for England. At this date, "the town, in point of intellectual culture and refinement, was in advance of the one on the Severn River."[6] Even at the time of Governor Sharpe's departure from Maryland, the South River was the favorite shipping point for all high personages, and he left it, with his party, inclusive of Mrs. Ogle, for their London mansion.

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[5] List incomplete.

The Town Hall, the lone survivor of the wreck of the town, has been preserved to us by its purchase in 1886, by the County authorities as an almshouse. At that date the roof was in bad order, the floors equally so, and ruin would have shortly followed but for its preservation by the local government. The outside is entirely unchanged since it was built. The interior has been remodelled for the purposes for which it is now used.[7]

> 'Who shall contend with time, unvanquished time,
> The conqueror of conquerors, and Lord of desolation."

Notes

Items from the *Md. Gazette* are of little interest in connection with Londontown; in 1747 Samuel Preston Moore, advertises a house belonging to the late Dr. Richard Moore; also John Bredon, for a runaway negro "Toby." In 1752 the effects of the late Lieut. Thomas Caton are sold at auction. In the same year Richard Moore sells a servant, and A. Rawlings advertises for a stolen horse. In 1754 there is a notice of the death of William Chapman, also of a Mr. West, then an advertisement of Alexander Ferguson of his road house, and of William Brown of his cabinet-making establishment.

It is doubtful whether ships of the late colonial period could dock in the shallow waters at the wharves at Londontown. Vessels carrying 1000 casks of tobacco could only be laden by lightering from the shore, and to this is largely ascribed the downfall of Londontown, the expense, in comparison to other ports, being too great.

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[6] Davis, *Day Star of Amer. Freedom.*

[7] Tradition says that the Town Hall, after its disuse as a public building, was used by a Mr. Welch as his residence. On several occasions he entertained General Washington when he was visiting Annapolis.

Case and Opinion of the Attorney General

Recorded in Liber T. L. No. 2, Fol. 763, 764.

Construction of a devise.

551. William Burgess, of Maryland, makes his last will and testament, and in a clause thereof, makes the following devise, and dies.

"Item. I give, grant and bequeath unto my son, William Burgess, and to his heirs, for ever, all that messuage, land and plantation, with the apurtenances whereon I now dwell, situate, lying and being near South River, in Anne Arundel County, with 800 acres adjoining, which I purchased of one George Wastall, on a part whereof is a town apointed, called London; provided always, and my will is, that my dear and loving wife, Ursula, shall, and may have, possess and enjoy to her own proper use and benefit, all and singular, the premises before mentioned to be given, for and during the term, and until my son, William Burgess, accomplishes the age of twenty-one years, and also afterwards, for and during the term of her natural life, excepting all rights, profits, benefits, commodities, advantages and privileges of London, or port of London; and likewise of the full quantity of 200 acres, of the said 800 acres of land, lying and being next to the said land, surveyed and laid out for the said town or port."

The said William, the son, of the age of twenty-five years, and issueless, died before Ursula, and so was never possessed of the premises. Then Ursula dies.

Quaere. Whether the heir at law of the said William, the father, (for he had sons by a former venter,) or the heirs at law of William, the son, (for he had brothers by the same venter), shall inherit the said land?

It is most plain that the inheritance of the plantation vested in William Burgess, the son, by the will of the father, as by purchase, and from him will descend to his next brother of the whole blood; and it is not material that he died in the lifetime of his mother, he taking by purchase, and not by descent. Therefore there is no pretence for the brother of the half blood, who is heir to the father, to claim his plantation, since whoever is entitled, must be so, as heir to William the son, which none but the whole blood can be.

Edward Notley, March 9th, 1702-3.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

Edward S. Delaplaine.

Part Fifteen.

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CHAPTER XIX.—*Continued.*

Second Term as Governor—Relief for Washington at Valley Forge.

Again the minds of Washington and Johnson were moving in the same direction. Before the Governor had recommended "a preconcerted plan and timely orders for the purchase" to prevent a recurrence of such dreadful conditions as then existed at Valley Forge, the Commander-in-Chief had already begun to look for a remedy. There in the wilderness, as the winds of winter whistled in the camp, the American General was preparing his Address to the people of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, asking them to drive their cattle to the Continental Army in the following summer. In this Address from his snow-bound encampment, Washington assured the people not only that they would receive "a bountiful price" for their cattle, but also that in complying with his request they would render "a most essential service to the illustrious cause of their country."

In sending a copy of the appeal to the Governor of Maryland, Washington requested that it be given publicity in the newspapers of the State. "For reasons that will be obvious to you," [117] he suggested to the Governor, "it is thought the publication of the inclosed Address may answer valuable ends; and I beg leave to submit to you, whether it may not serve to increase its effect, if it were ushered into the Papers of your State with a recommendatory line from yourself. If you should suppose there will be any impropriety in this, you will be pleased notwithstanding to commit the Address itself to the Printer."

As the month of February, 1778, drew to a close, the situation began to brighten at Valley Forge. In all parts of Maryland quantities of provisions were being collected for the use of the famished soldiers. In a letter to Governor Johnson, dated February 23, General Gates admitted that the Commissary General, in the purchase of supplies, had "injured rather than promoted the business," and sent the thanks of the Board of War for the splendid coöperation of the Executive. "We are happy in perceiving," declared Gates in his letter to Johnson,[118] "that your Excellency and the Honorable Council are making those exertions for its (the Army's) assistance this Board expected from your known zeal and patriotism."

Already the opposing forces were looking forward to the next campaign. The British having organized two troops of light horse, the Americans were anxious to recruit several corps of cavalry in order to meet the Enemy on equal terms; and it was about the first of March when Maryland and adjoining States were asked by the committee at Valley Forge to raise their quotas of horses and saddles. "The number estimated for the State of Maryland," Congressman Francis Dana told the Governor,[119] "is three hundred and fifty, which we believe will not appear by any means too large for the Resources of your

[117] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 512.

[118] *Ibid.*, 518.

[119] *Ibid.*, 522.

State which has with a laudable care cultivated a valuable breed of Horses for a long time past. We doubt not but on this occasion your Excellency and the Gentlemen of the Legislature will favor us with a continuance of those Exertions the beneficial Effects of which we have already experienced."

At this time the British troops in Philadelphia and the vicinity of New York numbered about 35,000; while the total strength of the American Army—including nearly twelve thousand disheartened men at Valley Forge—was barely 15,000. As the Enemy continued to grow more formidable, Congress resolved that the Continental Army should be increased to 40,000 men, in addition to the artillery and cavalry. And, accordingly, Governor Johnson was asked to raise in Maryland nearly 3,000 additional soldiers.

It is needless to say that Johnson did all he could to supply the new demand for recruits. In the Western part of the State —where Johnson himself had served in 1776 as Brigadier-General and had raised several thousand men—Otho Holland Williams, a brilliant young officer, was placed in command. Entering the service as Lieutenant, and promoted to the rank of Major after his march to Boston, Williams was wounded at Fort Washington and held captive for more than a year until he was exchanged for a British officer. On March 6, 1778, Williams, still under the age of thirty, but now a Colonel, assured Governor Johnson[120] that he desired to march to Headquarters as soon as possible but declared the Army "had better be reinforced by a Regiment without a Colonel, than by a Colonel without a Regiment."

Claiming that he had been able to locate scarcely more than a hundred men, Colonel Williams, in his letter to the Governor, said: "The laws for recruiting and equipping men in this State (of themselves deficient) I find very badly executed, and I could wish it in my power to afford some assistance, which I cannot possibly do until I am instructed where to get cash and how to subsist the recruits till they are equipped and fit for duty."

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[120] Scharf, *Chronicles of Baltimore.*

The request from Congress to supplement the Continental forces was presented by Governor Johnson to the General Assembly, which reconvened on March 17; and a bill entitled "An Act to procure troops for the American Army," was promptly introduced. In its preamble, the bill declared that Congress called for "the most vigorous exertions to bring a powerful Army into the field the ensuing campaign" and added that the coöperation of Maryland towards this end was the "indispensable duty of this State." The Act was passed—but all that it did was to authorize the Governor and Council "to continue the recruiting service in the most effectual manner."[121] And so, the problem of raising the quota was simply handed back to the Executive.

Meanwhile, the Legislature was also considering a bill to expedite the purchase of meat and on March 20 adopted a resolution asking Congress for one hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of provisions in the State. The Governor and Council notified President Laurens and the Maryland members of Congress of the Assembly's request, and shortly afterwards an assurance came from Congressman James Forbes that the money would be provided. Before this, however—March 23—the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint a Purchasing Agent in each County of the State to buy up "fat cattle, salted beef, pork, and bacon" for the Continental Army.[122] Two days later eighteen Agents were appointed.

While the Legislature was considering the plan to facilitate the purchase of meat, General Washington heard that clothing had been collected in immense quantities throughout Maryland and was ready for shipment to Valley Forge. The next task that confronted the Commander-in-Chief was to find Army wagons sufficient to haul the supplies from the Maryland border to the winter encampment. He accordingly asked Governor Johnson to provide for the transportation through southern Pennsylvania.

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[121] *Laws of Maryland*, March 1778, Chapter V.

[122] *Laws of Maryland*, March 1778, Chapter I.

In his request to the Governor, Washington said:[123]

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Head Quarters 21st March, 1778.

Sir

I do myself the honour to inclose you a representation, made to me by Mr. Chaloner, Dep'y Commissary of Purchases, upon the difficulty under your present law, of procuring Waggons to bring the public stores of Provision collected at the Head of Elk and Middle Town in your State. The State of Pennsylvania has been already exceedingly harrassed in providing teams, as we have drawn our Horses and Waggons almost totally from them since the commencement of this dispute.

I would therefore wish, that you would lay this matter before your Legislature and endeavour to procure an amendment to the law, whereby a mode may be fallen upon to obtain a sufficient number of Waggons to bring forward the stores at the places above mentioned and in the neighborhood of them. Governor Livingston lately did us the favour to procure a law of the State of Jersey vesting him and the Council with powers to impress any number of Waggons, to supply the Army in cases of great emergency, and I assure you, that it is truly the case now. If we do not establish magazines in camp and near it before our Reinforcements arrive, it will be impossible to subsist our force when collected.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, some little time ago, informing me of the steps you had taken to procure us a supply of Provision. I sincerely thank you, and hope I shall find the same readiness in you to assist us with Carriages. As one of the Gentlemen in the Commissary Department will wait upon you with this, he will inform you of the number wanting at present.

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[123] *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 74.

I have the honour to be with great respect and Regard

Your Excelly's Most Ob^t Serv^t
G^o. WASHINGTON.

The work of *transporting* supplies, however, was far less difficult than *securing* them. And Governor Johnson believed that, no matter how large was the quantity of stores ready to be hauled to camp, it was unwise to discontinue the search for further supplies. Samuel Hughes, a member of the Legislature, was authorized to proceed to New Orleans, by way of the Ohio and the Mississippi, in quest of clothing and arms. In a letter to the Governor of New Orleans,[124] March 23rd, the Governor of Maryland expressed the hope that, on account of the interruption of commerce with Europe, "a mutually beneficial intercourse might take place between the Subjects of his most Catholic Majesty and those of the States of America," and gave assurance that any contract entered into by Mr. Hughes would be "acknowledged and made good by this State, with a due sense of the obligation."

The Maryland Council also appointed Joshua Johnson—a brother of the Governor—as agent to purchase merchandise in France, Holland and Spain. The Governor's brother had also been recommended on the floor of Congress by Forbes, of Maryland, for appointment as commercial agent of the United States, but Congress decided to delegate the power of selecting the agents to the American Commissioners in France—Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee.

As April, 1778, drew near, the Tories were assembling again on the Eastern Shore; and, fearing that they might cause even more trouble and delay in military preparations than they had caused during his first Administration one year before, Governor Johnson on April 6th sent a stirring Message to the Legislature recommending that martial law be proclaimed in Somerset County. The Governor's Message follows:[125]

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[124] XVI *Maryland Archives*, 548.

"Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

"From the Letters received from Worcester and Somerset Counties, which I have laid before you and the Conversations I have had with People from thence as well as from the Insurrections some Time since, I am apprehensive that unless decisive Measures are speedily taken the Balance in Somerset County will be in Favor of our Enemies and Toryism. If that should be the Case and our Friends are left under Apprehension of suffering instantly all the Cruelties which brutal Rage can inflict—and the Enemies of their Country fear nothing but a slow Prosecution for the atrocious Villanies, entertaining at the same Time the Hope that their Guilt may be shielded by the Forms incident to the Proceedings of Courts—Men's Minds will be influenced by the immediate Evil and the Consequent Influence will probably extend much to the Prejudice of the State.

"I cannot therefore but entreat your Advice and Assistance in a Matter which appears to me of so great Magnitude and submit to your Consideration whether it will not be well, immediately to order one hundred or one hundred and fifty of the Militia from some of the other Counties, into Somerset to do Duty there 'til a sufficient Regular Force can be raised for that Service and to proclaim Martial Law in Somerset County and erect a Court Martial competent to the Trial of Spies, Piracies and such of our own People as may be taken in Arms, with a Power of ordering the Execution of the Guilty without waiting for the Assent of any other Authority."

Upon receipt of the Message from the Governor, the Legislature promptly enacted a measure intended to quell the Tories' activities. According to the terms of the Act,[126] the Governor and Council were authorized not only to call out the Militia of Somerset and Caroline Counties and any other Counties that might be "disaffected," but also, whenever necessary, to use the Maryland war ships to cut off communication in the Chesapeake between the Tories and the Enemy. The Act also provided for a Court Martial, with legal authority to disarm any person who failed to take the Oath of Allegiance to the State.

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[125] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 11.

[126] *Laws of Maryland*, March 1778, Chapter VIII.

The Legislature also passed a statute authorizing the arrest of any person considered dangerous by the Executive.[127] This Act not only gave the Governor power to cause arrest on suspicion, but also denied to the prisoner the right of *habeas corpus.* The Act declared in its preamble that "in times of imminent danger it is necessary for the safety and protection of the State that extraordinary powers be vested in the Governor and Council, and it is at all times necessary that a proper respect and regard be paid to the supreme Executive authority." On one occasion, a man named John Lawrence, who claimed to be a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, was asked to take the Oath of Allegiance. The man not only refused to do so but also made open threats of violence against Governor Johnson. At a mass meeting, called at Annapolis to discuss the case, the citizens decided that Lawrence would have to leave the city. The war powers of the Governor, however, were not greater than the powers usually given to Executives in times of imminent peril in American history. When Vallandingham, the Copperhead leader in the Civil War, was tried by Court Martial, he contended that he was arrested without due process of law and without warrant from any judicial officer; but his sentence to close confinement during the continuance of the war was approved by General Burnside. President Lincoln's Proclamation of September 24, 1862, declared that all persons interfering with the progress of the war or giving aid and comfort to the rebels should be subject to Court Martial; and the judge of the United States District Court refused to release Vallandingham in *habeas corpus* proceedings, declaring that "the power of the

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[127] *Laws of Maryland,* March 1778, Chapter XIII.

President undoubtedly implies the right to arrest persons who hinder the military operations of the United States."

And so, the patriots in Maryland seemed to have little trouble in keeping the anti-American sentiment in check. The uprisings of the Tories were confined mostly to the peninsula. In the month of April, 1778, Congress received from General Smallwood, stationed at Wilmington, the news of an insurrection in Delaware; and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the members of Congress, was asked to notify Governor Johnson regarding the situation. In a letter from York, April 21,[128] Mr. Carroll requested the Governor to call out 300 Maryland militiamen to protect the stores along the Chesapeake.

Johnson did as requested. Likewise he tried to comply with a number of other requests that came in rapid succession from the members of Congress. Samuel Chase told how General Howe had sent out from Philadelphia a cart load of hand-bills, aimed to deceive the American people by inducing them to relax their efforts "with a prospect of peace"; and requested Governor Johnson to disclose the Enemy's scheme by a statement in the newspapers in order to "remove the baneful effects it may have on the credulous and weak among the people."[129] Carroll of Carrollton urged the Governor to "employ some ingenious writer to combat and expose the perfidiousness of our Enemies," and to rouse the people from lethargy.[130] Governor Johnson received copies of the two bills in Parliament, and Lord North's speech concerning them, offering reconciliation to the United States; and the Governor undoubtedly agreed with the opinion of Mr. Carroll that the Administration at London had begun "to see the impracticability of reducing these States, or of retaining them when reduced, in such a state of subordination as to be useful to Great Britain," and that the enlargement of the Continental Army for the ensuing campaign would hasten the day of Independence.[131] From Paca, Jenifer, Plater and Henry came a request for five pieces of heavy cannon

[128] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 49.

[129] *Ibid.*, 44.

[130] *Ibid.*, 49.

[131] *Ibid.*, 55.

to aid General Washington in the defense of North River.[132] And from Richard Henry Lee, Thomas McKean and William Duer, members of a special committee of Congress, came a request to use the utmost vigilance to prevent the Tories on the Eastern Shore from escaping on board British ships.[133] The Governor and Council replied that the Militia had been powerless to prevent the desertions on account of the lack of armed vessels, and asked Congress for a supply of seamen to man the Maryland gallies.[134] Virtually every letter from York, whether depressing or cheering, contained a plea for succor. In one letter, dated the third of May,[135] Samuel Chase, after declaring that the Treaties with France, by acknowledging the independence of the United States, had given the new Government a rank among the nations of the world, and after exhorting the patriots to be grateful to God for "this singular unmerited mark of His favour and protection," in the same breath requested the Governor to continue his exertions in support of the war and especially to speed up the campaign for loans of money to the Continent.

As the Spring advanced, conditions continued still further to improve at Valley Forge. The loads of clothing and victuals were received with delight by the needy soldiers, and Washington, who had breathed the spirit of patience into his soldiers, now enthused them with the desire to enter upon a new campaign. But when a Council of War was held on May 8th, it was decided to wait until the plans of the Enemy were more obvious before taking the field. "To take the city (Philadelphia) by storm," says Dr. Sparks, "was impracticable without a vastly superior force; and equally so to carry it by siege or blockade, strongly fortified as it was by nature and artificial works, and by vessels of war. Militia might be called out, but it was uncertain in what numbers; and, however numerous, they could not be depended on for such an enterprise. In every view of the subject, therefore, weighty objections presented themselves against any scheme of offensive operations." Accordingly, in view of the hazardous situation of the stores along the Chesapeake Bay, General Washington requested Governor Johnson to allow the Maryland Militia to remain for the time being in Maryland. In his communication to Johnson at this time, the Commander-in-Chief said:[136]

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[132] *Ibid.*, 74.

[133] *Ibid.*, 89.

[134] *Ibid.*, 106.

[135] *Ibid.*, 64.

General Washington to Governor Johnson

Head Qu^{rs} Valley Forge
11th May, 1778.

D^{r} Sir

I was some little time past empowered by Congress to call for 5000 Militia from the States of Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. This Resolve was, I believe, occasioned by a report, which has proved groundless, that the Enemy intended suddenly to evacuate Rhode Island, to draw part of their force from New York, and attack this Army, before its expected reinforcements arrived. Finding no immediate occasion for the Militia, I forbore to make the requisitions, except in a very small degree from Jersey and Pennsylvania.

I know it is a very favourite scheme with many not acquainted with the situation of our Magazines and the deranged state of the two capital departments of Commissary and Qu^{r} M^{r} Gen^{l} which have not yet resumed a proper tone, to draw together a great body of Militia in addition to our Continental force and make an attack upon the Enemy in Philadelphia. However much a measure of this kind is to be wished two capital obstacles render it totally ineligible at present, the want of Provisions (or means of transportation) and the uncertainty, both with respect to time & numbers, of obtaining the Recruits for the Continental Regiments. The new Commissary General is exerting himself, and I hope with the generous aids which the States are giving him, that when grass fed cattle come in, we shall be able to victual a very considerable force, should a fair opportunity offer of making a capital Blow against the Enemy. But till these happen, you will plainly perceive, that it would be fruitless to call out the Militia; it would be consumptive of Public Stores, and disheartening to the People; who, finding nothing done upon their first tour of duty, would perhaps come out very unwillingly when there is real occasion for their services. Abstracted from all these, is a consideration of equal, if not greater magnitude, which is the immense loss suffered by drawing out the farmer and tradesman until the moment of necessity arrives.

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[136] *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 74.

I would therefore wish you to hold up an idea that the Services of the Militia may probably be wanted and endeavour to have a plan digested, by which a given number may be drawn and armed, accoutred and ready for the field, upon the shortest possible notice. Something upon the plan of the minute Battalions and Companies formed at the commencement of this war, might answer the end.

I need not point out to you the many advantages that will result from having the Continental Battalions completed and I therefore hope that you will persevere until yours are filled either by recruits or drafts.

I have the honour to be
Sir Your Most Ob^{t} Ser^{t}
G^{o} WASHINGTON.

Within a few days, however, there appeared an entirely new aspect of the situation. From intelligence communicated by spies and from various indications, it was suspected that the British were preparing to leave Philadelphia. The Treaties signed at Paris by the three American Commissioners were regarded at London as a declaration of war by France; and the British Ministry saw the necessity of causing a change in the plans of warfare in America. France, prepared for hostilities, despatched a fleet across the Atlantic with the view of blockading the British squadron in the Delaware.

General Washington, wishing to be strengthened by the regular forces at Wilmington, requested Governor Johnson to relieve General Smallwood by sending forward 500 additional Militia to guard the stores at the Head of Elk. Washington's letter to the Governor follows:[137]

General Washington to Governor Johnson

Head Quarters, Valley Forge,
17th May, 1778.

My Dear Sir

From a number of concurring circumstances, there is reason to believe that the Enemy mean to evacuate Philadelphia.

It is necessary, therefore, to draw together as great a force as can be provided for, with the utmost expedition. But as several of our out-posts covering Magazines and the like, cannot be recalled without a body of Militia to act in their room, I am obliged to request of the neighboring States a reinforcement for this and other purposes. The requisition of Congress extends to 5000 Militia from the Jerseys, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

A large compact body of regulars are wanted, and several valuable intentions to be attended to at the same time. General Smallwood, who lays at Wilmington, covers a quantity of stores at the Head of Elk. If he is withdrawn, the Enemy may destroy our Magazine at that place.

I would imagine that five hundred Militia of your State would be sufficient security, and proper restraint upon the Enemy on that quarter. I would, therefore, beg of you to embody and send forward five hundred of your Militia, equipped, and the most contiguous to the Head of Elk. You may probably find it most convenient to send them by Companies.

The most expeditious way is certainly the best, and the sooner they get to the Head of Elk, the sooner shall I have it in my power to recall the garrison from Wilmington, and complete such a body of Continental troops as may enable me to act according to conjunctures.

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[137] David Ridgely, *Annals of Annapolis*, 263.

I rely upon your particular assistance on this critical occasion, and am,

Dear Sir, with Respect and esteem,

Your Ob^{t} and very humble Ser^{t}
G^{o} WASHINGTON.

When the emergency call for Militia reached Annapolis May 20th, the Governor, with the consent of the Council, ordered out eleven companies, advising the County Lieutenants that Washington had urged compliance with the requisition "with great earnestness" and with reasons "important and decisive."[138] The hope was expressed that the soldiers would march to the Head of Elk "with cheerfulness and alertness," and assurance was given that the guard duty would be of short duration. In order to prevent the possibility of delay, the Governor also ordered Colonel Charles Rumsey, the Cecil County Lieutenant, to collect for the same service an entire battalion, to be discharged "Company after Company, as the other Militia arrive."[139] The Governor's reply to Washington:[140]

GOVERNOR JOHNSON TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

Annapolis 20th May 1778.

D^{r} Sir

I received your Letter of the 17th within these few Hours. We had before ordered about 300 Militia, as Guards to the Stores at & in the Neighbourhood of the Head of Elk. In Consequence of your Letter, Orders are already gone to the Lieuten^{t} of Cecil to call out a Battalion of that County on the same Service, for three Companies from Baltimore and two from each of the Counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Ann's & Harford, the Cecil Battalion to be discharged as the Companies arrive. The Orders are larger than your requisition, to prevent any Inconveniencies from the whole Number not being so prompt as desirable. Two Field Pieces such as we have with thirty two Matrosses are also ordered.

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[138] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 99.

[139] *Ibid.*, 100.

[140] *Ibid.*, 101.

Col^{o} Rumsey of Cecil is directed, as soon as he has 400 Men, to advise Gen^{l} Smallwood by Express, who is requested to forward Information to you, to enable you to give such Orders as you may judge proper. I hope the Orders from hence will be executed with Alacrity and your Intentions take Place.

I am D^{r} Sir

With the greatest Respect, &^{ca}

TH. JOHNSON.

Before the close of May, the Commander-in-Chief had reasons to believe that the British were planning to leave for New York. In a letter to Washington, dated on the 22nd of May, Governor Johnson stated that many Maryland people had asked for permission to enter Philadelphia, but that the Council had refused to recommend such passports except for three women. "We were not satisfied," wrote Johnson,[141] "of the propriety of frequently suffering People to go in especially those who wanted to return again and are unwilling to put the rejection of their Importunities on you; but the Earnestness with which some sollicit and it's being said that such Favors are frequently granted at Head Quarters makes us desirous of knowing whether you think proper that such Applications, when we have no particular suspicions, should be promoted by us and to whom we shall refer then ultimately." It was in reply to this inquiry that the Commander-in-Chief predicted the Continental Army would soon again be in possession of Philadelphia.

Washington sent the desired advice to Johnson on May 29th. "Satisfied that an intercourse with Philadelphia," was the reply from Valley Forge,[142] "would be productive of great disadvantages, I have endeavoured to prevent it, as far as I could; and have not in any instance granted passports for that purpose, but where the parties applying have been recommended, either by some public body or by Gentlemen in whom I had entire confidence; and where the objects of the applications have been materially interesting. Those whom you or the Council shall think proper to recommend, will always meet with a ready indulgence on my part; being convinced, that requests, not founded in necessity or on circumstances of an interesting nature will not be countenanced. The permits must be obtained at Head Quarters, as the situation of the Army might make it expedient on some occasions, to defer granting them for a short time. From the present appearance of things, I flatter myself, we shall not be obliged to use these restrictions much longer, and that we shall be in full possession of the City. Every information leads to this hope, and it is generally imagined that New York, in case of an evacuation will be the first place of rendezvous of the Enemy now in this quarter."

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[141] *Washington Manuscripts,* Library of Congress, Vol. 74, 9715.

Washington's predictions were correct. The British Ministry had resolved to order a sudden descent upon some of the French possessions in the West Indies; and to aid in executing this project, Sir Henry Clinton, who succeeded Sir William Howe in command of his Majesty's forces, was ordered to send a large detachment of his forces to the South. Clinton, however, decided to mobilize his forces at New York; and as Admiral Howe had already sailed out of the Delaware, Sir Henry prepared to march with the main body of his army through New Jersey. The British finally evacuated Philadelphia on the morning of the 18th of June. Washington followed the Enemy and on June 28th overtook them at Monmouth. It was here, after the blunder of General Lee, that the Maryland troops checked the advance of the red coats and enabled Washington to recover the advantage.

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[142] XXI *Maryland Archives,* 115.

And so, Maryland, during Governor Johnson's second Administration, played a large part in saving Washington's Army from disaster—holding it together at Valley Forge with shipments of clothing and food, until relief came from France in the spring of 1778.

Furthermore, in response to the call from Congress, the State furnished considerably more than 3,000 regular troops during the year 1778—a number, in proportion to the quota, one-third greater than that furnished by any other State, excepting Delaware. And in addition, many recruits were raised at this time in Maryland for "Pulaski's Legion."

Indeed, at times it was felt that Maryland was doing more than her share. When Lieut.-Col. Samuel Smith arrived in York, in June, 1778, he presented to the Maryland Delegates in Congress a message from the Governor and Council, complaining that the Maryland troops in the regular army had received practically no clothing from the Continental Commissary Department. "We have struggled all in our power," wrote the Council [143] "but are tired of being taken in for a large share of the public expense, which is enhanced too by the Continental officers overbidding us, and providing separately for our own. We request you to obtain an order of the Board of War on the Commissary of Cloathing for 1000 suits of Cloaths, 2000 shirts and 1500 blankets." Carroll of Carrollton and Plater, who referred the complaint to the Board of War, expressed the opinion that the soldiers would never again be exposed to the same distress they had hitherto suffered from want of clothing.[144] And Mr. Chase reported to Governor Johnson from Philadelphia in July as follows: "I do not believe our Army will want Cloathing this year, it appears by the Returns of the Clothier General, that we now have sufficient for 22,000 men." [145]

However, in September, as cool weather began to creep on, Johnson received messages from the Maryland officers that they were unable to secure clothing and blankets from the Continental stores. And so, the Governor and Council, on September 17th, once more wrote to the Maryland members of Congress demanding that the boys from Maryland be given their proper proportion of supplies. "It is high time," wrote Johnson and his Council,[146] "that those, who were clad here in Linen, had cloth and that they all had Blanketts. We yesterday purchased two hundred Blanketts and have about four hundred suits of Cloaths nearly made up, which we shall send to the Maryland Troops, unless you can get them immediately furnished and shall purchase, at any time what further may be necessary, for Policy and Humanity bid us not to rely longer on the Cloathier General, and we shall charge the Cost, let it be what it will, to the Continent."

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[143] XXI *Maryland Archives,* 120.

[144] *Ibid.,* 126.

[145] *Ibid.,* 155.

As General Washington continued to push toward the North in pursuit of the British, the Governor of Maryland had less opportunity to keep in close communication with the Army. However, the General and the Governor tried at all times to keep in touch with each other, as far as the circumstances of war and slow transportation would permit. Their views always seemed to coincide. On August 12th, 1778, Johnson sent a message to Washington, recommending the reënlistment of the "nine months' men" and weeks later the Governor received the reply from the General that he approved of the plan and had, in fact, suggested the plan to Congress. This message, penned at White Plains, follows:[147]

General Washington to Governor Johnson

Head Quarters, White Plains
29th Aug^{t} 1778.

Sir

I am honoured with yours of the 12th instant. I very highly approve of the determination of your Council, to reinlist the nine month's men at this period; if it is left undone, until the time of their service is near expiring, it will be almost impossible to re-engage them. I some time ago, pointed out to Congress the expediency of adopting this measure but as yet have not received their Answer. The Money supplied by the Board of Treasury to the Pay Master General, is barely sufficient to pay the Monthly Abstracts of the Army, and to defray other contingent expenses; I therefore have it not in my power to advance the State Bounty of 40 dollars, out of the Military Chest: Indeed, I should not be authorized to advance it, without the special order of Congress, did the State of the Chest allow it.

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[146] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 206.

[147] *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 74.

I have the honour, &c.,

G° WASHINGTON.

General Smallwood labored under the impression for a time that the sum of eight thousand dollars advanced by General Washington was intended to pay the State Bounty of forty dollars to the "nine months' men," but instructions were received later that the money was to be used entirely for Continental Bounties. Accordingly, Smallwood wrote from a camp on October 24th that money was greatly needed to induce reënlistments. "I should be glad of your direction," wrote Smallwood to Governor Johnson,[148] respecting the Inlistment of the nine months men, how far I might engage, and at what time their State Bounty and Cloathing could be delivered, and whether the Officer inlisting them is to receive the allowance of sixteen dollars for each as limited bv the late Act of Assembly."

The General Assembly had met in June, but the session was not of great importance. The House of Delegates had adjourned until October 3, and the Senate until the first Monday in November. Governor Johnson issued a Proclamation calling both Houses to meet on October 19th.

(*To be continued*)

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[148] *Ibid.*, 223.

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

(*Continued from* Vol. XIX, p. 29.)

Pearce maintained that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by executive authority was a "violation of these principles of public freedom, which have been consented to for centuries." He discussed the history of the writ in England and claimed that sometimes arrests in Maryland were traceable not to the commands of the President, nor to orders from Generals Scott or Banks, but to orders from a major or captain, acting not only without a warrant, but "upon intimations conveyed by base and unprincipled men," which is the "very highest and the very worst tyranny."

With care and skill Pearce discussed the constitutionality of the suspension of the writ, arguing that Congress alone had the right to suspend it, since it was an act of legislative, not of executive power.

Only in Missouri and Maryland do such excesses occur. Maryland is a "loyal State—a State proved in its loyalty, a State whose remarkable quiet now, under all illegal, oppressive practice, is the best proof she could give of her loyalty and her submissiveness. Indeed, whatever disloyalty there may be in the State of Maryland grows out of these very abuses—the suspension of the *habeas corpus* by executive authority and these unnecessary, sometimes absurd, and always irritating domiciliary visits and searches, which yield no public benefit whatever and tend only to irritation, oppression, and mischief." For example, an officer of volunteers, with 300 men, recently searched in vain two houses in a Maryland village. In Easton, two gentlemen, standing at their gates, were arrested by the soldiers and obliged to walk with them, while from the armory were taken muskets which had been there since 1832. Young men had been arrested, because they talked saucily, and had been carried to Fort McHenry, or to Cockeysville, without any one knowing by whose order the arrests were made. Of course after the lapse of years, it is possible to see that it may have been wise to repress loose talk; but unquestionably, some of the arrests were not wisely made.

Pearce continued, saying in his exasperation, that people ask, "is that the paternal government that we have a right to expect will protect us; or is it one that looks upon us as aliens, as conquered foes, surrendered at discretion; as rebellious subjects, who have been reduced to a condition of obedience and vassalage?" He spoke in the hope that his words might "reach the ears of those in power" and he believed that there was no probability of "any further *emeute*" in Maryland. "No man regrets more than I do," Pearce said, "the riot of the 19th of April. I unhesitatingly admit that it was illegal; it was in every respect wrong; quite as prejudicial to the State of Maryland as it was injurious to the United States. No man rejoiced more, when the organization which followed it, was dissipated." This riot, however, should not be made a pretext for a series of aggressions upon the constitutional rights of the people throughout the State. The mob in Baltimore was not organized. "The resentment which was felt in the North was natural, but it did not justify the threat of razing the city to the ground, nor does it justify any other proceeding than legal ones for the prosecution of those concerned in the riot. The police commissioners were imprisoned for a month, without any indictment, not for what they had done but for what they might do; and General Banks said they entertained 'some purpose not known to government!' They had been transported to a Northern fortress, 'which act was most unusual, extraordinary, and oppressive.' Partisans of the administration may defend its acts in Maryland; but no one else, however earnest and ardent his attachment to the constitutional Union of the States, can be otherwise than indignant." Maryland is "prostrate this moment, at the foot of the executive power of the United States, and that for no reason that I can perceive, except the fact of the *emeute* of the 19th of April." Pearce opposed the pending joint resolution, intended to make valid what Lincoln had done; for, if he "acted legally, Congress need not validate his acts; if illegally and unconstitutionally, no power of Congress can give them authority." This speech is as remarkable for what it omits, for example, any reference to Taney's famous decision, as for what it contains, and it states the position of many a Border State Union man.

Pearce spoke once more at this session, on August 3, when resolutions from Maryland legislature, protesting against acts of the Federal Government in the State, were attacked, because they were not signed by the Governor, and because they were insulting to Congress. Pearce's colleague Kennedy, joined with him, as did, to our surprise, his old antagonist, John P. Hale. Pearce's answer to the first objection was, that the Governor was not part of the legislative power, so that the absence of his signature was not of the slightest importance; and to the second objection, that the resolutions might be "unjust to Lincoln, founded in mistake, ill tempered or partisan; but, as they complained of executive acts, they could not be insulting to Congress," but should be printed.

When Congress reassembled in December, Pearce reiterated his position,[211] when favoring a resolution of inquiry as to why the Secretary of State ordered arrests. He did not believe in the necessity of such acts, nor that they promote the "purposes of those who desire to see the Union brought together again—an object of all others to me the most desirable possible." Such a policy rather "disaffects many good and worthy men, who desire to see the Union restored." If Congress shuts its eyes and ears to such complaints, the day seemed to Pearce not far distant, when the "vital spirit of republican government will be entirely gone from us." During January and February 1862,[212] Pearce spoke several times upon national affairs.

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[211] On Dec. 16.

[212] On Feb. 4, 1862, Pearce told the Senate that he attended the meetings

He was doubtful as to the wisdom of increasing the number of cadets at West Point, because those are admitted to the Military Academy, hereafter, will hardly be competent to assume commands as officers after graduation, before the war is over. If the war should last for four years more, and its expenses not be cut down, Pearce foresaw that there would be no money left for West Point, or any other establishment. "No nation that now exists, or that history records," he insisted, "can or ever did, endure such enormous burdens of expenditures as ours." When the war shall terminate, the army will be cut down and fewer cadets will be needed. He wished that the army be commanded by educated officers and believed that "stupid lads sometimes get to West Point as cadets, but they are almost certain to be dismissed from it for want of proficiency before graduation." He admitted that "great military genius is not indeed the offspring of education, which may develop and improve, but does not create it"; for "it is like all great abilities, the gift of heaven." Yet he maintained that the "value of the military academy has been amply demonstrated in the field."

On January 14, 1862, Pearce attacked the Provost Marshal[213] for dismissing runaway slaves and contrabands from the District Jail, for he believed that "any act of emancipation, even a partial one, passed by Congress at this time, would be greatly injurious to interests which all of us here, I hope, have at heart. You cannot expect success in restoring the Union, if it be known that your policy is one of emancipation." Yet within a year, Lincoln's emancipation proclamation had been issued. So rapidly did events march in those days.

Pearce was very reluctant to speak on the subject of domestic slavery. "During a service of 25 or 26 years in Congress," he said, "I have made it a point to abstain from all such discussions, thinking them unprofitable and mischievous and I

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of the Committee on Finance very seldom at that session, because of ill health.

[213] See speech of Feb. 14.

have never contributed, by word of mine, to the agitation of that question here." [214]

In defence of Taney, from an attack by Collamer of Vermont, Pearce asserted that the "Chief Justice knew perfectly well, that, in every Slave State of this Union, certainly in the State of which he is a citizen, a negro has a great many rights which a white man is bound to respect, and which the courts enforce. I have seen them enforced myself. I have seen a negro, who had not been provided with a sufficient amount of clothing, or food, as he alleged, come into court and confront his master and tell him to his face, he had not been properly fed and clothed, and I have seen the court inquire into the facts and punish the master by fine and threaten him with a greater one, if he did not perform his duty." Pearce then indulged in sarcasm, a rare thing in him, and expressing his gratification at Collamer's earnestness in urging that no man should be kept in prison without a speedy trial, hoped to send a copy of Collamer's remarks to "some of my unfortunate white friends now in Fort Warren." Two years later, he opposed a bill removing the prohibition on army officers from helping in the delivery of a fugitive slave, as it would have no effect in the seceded States and would induce Maryland slaves to go to the camps and thus invite them, within the loyal State of Maryland, to accomplish their freedom by indirection." On January 20, the question of expelling Senator Jesse Bright of Indiana was being considered and one of the charges against him was that, on March 1, 1861, he had addressed Jefferson Davis in a letter as, "My dear sir," Pearce maintained that the war did not begin until the batteries opened fire upon Fort Sumter and that one must be courteous in addressing Davis, whose courage we "regret and deplore," while "we recognize his many noble traits of character."

He defended the patriotic service of the Maryland railroads, on January 28, and opposed a seizure of them by the Federal Government. "I confess," he said, "I am appalled at the stretch of power which" that seizure "includes. I would not stop the Government a moment in such proceedings in the rebellious States. There, by military authority, I think they may properly take possession of and work any road, which they can control by their arms, without any authority from Congress. It must be so, in the nature of things." The employees of a railroad, he held, cannot be put under military control by any law, so as to be soldiers.

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[214] "Slavery was not established at all in Maryland by Statute. It was a condition which seemed to be supposed to attach to people of a certain sort, who were brought here, which was recognized by your courts."

Pearce twice attacked attempts to promote cotton cultivation north of the seceded States, as an "extraordinary and ridiculous blunder."[215] His last speech upon public questions was made on February 13. He then spoke upon the Treasury notes, because he feared misinterpretation of his vote upon the subject. He maintained that we live under a government of limited and granted powers and the power to make notes a legal tender was not granted, neither expressly, nor by necessary implications. The "implied powers are those which result from the fact that they are appropriate means of executing the granted powers"; and this definition does not cover the legal tender notes. None of the founders of the Constitution can be quoted, as believing the United States had the right to issue them. Civilized nations, who did so, were "in the frenzy of revolution, or in the decreptitude of penury." Inconvertible paper money is only inferior to war as an evil. Pearce believed that the Southerners would "jubilate over this proclamation of bankruptcy." In spite of great exigencies, one must observe the allegiance due the Constitution. We have "potential wealth, but no actual wealth, as Great Britain has." "When toil shall have subdued the forest, restored the fertility of lands now exhausted, digged deep in the bowels of the land for the hidden treasures of the mine, and given new forms and value to the crude products of the land, no people will equal us in the abundance, extent, and variety of our products and in all that belongs to material prosperity." A "manufacturing nation can better pay taxes than we, whose chief population is agricultural." Heavier taxes must be levied, indirect taxes increased, and a heavy national debt established. "Notwithstanding the magnitude of this responsibility, I think it is probable that the country will endeavor to bear all the impositions which it may render necessary; but let us not delude ourselves, nor delude the people by the supposition that these evils are few or insignificant." So his last speech was one of warning and of hope.[216]

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[215] On Feb. 3, and March 7.

He attended the sessions of the Senate for several months longer, but took no active part in debates. On March 21, 1862, he asked that a bill to settle the accounts of the Clerk of the Court of the District of Columbia be passed at once, as a "personal gratification," since "the condition of my health is such as to make it very uncertain, how long I shall be able to continue to attend the Senate." Three days later, he ended his congressional career as he had begun it, by presenting a petition for a mail route in Maryland. Then he went home, never to return to his seat in the Senate.

About this time, Judge R. B. Carmichael, an old friend of Pearce's, was seized and arrested upon charges of disloyalty, by Federal officers, while he was sitting on the bench. On May 28, Pearce's long-time neighbor, E. F. Chambers, wrote him upon the subject from Baltimore.

"We are all greatly concerned about the arrest of our friend Judge Carmichael. We could wish earnestly to have yr. counsel as to the best course to be pursued. It is not only important to put in motion all the machinery which can be employed to effect his complete release, but it would seem to be necessary to his comfort to have some immediate change in his accommodation. I propose to see Genl. Dix, but with very little hope of producing on his mind any favorable impression, as he probably regards me as quite as much an offender as the

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[216] On March 6, Pearce was appealed to as an authority on Senate practice.

Judge. However in defense of a friend I feel bound to peril the consequences. Our friends seem to concur in the opinion that if any individual can accomplish anything for him, it can be done by you and of course they are *anxious in the extreme* to have you come on as promptly as possible.

"I shall probably get rid of my duties in the convention to-morrow, but propose to remain while there is any prospect of operating in this matter in the least hope of success."

On June 12, Judge Carmichael[217] had himself asked Pearce's help, writing from Fort McHenry, where he was held a prisoner.

"Hoping and supposing you had been well enough to return to Washington a few days since, I addressed you there.

"By Mr. Ross who was here the day before yesterday, I learned that you were yet at home. There I beg you to remain until you feel recruited. Let no impulse to serve me hurry your movements one moment.

"I understand you have the original manuscript of my 'charge.' In the news-sheet of yesterday it was very accurately published. If there be any 'treason' in it, (which was said to be the offense charged) then indeed, Mr. Madison and Genl. Hamilton, already bear the burthen of my sin.

"In my note to you (to Washington) I made the suggestion that you might find yourself more free, to act as my counsel. And if so to accept that office.

"But I would not have you do anything for me as a Counsel, which as a friend you could not advise my acceptance of.

"I pray God to give you speedy and permanent relief—Present me to the ladies and to Alf—I am yours most truly."

Pearce was unable to help him, or to perform any further public duties. In the last trying months of his life, laid aside from public service, his mind turned to spiritual things. He had long served as a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He had always been a man of upright life and a believer in Christ; but, during the prolonged sufferings of his last months on earth, he became more and more impressed with the importance of preparation from the life beyond the grave. He wrote on that subject in every letter which he sent his friend, John W. Crisfield, and, when he was too feeble to write, he sent messages through his son, so that Mr. Crisfield could say speaking at the memorial services in the House of Representatives: "Mr. Pearce's faith was clear and unreserved, his repentance genuine and thorough, his hope strong and bright, and grew stronger and brighter, as death grew nearer. His chief anxiety, towards the close, was that he might live to exhibit his change of heart before the world, and, especially to his companions in the public service." The day after his death, his son wrote Mr. Crisfield: "He had acquired a frame of mind so wholly set on heaven, that the only thoughts that ever put aside religion were those that the unhappy condition of the country forced upon him." When Crisfield should notify the House of Pearce's death, the letter continued: "I think I only carry out his wishes, in asking you to state, distinctly, the clear, decided, religious opinion he held, and the anxiety he expressed so often that his former associates in public life might know the certainty with which he trusted in his belief."

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[217] Judge Carmichael's arrest is described in Scharf's *History of Md.*, III, p. 490.

As his friend Bache wrote: "He contemplated his approaching end and endured his intense suffering with the unwavering faith and resigned patience of a Christian," to whom "the religious principles which he had imbibed in childhood had become the dominant objects of his thoughts and the consolation and happiness of his last hours."

In the late autumn of 1862, when it became evident that Pearce would no more appear in the Senate Chamber, Bache wrote him from Washington,[218] on November 23.

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[218] Alexander Dallas Bache (1806-1867) was a grandson of Benjamin Franklin and was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania (1828-1841) and Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey from 1843 until his death.

"Before returning here I had such encouraging accounts of your health as to cause great rejoicing and learn with intense disappointment that they were not true. My affections are so strongly yours that it grieves me intensely to hear that you are suffering, and are not likely to be with us next week. The Country never needed your noble qualities more in her councils than now, and your high influence with political friends and opponents.

"All last week I was at work with the Sanitary Commission, who have been very active in supplies, in inspection, in care of the sick and wounded in our different armies, and in various miscellaneous good works. They are on excellent terms now with the Surgeon Genl's dept. and with the Qr Mr's dept, but indifferent ones with the Genl. in Chief, and worse with the Sect. of War.

"I have met Prof. Henry at home, and at the Light House Board. He feels the death of his son very much indeed. It seems strange to me now, that I knew so little of William Henry, having been so intimate with his father from almost the time of Wm.'s birth, and knowing his sisters so well.

"Jenkins threw a shell into our Board by a private communication in regard to lights, beacons and buoys, enclosed to our Chief Clerk Keyser, containing really useful information but disrespectful in its address to our chairman and in some of its expressions in regard to Coast Survey officers. I was disposed at first, to laugh off the objectionable parts, though feeling the intended sting.

"Mrs. Bache unites with me in kind regards to you and yours.

"You know I suppose that Emory is to join Gen. Banks. Mrs. E. has returned home. They are all well.

"I do not expect any reply to this, which is merely to testify the affection with which, I am."

Shortly after Congress reassembled, Pearce grew worse and died, "in perfect tranquility of mind and body," at 2 p. m. on December 20, 1862, after "intense and prolonged suffering," at the comparatively early age of 58 years. Formal memorial exercises were held in his memory in the Senate and House, on January 13, 1863. In the Senate, Anthony Kennedy, his colleague from Maryland, spoke first, summarizing Pearce's career and calling attention to the " steady perseverance which marked his whole life in the attainment of high objects " and to the almost unbroken record of popular approval which he enjoyed. Pearce held " high rank, not only as a legislator but also as a lawyer. He was a " friend of science and the promoting of knowledge." " Generally averse to speaking," Kennedy admitted that Pearce " suffered himself at times, to rest under the imputation of an unwillingness to meet responsibility "; yet at other times, " he would throw himself into the arena and encounter the boldest and ablest leaders of the times. He was no orator in the popular sense; his sphere was among men of intellect, his force was in convincing the minds of the cultivated and intelligent, rather than, by fervid declamation, to sway or excite the multitude." " In the support of measures, he looked only to high principles." The " most earnest of his opponents " never breathed " a suspicion against his integrity." He had " the most scrupulous regard for truth; and his social and frank nature, his fine manners and great conversational powers made him an attractive and instructive companion, while no man was more sincere and true in his friendships." " Dignified and courteous, possessed of an elevated moral sense," he " lived and died a virtuous statesman and a Christian gentleman."

James A. Bayard of Delaware spoke next. He had known Pearce only slightly, and as a member of an opposing party, until he had entered the Senate a dozen years before, but his " admiration and confidence " had grown with his " knowledge of the man." " Of an integrity beyond even a suspicion, he was eminently a statesman," Bayard continued, " and a conservative statesman. Highly educated, devoted to his country and his duties, he brought to the consideration of public affairs, an enlarged intellect, acute discrimination, and profound knowledge, and, what is far more rare, a sound judgment, unbiased by prejudice or passion." In debate, "he was listened to with attention. Always clear and logical in his argument, his appeals were to our reason, not to our passions or prejudices. His calm clearness, his moderation of language, and thorough knowledge of the subject under discussion, made him a formidable opponent. . . . The courtesy of a gentleman also characterized his intercourse with his fellow senators in this hall, and in social life I can recall no instance in which he uttered language, wounding and irritating to the feelings of those whom he opposed in debate. In social intercourse, his intelligence, varied knowledge, and amenity made him an agreeable and instructive companion."

William P. Fessenden, of Maine, was the third speaker. He had first met Pearce, when both were serving as Whig members of the House and he then recognized "in him a careful and logical thinker, an accomplished scholar, and a most courteous and agreeable gentleman." When they renewed their friendship, upon Fessenden's entry into the Senate, the Kansas-Nebraska Act was on the point of being passed, which placed the two men "politically wide as the poles asunder." Yet, though as a Southern man and a slave-holder, Pearce became a "participator in the consequent struggle for permanent Southern ascendancy"; Fessenden recalled occasions when, shaking from his limbs both sectional and party shackles, he disdained to "violate his sense of right." When the rebellion came, it never received either "countenance or sympathy" from Pearce. "Failing in health, he gave his country all his remaining strength. To the Government, though not of his choice, he yielded a steady, unfaltering and liberal support—not timidly and grudgingly, but manfully and generously." Pearce was never "untrue to his trust" and always continued relations of friendly character with Fessenden.

As a "member of the Committee of Finance and assiduous in the discharge of his duties, no man was better versed in the financial history of his country, more thoroughly comprehended its resources, or was more familiar with its wants. Economical from principle and habit, convinced that a lavish expenditure was of evil tendency in nations as in individual affairs, and conscientious in the discharge of public, as of private trusts, he was scrupulous of the public money. But he was too broad a statesman, and too well aware of national obligations and necessities to be mean or niggardly. There was nothing local or sectional in his legislation."

His associates on the Committee on the Library "enjoyed companionship with him, no less pleasing than instructive." He "felt and manifested a deep interest in whatever tended to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge and to increase the sum of human enjoyment."

"He brought to the discharge of his duties, rare intelligence and a highly cultivated intellect, trained and disciplined in the forum, fluent and easy of speech, graceful in manner and of a winning address, speaking always directly to the point in debate." He was among the "most prominent members" of the Senate, but never presumed upon his "well earned honors. Affable and courteous, he was careful not to offend by word or manner. Quick to resent an affront and exacting the respect due to himself, he never forgot what was due to others. Of a somewhat impatient temper, he kept the most vigilant watch over it, and, if betrayed into unguarded warmth, was ever ready to regret and atone for any possible offense."

"He was a statesman, and not a mere politician. You never found him making speeches, long or short, for personal effect. Though a party man, he was not a party tool. Though a stout adversary, he was a generous one. . . . A proud man, he scorned the petty arts of the demagogue, and reposed with confidence upon the enlightened judgment of the State, which had entrusted its dignity and its interests to his keeping."

At the Memorial Services in the House, Crisfield was the first speaker and reference has elsewhere been made to what he said. J. J. Crittenden was the second speaker. He had served long with Pearce in the Senate and had enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with him, and he stated that nothing said by Crisfield surpassed the "actual beauty of Pearce's character." He never said a word or did an act in the Senate "that was not suitable to a gentleman and a Senator," for "to be a gentleman and to be honorable was a part and parcel of his nature." Even in excitement, or by inadvertence, Crittenden never heard Pearce "utter a sentiment that was not in itself delicate and pure." "His modesty was conspicuous." "Careful of the rights and feelings of others, he demanded from others perfect respect towards himself." He made no "ostentatious display" and was so free from egotism that he only put forth his powers when the occasion required him to do so. His diffidence was so great that many, in both Senate and House, obtained but "an imperfect knowledge" of "the extent of his virtues, or of his intellectual qualities." Crittenden knew "no more educated, polished, refined legislator" than Pearce, and found a "daily beauty in his life."

McPherson of Pennsylvania, the third speaker, alluded to Pearce as an "attentive and laborious member, always maintaining a high position." The "great grief of the Civil War was felt by Pearce with peculiar acuteness," even to the shortening of his life. He was "singularly admirable" in his "personal character." "He was a well educated, highly cultivated gentleman," and a "patron of the fine arts." "All his life" Pearce was a "student, unobtrusive in demeanor, but of strong convictions and decided opinions, which he always had the manliness to avow to friend or foe. . . . He was a laborious, faithful, and useful man," notable for "the thoroughness in which he performed every duty, the high motives which controlled his conduct, and the clearness he brought to the consideration of subjects of common interest."

Henry May of Baltimore was the fourth speaker, claiming to be "authorized to speak for Pearce upon the vital questions which now, unhappily divide our country," and also for the Democratic party of Maryland, as well as for those of all parties who believed with Pearce that the Constitution was "made for war as well as for peace." May, with fervid rhetoric, recalled Pearce's "noble speech" of 1861, in vindication of Maryland, and also Pearce's demeanor, when May "took counsel" with him as to the "outrage" upon Judge Carmichael. "I can never forget the glow of indignation that kindled his eye and swelled his breast at the recital of the facts. The excitement was too much for his enfeebled frame." His heart, the "seat of his fatal disease," did not permit him to do what he desired and he said that "he felt that it was his duty to prevent and redress, and not to invite or provoke, the further aggressions of a reckless tyranny."

Riddle of Ohio spoke next, as a "descendant of the Puritan pilgrims," paying tribute to Pearce. During many months the two men had been thrown together by the "interests of this queer Congressional life," and Riddle had learned to respect and admire him. "His was a high, ardent, impulsive nature, enlarged and generous, to which an early and thorough culture had opened out its thousand avenues for exercise and development. A mind, vigorous and enriched with liberal studies, an imagination stored with the picture dreams of old romance and the quick, subtle and appreciative powers of detecting the often unseen lines of beauty in an act or nature, it was his fortune" to have spent his life in Washington for 27 years, and yet "he seemed to have preserved the original elements of his nature in their primal strength."

"There was the same generous impulse; the same lighting up of the face at the mention of a noble act; the quick sympathy with misfortune; the word of commiseration for the deserving; and the withering denunciation and sarcasm for everything mean or ungenerous. Hasty words have I heard, but unmanly or ungenerous never." He had the tastes of a "cultivated gentleman and recognized the beautiful wherever it dwelt." His "long and intimate association with the leading men of his time, his appreciation of character and memory of incidents, with his graphic and dramatic power of description often rendered his conversation, always remarkable, a series of living pictures, sometimes in good natured caricature, often strikingly sketched, and oftener mellowed and softened by the regretful memory of the artist." "To him, the war was especially terrible, since his loyalty to the Union, by which he stood," made him break with many of his friendships and cherished associations; "while he had no prophet's eyes, to discern in this awful struggle, one of the world's great convulsions, by which the generations of men are purged and purified for a renewed and better career." "So," concluded Riddle, "he turned him from all outward things to that inner life and light and died."

Morrill of Vermont was the sixth and last speaker. He had lived "at the same house and table with Senator Pearce," and from the first meeting their "social relations had been of the most friendly and intimate character." Morrill bore tribute to him as "possessing commanding intellect" and a "great aptitude for acquirement in many directions, embracing science, literature and agriculture, as well as politics and constitutional law." "In social intercourse he was conspicuous for his affluence of information, anecdote, and ready wit. The table was always a season of enjoyment, and he participated in current topics of conversation with as much zest as he engaged in graver debate. His language was always chosen with much elegance and precision, and his manners were always gentlemanly. He adhered to friends regardless of party boundaries, with a tenacity that never faltered. As a citizen of Maryland, when others wavered, he stood firmly for the Union and the Constitution."

To this very rearkable series of tributes, there was added another in the eulogy delivered by Prof. A. D. Bache, Pearce's long-time friend, at a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, held January 31, 1863. Pearce had been a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute from nearly the second year of organization and had shown himself "attentive to every detail" and "always prompt at every call of duty." "Steadfastly and effectually he supported the plan of organization"; for his "liberal and cultivated mind, which admitted of no narrow views, enabled him to embrace" the idea of Smithson, who gave his estate for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

He was "refined in his tastes, brilliant in society, instructive in the affluence of his ideas and extent of information, without ostentation, as without pretension, social, genial, even playful among his intimates." He strengthened his associates in their "adhesion to what is right, good, or true." He was "not impatient of details"; but "it afforded him pleasure to systematise and reduce to order, even the dry details of finance, and a wonderful memory and a quick perception enabled him to pass them in rapid review, with a scrutiny of every particular. His mental vision was as minute as comprehensive and his analytic faculty never dismissed a subject of investigation until he was thoroughly satisfied with the arrangement, the method, the results."

"The objects which in Congress occupied most of his attention and which it gave him most pleasure to defend and sustain, were those connected with literature and science. . . . With the great interests of State and the high objects of national politics, he was abundantly qualified to grapple, . . . still it was to objects promotive of art and science and high civilization, to means for a man's moral and intellectual improvement, and for the enlargement of his knowledge and power over nature, that he turned with ever new and unwearied interest." So he labored for the Library of Congress, the Exploring Expedition, the Coast Survey, the Smithsonian Institution, the extension of the Capitol.

"Perhaps in the committee room his influence made itself more particularly felt; for here the extent of his information, the weight of his character, the directness and integrity of his purpose, his patience for details, his familiarity with the forms of business and aptitude in applying them with logical acuteness to the disentanglements of questions of fact and law, his coöperative spirit, his genial and companionable manner, all conspired to give authority to his decisions and to ensure reliance and acquiescence on the part of those with whom he acted." Bache considered it "rare to meet with one, whose capabilities and excellencies were so varied, and so distinct, . . . a man so intrinsically great in all the elements which constitute true greatness, so entirely beloved for all that refers itself to the amenities of social intercourse and the sacred endearments of home."

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XVIII, p. 341.)

Maryland 7^{br} 14th 1728.

S^{r}

You have herewith the first of Nathaniel Wickham on you for £4.. 5.. 0 with w^{ch} please to C^{r} my Acc^{tt} Cap^{t} Cock has three Hogsheads of my Tob on board marked as Underneath (ꝑhaps he had some reason for not leaveing me bills of Loading) but I desire you will Enquire therein & by the next let me know if the inclosed be good or have it protested. I am with Respect.

To M^{r} Jo^{n} Hanbury
by Capt. Cock.
&
XX

Maryland 7^{br} 17th 1728

S^{r}

You'l herewith receive the first of M^{rs} Ruth Howard on Self for £3.. 10 with w^{ch} please to C^{r} my Acc^{tt} by an Acc^{tt} Current you make me £2.. 16.. in yr Debt. I had at that time a Hd Tob. by the Severn unaccounted for which with this bill will I believe bring the Ballce in my favour, wch I refer till further Opertunity of correspondence.

To Wm Hunt merct
in London

Maryland July 26th 1730

Sr

I wrote you the 6 of June last and sent Copy the 17th either of wch I hope will come to hand.

Inclosed is bill Loading for the Twelve Hds of Tob. in Pyke one third part of the nett proceeds whereof I desire may be put to the Credit of Wm Mannkin who is my Overseer at the Quarter from whence the Tob was shipt, he is a neat planter & Asures me the Qualety of the Tob is good.

I again request that my bills of the 25th of March last payable to Richard Bennet Esqr for fifty eight pounds at sixty days sight may be discharged. You shall have remittance allso by Urill & hope if Tob sell anything well you will not be much in advance for me.

I hope you will allso receive mine of the 16 Instant by Russell of wch request yr Care. I am &c.

To Mr Wm Hunt ꝑ the Charles.

July 31st 1730

Sir

Inclosed is John Burke his first bill Exchange on you for 14 as also Wm Chapman for 20℔ with both wch I desire you will Credit my Acct.

You will receive both Tob & some more bills by Lux and Hart, on my acctt. I desire you will Insure fifty pounds on the former.

I have drawn on you of this date payable To Capt. Thomas Clegatt for nineteen pounds seven shill & nine pence half penny in Two setts of Bills Exch^{a} at sixty days sight one sett for 8^{l} the other for 11^{l}..7^{s}..9$\frac{1}{2}^{d}$. which I desire the favour you will discharge.

What ever Ballance is behind will be made up to you in Lux, who I hope may be with you as soon as the above bills.

I am very well Satisfied that you did not send the Goods I wrote for Tob being much higher here & I fear but Low with you. Tho we are in great hopes that the Virginia & our Own Law will help it & the shortness of the Last years crop.

This year I believe we shall make our Complaint but how that will hold out in Number of pounds the Conclusion will shew.

To Phillip Smith, London.

1℔ Bills

To W^{m} Chapman on self	£20
To John Burle on you	14
	£34

To M^{r} Phil^{p} Smith ℘ the Charles.

Aug^{t} 17th 1730

Sir

I have Inclosed Bill Lading for H^{d} Tob. wth The nett proceeds whereof I desire you will C^{r} my Acc^{tt} it is good Leaf & weighty.

I hope you will receive mine of the 6th & 17th of June & 26th July last.

If there be a prospect of Geting the Contents of Lylees & Thorps Bills or my Tobacco's cleeres more then will Answer my Bills of the 25th March last payable to Richard Bennet Esq^{r} for fifty Eight pounds (w^{ch} I desire may be first discharged) I request you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoyce by some forward Ship comeing to or above South River, or if the said Bills or other Effects should not answer Expectation & you send them you shall have remittance to answer them by the next Shiping.

To W^m^ Hunt Merch^t^.
In London ℔ Urill.

---

from Eyre & Beecher (Druggist) at the Wool Park in Bucklers Burry of Charles Ridgely at Glaubershead M'Cattleing Street Chymist.

lb ij Red Jalap
lb ij Sem Coriander
lb j Scamoiny Gentian ll ij
ll j Manna
ll ij Cantharides
6^{ll} Twine
4 Rad Liqorite
ll ij Coloquinth
ll vi Cortex peruvian op^{t}
1 2 papers pill boxes
ll ii Rad Galang
ii iij Asenic alb
ll ij Helebor alb
ll 3 Balsam peruvian
ll ij Ball. Copavi
ll ij Crude Antimony
lb Salt Niiter

Spir Sal vol oleos	ll iv
Sp^{rs} Sal armonica	ll iv
aq fortis	
Mercuris Sublimat Coros	ll ij
Mercur Dulcis	lb 3
Tarter Emet	lb j
Laud, Londiniensis	ʒ ij
Eus veneris	ʒ iv
precipit Rubr	ll p
ol Amist	ll 3
Sal vol Sal armon	ʒ iv
Finet Martis Murscyth	lb ft

ll j Sugar Lead

Potter

6 nest Cruceaples
2 Glass pestals
3 grose vials sorted
1 Grose pots sorted
6 Doz. Stoughtons Elixir vials

Apothecary

lb iv Couper Rosur
lb iv Emplas P Melilot
lb iv Deminic
lb vi Drapalina
lb iv Diapordin
lb iv Therieca Venitee

Hunt

Maryland Aug^{t} 1730

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Loading for four Hogsheads Tobacco by Hewit with the nett proceeds whereof Credit my acc^{tt}.

I have had no Account Sales of 3H^{ds} in Cork from South River in 1728 this I now send is very good Collour w^{ch} I hope will sell well. I have no reason to doubt your sincere acting & you may be assured I shall not forget rendering you any service I can. M^{r} Thomas spoke to me about that affair of Godman's bill of 7..19.. w^{ch} you returned me protested & I allways Expected you would Charge me back with w^{ch} I now desire you will, haveing rec^{d} Satisfaction for it here: tho with loss: Whatever Ballance shall be due to me I desire you will send me value thereof in ten penny nails by the next return of Hewit, as allso my two notes for the Cash had of you.

To M^{r} John Hanburry Merc^{t}
in London. This
⅌ the Speedwell Capt. Hewit.

Maryland Aug^{t} 17th 1730

S^{r}

Inclosed are the undernoted second bills of Excha. as allso Charles Worthingston first Bill on Mess^{rs} George Hatley & Tho. Mercer for forty Eight pounds with w^{ch} I desire you will C^{r} me with.

I have of the 31st July last drawn on you payable to Capt^{t} Tho. Cleggat for 19..7..9½ in Two setts of Bills one for 8^{l} the other 11..7..3½ likewise of this date payable to M^{r} John Bullen for Ten pounds & To Capt. Tho. Hewit for six pounds all w^{ch} I request may be discharged, as Lux will sail soon shall refer you to him.

To M^{r} Phil Smith
⅌ Uriell this

To John Burle on you	£14
To W^{m} Chapman D^{o}	20
1^{l}	£34
Charles Worthington on Mercer & Hatley	48
	£82

S^{r}

M^{r} W^{m} Chapman will remit you bill Loading for fifteen Hogsheads Tobacco in the Concord wherein he & I are Equal parts concearned one moity of the net proceeds whereof I desire you will Credit me with Inclosed is the second of Charles Worthington's Exch^{a} on Mercer & Hatley for £48 when paid to be carried to my C^{r}.

I have of the 17th Instant drawn on you payable to John Bullen for Ten pounds to Tho. Hewit for six pounds & to Amos Woodward for £9..14..11 w^{ch} with my former of 31st July to Capt. Tho. Cleggat for 19..7..9½ Am^{o} to 45..2..8½ all w^{ch} I request you will discharge.

I shall make further remittance by Hart meantime desire you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoyce by some Ship comeing to, or above South River and Insure on them.

I am obliged to you for your offer of sending me the Goods I wrote for but as I have other affairs on hand shall desire no more from time to time then what I can make returns for, within my self altho I am well satisfied I could make good use of such Credit would not think much to pay the five ℔ Cent. Intrest nor shall I take it hard at any time, you are so kind as to advance me money you charge that, unless the remittance of Tobacco make full amends.

I asure you that you shall be no looser by any service you do for me.

To M^{r} Phil Smith merc^{t}
In London ℔ the Cornard W^{m} Lux
24th Aug^{t} 1730.

A fine bolting Cloath for Merchants work.

A Coarse Bolting Cloth. Each as I take it to be 12 foot long & 9 foot wide, being for Bolting mills to go by water. I desire you will consult the makers.

100 yards good Cotton
100 yards fear nothing
2 peeces Coarse Kersey
2 peeces Coarse Drugget
2 peeces Shalloone to match with buttons & mohair
3 peeces Canteloone
3 peeces Blew half Thicks
50 yards Blanketing
24 Monmouth Caps
2 Doz^n pr. men's worsted hose
1 Doz^n Thread Ditto
3 Doz^n felt Hatts
1 Doz^n Coorse Castors
300 Ells brown Oznabriggs
200 Ells white Ditto
2 peeces Hemper Roules
3 peeces good Shirting Holland of about 2/6 ꝑ Ell
One peece Irish Sheeting linen
2 peeces Coorse Cambrick
One peece Muslin of about 3/6 ꝑ yard

6^{ll} Colloured Thread
6 brown Ditto
2^{ll} whited brown
10 m 20^d nails
20 m 10^d
20 m 8^d
4 m 30^d
20 m 4^d
2 Doz^n Broad hoes
2 Doz^n Hilling hoes
1 Doz. Reaping hooks
6 Lathing Hammers
2 Scyths with Stones &c
4.. 4 foot Grind Stones
1 Cwt Glew

Aug. 28th 1730

S^r

I wrote you of the 23d June via Philadelphia and take this Opertunity by M^r Peter Hume who Intends to Charles Town in S^o Carolina to see his Bro^r to acquaint you that I had a Letter from a friend in Ireland concearning your affair, And do realy think that there is all the reason Imaginable to belive that you may by proper aplycation recover a good Intrest there

If I am rightly advised your Intrest there is worth a Hundred and fifty pounds a year and above Two Thousand pounds in arear due to you. Your first method must be to file a Bill in Chancery in Ireland against the present possessor who is one Creighton upon w^{ch} a Commission will Issue to these parts & to Nevis to Examine Evidences to prove you the Heir at Law; w^{ch} being proved I think you need not doubt; haveing a recovery, all the papers relateing to the affair are in the Hands of a Gentleman to whom I can recommend you. As I before aquainted you I shall do anything I can to serve you herein. . .

To W^{m} Buttler Hunt Cha: Town So. Carolina

Annapolis 17th 7^{br} 1730

S^{r}

Inclosed is bill Loading for 33 barrells Turpentine & 4 D^{o} pitch for the use of Capt John Donaldson w^{ch} you are to sell and get the bounty for w^{ch} he is to have Credit.

The nett proceeds you are to Return in White & brown Oznabriggs Consigned to me for the use of the said Donaldson in some ship bound to South River. . . .

To Jon^{a} Scarth Merc^{t} in London
ꝑ Reynolds

Maryland 7^{br} 17th 1730

Sir

I wrote you the 17th August by Lux & desired you would send me some goods as by an Invoice then sent.

Them goods I expect to make returns for by the next shipping & desire unless you will send them on that term you will not send me any, by reason that the bills & Effects remited you and what I shall send in Hart I have had, and shall have ocation to make use of otherwise as allso to pay the Ballance due to you already as ꝑ y^{r} last acc^{tt} Curr^{tt} of 22.. 11.. 10.

Annapolis 30th 8^{br} 1730

S^{r}

I inclosed a Letter for you to M^{r} Phillip Smith wherein is the first of M^{r} Benj^{n} Taskers Exch^{a} payable to you for sixty pounds & desired he would keep the Letter till you Called for it.

This method I thought more convenient then runing the risque of penny posts, and accidents may be liable to at M^{r} Sextons Chambers. I shall observe yours from the mouth of Putuxent, have sent down about your Tennant by Cummings who promises to do the needfull.

Hart has none of your Tobacco. The Two H^{ds} in Town were Delivered to Capt. Mooreshead.

I hope you will be circumspect in that affair with Lady B. and let no Body know thereof.

Pray if Capt. Smith be in Town give him my service & to M^{r} Clegatt allso to M^{r} Birchfield who no doubt you'l see. I heartily wish you well & recommend your usual Temperance as a safegard against the Dangers of that great Place. . . .

To Michael Maccnemara Esq^{r} to be left at M^{r} Peter Sextons Chambers in Gray's Inn London
ꝑ Hart.

Sir

Inclosed is bill Loading for Three H^{ds} Tob. in Hunt & orders as underneath with w^{ch} I desire you will C^{r} my acc^{tt}.

I have drawn on you payable to Samuel Hyde & Company for account of Ship Dove dated 23^{d} Inst. at sixty days sight for, forty six pounds sterl w^{ch} I desire may be paid.

Inclosed is a letter for M^{r} Michael Macnemara w^{ch} I desire you will keep till he calls for it. As I have reason to Expect that the bills I remited you are good hope you will not be much in advance for the bills drawn by me this year w^{ch} with this last amounts to one hundred pounds seventeen shill and two pence half penny all w^{ch} before advised you of so that my Tobacco in hand will be, to pay your Own Ballance & towards the Goods sent for, wch I again desire may not be sent to the prejudice of my bills drawn on you. I would not on Any Account have protested. Your favours shall be duely acknowledged. . . .

To Mr Phillip Smith merct in London
℘ Hart
8br 30th 1730

To Ullick Burks order on you for nett proceeds Two Hds Tob. in Hart.

To Dr John Townsend his order on Jonathan Forward for nett proceeds two Hds in the Patapsco Merchant.
Copy ℘ Moorehead

Sr

I wrote you by Hunt and Moorehead by both wch sent the first and seconds of Taskers Excha on Hyde and Co for sixty pounds inclosed to Phil Smith.

I have little to add at present, your affairs here all go well.

I desire you will get me the sense of the Lawyers at Home there, if you can without Charge. Whether a femme Covert Dureing such Coverture can in this Province Devise her Estate wch shee holds in fee, with the consent of her Husband.

Pray whatever you do in relation to my affair with the Lady Baltemore keep from any other. . . .

To M. M. ℘ Jones

Maryland June 10th 1731

Sr

I desire the favour you will Insure for me in Capt. Thornton from Putuxent seventy five pounds on Eighteen Hogsheads of Tobacco shiped in Him. . . .

To Mr Wm Hunt Merct in London

Maryland July 14th 1731

Sr

Inclosed is Bill Loading for fourteen Hds Tob. wch I'm well assured is good and well handled. One fourth part of the nett proceeds whereof, you are to Credit William Macubin Junior with, who is my Overseer where it was made, if Tob. shipt the last year and this answers I hope you will not be much in advance for me but what you are, or may be, shall be thankfully repaid.

I have drawn on you payable to Amos Woodward for fifteen pounds 16th June last & desire the favour may be paid.

I shall write you further & expect to make some Remittance by either of your ships up this way and what I want shall accordingly advise you, which I hope you will answer for me. If at any time you are in advance for me, by payment of money shall not think much to pay you Intrest unless remittance in Tobacco may be an Equivalent.

I have often an opertunity of making an advantage provided I could be sure of a friend that on such ocation would advance a little money & shall take it kindly if you will let me know whether it may suit you to give me such Credit in case I want & on what terms the same not at any time to Exceed a Hundred & fifty pounds sterl. . . .

Maryland Augt 4th 1731

Sr

My last to you was by Capt Thornton who I hope will be with you long before this. This serves to advise you of the following bills of Excha drawn by me on you according to their severall dates amounting to fifty pounds wch I request you will discharge being all that I shall want of you this year & shall by Jones make remittance to bring the Ballance in my favour if Tob. sells anything tollerable. . . .

To Wm Hunt Merct in London

1731	Dr Bills	
June 16.	My Excha to Amos Woodward	£15.. 0.. 0
July 30.	My Do to Richard Pickfat	20.. 0.. 0
Aug. 4th	My Ditto to Amos Woodward	15.. 0.. 0
		50..

Ꝑ Capt. Russell. Copy Ꝑ Capt. Uriel

Annapolis in Maryland Augt 7th 1731

Sr

I am favoured with yours dated 15th of Aprill last, and do asure you its singular pleasure to me to hear of your's and famely's welfare; and am much obliged for your so kindly haveing me, & mine in your rememberance.

I am much pleased with the disposition you have been so good as to make of my sister, and doubt not of her doing well; since shee is under the conduct and Guardianship of so good and worthy a person as her Brother is, who I shall take all opertunity's of corresponding with. And likewise Endeavour to procure his advice towards best method to take and where to place my little boy for his Education being resolved (with gods Assistance) to give him the best I am able.

I am pleased to hear of Cosn Luke De Lafeilds welfare to whom I pray make my best respects Acceptable as allso to his Lady, who I hear is Daughter to Mr Nicho Toller of the County Tiperary a Famely with whom I have been well Aquainted.

To answer your request with regard to my little famely here my wifes name is Dorothy Blake descended from an Antient famely of that name in Hampshire in England, my Eldest Child a son Christened Charles, born Sunday 22d day of March 1723 and a Daughter Christened Mary Clare, born on Saturday May 13th 1727; and in hopes of another in a few months. I pray god bless them & endow them with virtuous & good lives, towards which they shall have all the Assistance I can.

Pray my kind & best respects to Bro^r Andrew Dunne who I am very glad to hear is well; as allso to all those to whom you may Judge it acceptable to, or shall Enquire for me.

As I have great satisfaction in the wellfare of my friends so my concearn is Equal for their misfortunes, I'm heartely sorry for the case of Cos^n Molloy's famely; but its vain to complain of the Iniquity of the times or visscitude of fortunes in w^ch we all have a share, and the Lord knows when they'l mend.

Since Empires and States are liable to, and have been Overturned, Changed and Swallowed in the Gulf of Devouring time, the Catastrophe of private famelys or persons; ought not to be at all surprising.

for my own part it in some measure alleviates my concearn for my famely & Country; when I consider that the Asyrian, Grecian & Roman Empires no more are, we ought to make a virtue of necessety, & with a magnanimity Equal to Our Blood press thro the diffren scenes of this life, & when we have done all in our Humane power refer as well that, as the rest to Devine Providence who alone can raise & depress Nations.

I will no longer detain you but asure that I shall be allways pleased when I hear from you Please to Direct for me to the care of M^r Phillip Smith Merchant in London.

When next you write to Bro^r James Dunne, or sister Dolly pray in a pticular manner make my Love & Respects acceptable that way, & recom^d to him to bring her to the Knowledge of Coll. Oxburgh's Daughters Peggy & Dolly who are at or near Paris. . . .

To M^r Maurice Dunne at Tuam in the County Galloway Ireland

Mr Webster

I received yours & by the Appearance of the Oar sent by Mr Lee find it to be no other than Iron.

I observe what you mention relating to the Welsh People expected into Pensylvania; I have now ten thousand Acres of Warrant located on the Creeks called Conawago Codoras & their Draughts on Susquehanna & I am informed that I can get very near that Quantity of good Land thereabouts.

Now for your encouragement I will allow you one fifth Part of the neat Proceeds on the said Land if you will make sale thereof & take the Trouble yourself to survey & shew it to the People.

I believe that selling it to them at twenty or twenty five Pounds ℘ Hundd can't be thought too dear & two years for Payment at the Later, & what time after it remains unpaid they to pay Interest.

As you are acquainted with the People up that Way you may enquire the Quality of the Land on the Drafts of the sd Creeks & on the Road that leads from Conastoga to pipe Creek & where you are best advised I would execute the said Warrants which are now in Phil. Jones's Hands. You may make it worth your while to act herein my own Business not admitting me to go that Distance at present or I would soon do it effectually. I shall be glad to hear your Resolution herein. . . .

Augst 12th 1731

To Mr Isaac Webster in Baltemore Coty

(To be continued)

THE ANCESTRY OF REV. HATCH DENT.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

The Rev. Ethan Allen, D. D., in his *Clergy in Maryland of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* page 17, gives the following brief biography of Hatch Dent:

" A native of Trinity, Charles County—had been an officer in the U. S. Army—brought up in the Church—was ordained by Bishop Seabury in 1785, and became Rector of Trinity, Charles County, his native parish, and in 1797, in connection with it, of William and Mary, Charles County, for a year. He had a private school which in 1796 grew into the Charlotte Hall School, of which along with his parish, he was the first principal: was five times a member of the Standing Committee. He died 1800, aetat.—."

Ridgely's *Historic Graves of Maryland,* page 41, mentions the Dent memorial at Charlotte Hall, consisting of a flat tombstone which was transferred from the glebe of Trinity Parish on July 30th, 1883, and which bears the following inscription: " Rev. Hatch Dent, son of Hatch and grandson of John Dent of Yorkshire, England, one of the early settlers of the Province of Maryland, was born May 1757 [1751] and died December 30th, 1799. An honored officer in the Army of the Revolution of 1776, and an Eminent Teacher and Minister of the Church. Ordained by Bishop Seabury in 1785."

The tombstone record to the contrary, notwithstanding, Rev. Hatch Dent was not a grandson of the settler, John Dent. The parents of Hatch Dent were Hatch Dent (born 1707 in St. Mary's County; died after 1783 in Charles County) and his wife Ann (Poston) Dent.

Hatch Dent, the father, deposed in 1768 that he was 61 years old, and that *his* father was John Dent. In 1779, he gave his age as 72 years (Charles Co., Md. *Land Books* No.

60, folio 410; No. 67, folio 473). He married about 1728 and had several children of whom the Rev. Hatch Dent (born May 20th, 1751) appears to have been the youngest (see *Trinity Parish Register,* Charles County, Md.).

Hatch Dent, Sr., was the son of John Dent, but not the settler of that name who died in 1712, in St. Mary's County. The proof of this is established by an original Certificate on file in the Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, Md., marked "Charles County 310," and bearing date August 19th, 1720:

"By virtue of a Warrant of Resurvey, etc., bearing date the 13th of March last, granted unto John Dent of Charles County, to resurvey a tract of land called

Cumberton,	originally on	17 May 1668	granted unto	Francis Pope;	200	acres
Reading,	" "	10 June 1671	" "	Abraham Rhodes:	300	"
Evan's Addition,	" "	10 June 1671	" "	Edward Evans;	100	"
Barnaby,	" "	29 July 1674	" "	John Dent, the father of the aforesaid John Dent;	60	"

reducing ye said several tracts into one entire tract and adding thereunto such contiguous lands as should be vacant to any or every of the aforesaid tracts. These are to certify that I have resurveyed and laid out for and in the name of the aforesaid John Dent ye several tracts or parcels of land aforementioned, with the addition of 509 acres, and reduced all into one entire tract called "Dent's Inheritance," etc., containing and laid out for 1169 acres to be held of Calverton Manor."

Then follows a petition recorded fourteen years later, to wit: "The petition of John Dent, of Charles County, humbly sheweth that his father John Dent, in his lifetime had resurveyed for him a certain tract of land called "Dent's Inheritance," containing 1169 acres, whereof 509 acres was found to be vacant land added, for which the said John Dent made good rights, etc. . . . but before his Lordship's grant to him given did issue, he the said John died," etc. (11 June 1734).

This last named John Dent, the petitioner of "1734," was the son of John Dent the grantee under the warrant of Resurvey of 1720, who unfortunately died before the certificate was issued. That the petitioner, John Dent, aforesaid, was the brother of Hatch Dent, Sr., is proved by a Deed of Gift from said John Dent, bearing date March 10th, 1732/3, "in consideration of the natural love and brotherly affection," etc., conveying to said Hatch Dent a tract of 144 acres of land in Charles County, being part of "Dent's Inheritance" (*Charles County Land Records.,* Lib. M, No. 2, folio 322).

The brothers, John and Hatch Dent, Sr., were sons of John Dent (born 1674 in St. Mary's County; died about 1732 in Charles County) by Mary Hatch (died 1725), who was probably the first wife of the last mentioned John Dent (see Annapolis, *Testa. Proc.,* XXIX, 268; *Inventories* XI, 356).

John Dent (1674-1732) was the son of the immigrant, John Dent of Yorkshire, England (born about 1645: died 1712 in St. Mary's County) by his wife Mary Shercliff (born 1647: living in 1712), daughter of John Shercliff (died 1663) of St. Mary's County, who married Anne Spinke, sister to Henry Spinke.

John Dent, the immigrant, came to Maryland about 1663. He acquired considerable estates under the will of John Harrison, of Charles County, which was executed in 1690 and proved in 1708, and owned other estates, besides. He was styled "Captain" and "Gentleman." He was Justice of St. Mary's County 1679, 1680, 1685; of the quorum 1694; captain of Chaptico Hundred 1689; captain of the Foot 1694; and a Vestryman of King and Queen Parish in 1696 (*Md. Arch.,* XV, 256, 326; XVII, 379; XX, 138; XIII, 241; XX, 106; XXIII, 18).

Rev. Hatch Dent (1751-1799). Therefore, was the son of Hatch Dent (1707-*post* 1783) and Ann Poston; grandson of John Dent (1674-1732) and Mary Hatch (d. 1725); great grandson of Capt. John Dent (1645-1712) and Mary Shercliff (1647-*post* 1712).

Rev. Hatch Dent married in 1778 Judith Poston (1758-

1814). His brothers and sisters were: John Dent (b. 1729); Mary Dent (b. 1732); Catharine Dent (b. 1734); Ann Dent (b. 1737); Lydia Dent (b. 1739); Esther Dent (b. 1742); Rhoda Dent (b. 1744); Capt. Hezekiah Dent (b. 1747).

A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF MARYLAND.

Torn from herself, where depth her soil divide,
And Chesapeake intrudes her angry tide,
Gay Maryland attracts the wand'ring eye,
A fertile region with a temp'rate sky;
In years elaps'd, her heroes of renown
From British Anna nam'd her favorite town *
But lost her commerce, tho' she guards their laws,
Proud Baltimore that envi'd commerce draws;
Few are the years since there, at random plac'd
Some wretched huts her happy port disgrac'd;
Safe from all winds, and cover'd from the bay
There, at his ease the lazy native lay,—
Now rich and great, no more a slave to sloth
She claims importance from her hasty growth,
High in renown, her streets and domes arrang'd,
A group of cabbins to a city chang'd.
Tho' rich at home, to foreign lands they stray,
For foreign trappings trade their wealth away.
Politest manners thro' their towns prevail
And pleasure revels, tho' her funds should fail;
In each gay dome soft music charms its lord,
Where female beauty strikes the trembling chord,
On finest airs with nicest touches dwells
While from the heart the bright idea swells;

* *Annapolis.*

Proud to be seen, 'tis theirs to place delight
In dances measur'd by the winter's night,
The evening feast that wine and mirth prolong,
The lamp of splendor, and the midnight song.
Religion here no gloomy garb assumes
But sells her tears for patches and for plumes.
The blooming belle (some favorite swain to win)
Talks not of angels but the world she's in,
Attach'd to earth, here born and to decay,
She leaves to better worlds all finer clay.
In those whom choice or different fortunes place
On rural scenes, a different mind we trace;
There solitude, that still to dullness tends,
To rustic forms no sprightly action lends,
Heeds not the garb, mopes o'er the evening fire,
And bids the maiden from the man retire—
On winding floods the lofty mansion stands
That casts a mournful view o'er neighbouring lands,
There the sad master strays amidst his grounds
Directs his negroes, or reviews his hounds,
Then home returning plies his paste-board play,
Or dreams o'er wine that hardly makes him gay:
If, chance, some guest arrives in weary plight
He more than bids him welcome for the night.
Kind to profusion, spares no pains to please,
Gives him the product of his fields and trees,
On his rich board shines plenty from her source
The meanest dish of all—his own discourse.

— *Newport Mercury,* June 28, 1790.

WESTERN BRANCH CLUB.

Contributed by Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges.

At the request of Jeremiah Belt the following Deed was enrolled September the Twenty-fifth Day A. D. 1730.[1]

To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting Know that I, John Child of Prince George's County, in the province of Maryland Gentlemen for and in consideration of ye sum of five shillings to me in hand paid at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents by Coll Joseph Belt, Capt. Jeremiah Belt, Mr. Thos. Williams, Mr. Jno. Magruder and Mr. O. S. Sprigg, managers or trusteys for ye Gentlemen of ye western branch Club or Society the receipt whereof. I, ye said John Child Doth hereby acknowledge my self there with fully sattisfied, Contented and paid as allso for Divers other causes and considerrations, me hereunto moving have given, granted, bargained, Sold and confirmed and by these presents do give ,grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto ye aforesaid Coll Joseph Belt, Capt. Jeremiah Belt, Mr. Thos. Williams, Mr. John Magruder and Mr. O. S. Sprigg, managers or trusteys for ye Gentlemen of ye Western branch Club or Society as aforesaid and to their successers forever all that tract or parcel of land called ye western branch Club house being part of a tract of land called Spight full lying and being in Pri. Geo. Co. aforesaid beginning at a bounded Black walnut and running thence East twenty feet thence north one hundred feet thence west one hundred feet thence South one hundred feet then wth a strait line to ye Beginning Tree Containing and laid out for ten thousand square feet of land more or less together wth all and singular ye houses and other improvements there unto belonging or appertaining To have and to hold all the aforesaid Tract or parcel of land to them ye aforesaid Coll Joseph Belt, Jeremiah Belt, Thos. Williams, Jno. Magruder and O. S. Sprigg and to their successors as managers or trusteys for ye Gentlemen of ye western branch Club or Society forever and I the aforesaid John Child the aforesaid tract or parcel of land to them the aforesaid Coll Joseph Belt, Jeremiah Belt, Thos. Williams, John Magruder, and O. S. Sprigg and to their successers as managers or trusteys for ye Gent. of the western branch Club or Society so long as they shall appropriate it to that use against all persons claiming from by or under me Will Warrant and forever defend In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord God, one thousand seven hundred and thirty.

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[1] Deed, Prince George's Co. records, Liber Q, p. 150; begun 1730.

John Child (Seal).

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of
Ralph Crabb
Edw. Sprigg

Prince George's County 30th. day of April 1730—Received of Coll Joseph Belt, Capt. Jeremiah Belt, Mr. Thos. Williams, Mr. John Magruder and Mr. O. S. Sprigg, the sum of five shillings current money being the consideration money within mentioned.

John Child

Testes
Ralph Crabb
Edw. Sprigg

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

Copied by Walter G. Odell.

Margaret Perine, died 1st mo. 8th 1843. Aged 78.

Rachael Hewes, died 10th mo. 17 1842. Aged 51 yrs. 8 mo.

Thomas Ellicott, died 5th mo. 5th day 1841. Aged 12 yrs.

Mary E. Hewes, died 13th July 1838. Aged 29 yrs. 3 mo.

Benjamin Ellicott, died 3rd mo. 11 day 1838. Aged 77.

Nannie Poultney, dau. of Samuel and Mary Ellicott, Jan. 1 1854, July 3 1920.

Henry Ellicott, died 8th mo. 18th day 1883. Aged 25.

James Ellicott, died 4th mo. 24th day 1826. Aged 23.

Phillip T. Ellicott, born Oct. 1809, died 22nd Nov. 1859; John Ellicott, born 18th Jan. 1805, died 5th Nov. 1806. [on same stone].

—— Ellicott, born Bucks Co. Penn. 1757, died 1822.

Elias Ellicott [other letters worn out].

Eugene Ellicott, son of Benjamin, dec. 3rd 1846, June 3rd 1908.

Eleanor Cuyler, daughter Joseph Patterson, wife of Eugene Ellicott, died Sep. 2nd 1917.

Frederick Ellicott, 1849-1854; Mary D. Ellicott, Aug. 20th, Oct. 21st 1854; Mary C. Ellicott, June 15th, July 6, 1856; Children of Benjamin and Mary C. Ellicott [on the same stone].

William Ellicott, son of Johnathan and Sarah Ellicott, born 1793, died 1836.

Benjamin Ellicott, son of Elias, 1796-1867; his wife, Mary A., daughter of Wm. Carroll of Rock Creek, Md., 1820-1856. [same stone].

William E. George, fourth son of Robert and Ann George, she was born on the 11th of the 3rd mo. 1785 and died on the 8th of the 3rd mo. 1839. Aged 53 yrs. and 27 days.

Samuel Ellicott, son of Joshua and Sarah Ellicott, born 1783, died 1846. Aged 59.

Johnathan Ellicott and son Andrew —— Elizabeth, his wife. He was born on the 2nd of the 11th month 1756 and died on the 25 of the 9th mo. 1826. Aged 69 yrs. 10 mos. & 21 days.

Sarah Ellicott, wife of Johnathan Ellicott and daughter of *Mathew and Frances Harvey, born 20th of the 5th mo. 1764, died 18th of 1st mo. 1840. Aged 75 yrs.

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* Letters much worn, may be Mathias.

Iohn Ellicott, son of John, born 1769, died 1820.

Mary Ann Ellicott, Sixth & youngest daughter of Johnathan and Sarah Ellicott, born 10th Feb. 1806, died 1843. Aged 37.

Esther Ellicott, wife of Nathaniel Ellicott, born Bucks Co. Penn. 9th mo. 9th day 1751, died 2 mo. 27th day 1823.

Iohn Ellicott, brother of Andrew, born 1739 in Bucks Co. Pa. Removed with Andrew from their mill in Bucks 1771 to Baltimore Co. Died 1794. Aged 55.

Andrew Ellicott, son of Nathaniel & Elizabeth, born 1802, died 1852.

Andrew Ellicott, born Bucks Co. Penn. 1733, to which place his grand father emigrated from near Falmouth, England about the year 1770; soon after his marriage to Mary Fox, Andrew removed from his mills in Bucks Co. 1771 and became interested with his brother John in the settlement of this place and in Baltimore. Died 1809. Aged 76.

Mary Sangston Ellicott, born 1790, died 1752.

John Ellicott, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth, born 1792, died 1877.

Nathaniel Ellicott, died 1833. Aged 37.

Nathaniel Ellicott, died 1831. Aged 31.

Mary Ellicott, died 1830. Aged 31 yrs. & 8 mo.

Elizabeth Ellicott, wife of Nathaniel, born Bucks Co. Pa. 1764. Died at Elk Ridge Furnace, Howard District 1842. Aged 77.

George Ellicott, son of Andrew, born Bucks Co. Pa. 3rd mo 28th day 1760, died 4th mo. 9th day 1832.

Nathaniel Ellicott, son of Andrew and Elizabeth, born in Bucks Co. Penn. 1763, died Elk Ridge Furnace 1841.

George Ellicott, son of George 2nd, died 1880. Aged 33.

Edward T. Ellicott and Kate his wife: Eddy, Alice, Eliza. These names on an oblong marble shaft, without dates, lot enclosed by iron railing.

Mary Ellicott, daughter Nathaniel and Elizabeth R. Ellicott, born April 23 1832, died Aug. 15 1845.

Elizabeth Ellicott Tyson, daughter Thomas & Mary Ellicott Tyson, born 1826, died 1912.

Thomas Tyson, born 1791, died 1857. Aged 66.

Portia Haines Thompson, born 1868, died 1912.

Pattie Tyson Haines, only daughter of George Ellicott and relict of Ephraim Haines, born 1845, died 1885.

Elizabeth Ellicott, daughter of George and Agnes Ellicott, born 1841. Aged 2 mos. 8 days.

Ephraim Haines, died 1873. Aged 34.

George Ellicott, died 1869. Aged 71.

Agnes Barbara Ellicott, wife of George Ellicott and daughter of Captn John Peterson of Calvert Co. Md., died 1866. Aged 57.

Mary E. Tyson, daughter Geo. & Elizabeth Ellicott, born 1801, died 1834.

Annie E. Tyson, daughter George & Elizabeth Ellicott, born 1801, died 1839.

Elizabeth Ellicott, wife of George Ellicott of Ellicott Mills, daughter of James and Hannah Brooke of Sandy Springs, Md., born 1762, died 1853. Aged 91 yrs.

George Ellicott, son of Andrew, born 1760, Bucks, Penn., died 1832. Aged 72.

Elizabeth, daughter Geo. & Agnes Ellicott, born 1844, died 1844.

George Ellicott, son of Geo. Ellicott the 2nd, died 1880. Aged 33.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(*Abstracts*)

March 10, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library were read, special mention being made of the gift of the Parish records of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, Communicants and Funerals of Laurel, Maryland, presented by the Nathaniel Ramsey Chapter of the D. A. R. Upon motion the Secretary was requested to extend the thanks of the Society to that Chapter for their gift.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mr. Walter B. Beers
Mrs. Dudley R. Smith
Mr. Andrew Noel Trippe
Mrs. W. Hanson Robertson

and those elected to Associate membership were:

Miss Lillian A. Norton
Mr. Frank E. Best
Mrs. L. B. Chetham

The death of Mr. Summerfield Baldwin was reported from among our membership.

Mr. Trippe read a letter from General George F. Randolph of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, giving the dates of completion of some of the early railroads and their mileage. The letter was accepted and ordered to be filed with the Society's records.

The President reported that there had been such a demand for the last number of the *Historical Magazine* that the Society's stock was reduced to the lowest possible number, and if any member, knowing of copies not in use, would bring them back to the Society, they would be deeply appreciated.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. John L. Sanford, who read an interesting paper entitled, "Scott and Burns as Free Masons."

April 10, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

Mr. Dielman presented on behalf of Mrs. Charles Wight a very early print of Baltimore City; and on behalf of Miss Evelin Early two valuable copies of the "Fountain Democrat" of July 19, 1860, and August 2, 1860.

Dr. Pleasants presented the following on behalf of Mrs. Holmes Whitely: a silver medal presented to Lt. Robert C. Ludlow, issued by Congress to commemorate the naval victories of Com. William Bainbridge. A mourning ring bearing the inscription "Caleb Dorsey ob 29, June, 1772. AE '62." A seal of an unusual design bearing two seals, one with the initials "H. D. G." and the other "D. G."

The President expressed the appreciation of the Society for the above gifts.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mrs. H. A. Kluegel
Clinton O. Richardson
Mrs. Francis M. Jencks
Mrs. Wm. Benson

E. Allan Sauerwein, Jr.
Francis Earle Shriver
John F. Symington
Charles England
Hon. Howard Jackson

and to Associate membership:

Wm. Woodward Baldwin
Hon. George E. Hamilton
Rev. Arthur C. Carty
A. L. Keith

The President reported that in the last number of the *Magazine* there had appeared an inquiry concerning the sword that was sent from Baltimore to General Robert E. Lee. In the Diary of General Isaac Trimble mention is made of his having received a sword and sash for General Lee, which are now in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, Virginia. The sword bears the inscription "From a Marylander, 1863." Recently, a letter was received from a former resident of Maryland, stating that the sword and sash had been taken by messenger, by an "underground" route, the former having been sent by "The Ladies of Baltimore," the latter sent by "The Monument Street Girls." The name of the donor of the sword still remains unknown.

The President announced that it afforded the Society great pleasure to have as their guests the members of the Carroll County Society of Baltimore City, and that it was hoped they would avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing our collections.

The President reported that on Friday, April 25th, the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore would be the guests of this Society, on which occasion prizes for historical essays will be awarded to the successful contestants among the students of the High Schools of the Eastern Shore. Hon. J. Harry Covington will make an address at this meeting.

The following deaths were reported from among our members: S. Stockton Buzby, John Warfield, Henry Rieman Duval, and Judge Henry Stockbridge.

The Minute of Judge Henry Stockbridge, prepared by a

Special Committee consisting of Vice-President Thom, Van Lear Black, and Judge Walter I. Dawkins was called for. At the conclusion it was on motion, resolved that the report of this Committee be received, spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the widow of the deceased. The report was as follows:

"There is a famous Eastern Allegory which tells how from the first mankind has been crossing from one eternity to the other over a bridge that spans the River of Time. And the Allegory goes on to say that the fate of each one of that innumerable caravan is to drop through some hidden trap-door of that bridge into the River of Time and if of worthy character to be borne by that stream to the Islands of the Blessed where evermore joyous contentment is their reward for their life's fine efforts.

"One of our own special troop of travellers has just dropped from our ranks.

"The well filled and diligent career on Earth of Henry Stockbridge came to an end at 5.30 p. m. on March 22nd, at 11 N. Calhoun street, which had been his home since he was five weeks old. He died from a general physical and nervous breakdown at the age of 67 years, 6 months and 4 days, and has gone to his reward. He had worn himself out with work.

"Born in Baltimore September 18th, 1856, only child of Henry and Fanny E. (Montague) Stockbridge his entire life-work was projected from this city. Many were his relationships. His schools were the fine public schools of Baltimore, Dr. Ebeling's School at Catonsville and Williston's Academy at East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he prepared for college. He won an A. B. from Amherst College in 1877, where he was a member of the Chi Phi Greek letter fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa; an LL. B. from the University of Maryland in 1878; and he was given an LL. D. from Amherst and also from St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1911.

"In 1878 he began the practice of law in Baltimore. He was Examiner for the Equity Courts of our city from 1882-8. At different times between 1887 and 1889 he was an Editor of the *Baltimore American* and of the *Baltimore Herald.* From 1889 to 1891 he served as a Member of the House of Representatives from the 4th Maryland District in the 51st Congress of the United States, being the first Republican from Maryland sent to the House of Representatives since the Civil War. He declined a re-nomination.

"Then came his services as Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Baltimore, 1891-3. He was elected an Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City in 1896 and continued to serve in that position until April 13th, 1911, when he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. In November, 1911, he was elected to that same office for the term stretching from 1912 to 1927. Unhappily ill-health brought that service to a pause last December, when he was forced to return to his home, 11 N. Calhoun street, weak and ill despite a brave fight which had extended over more than two years to regain good health or even such lessening portion of it as he had made to serve for several years before that period. Despite his waning strength he never slackened attention to his many-sided studies. With characteristic energy and courage he looked on the bill passed by the Legislature to retire him as a judge on full pay till his 70th birthday or until the expiration of his term, as affording him more time to do such work as might prove possible to his waning strength. He had long dipped into mineralogy, geology, archæology, and botany, and had illustrative specimens of the first three in his comfortable and spacious home on North Calhoun street, and of the latter in its garden where, also, he nurtured a number of exotic trees and shrubs brought there by his dearly beloved mother from her extensive travels. And he found time for the reading of History, of Genealogy and of Poetry and general literature and of the news and progress of the day in addition to the reading of the law and the writing of briefs or judicial decisions. Among his legal articles was one on the 'Law's Delay,' contributed to the *Green Bag* in May 1905.

" His other activities were also very notable. He was an incorporator of the American National Red Cross and a Vice-President of its Maryland Branch. He was a Lecturer at the University of Maryland from 1898 to 1913 on International Law, Contracts, Admiralty, and Insurance; President of the Board of Trustees of its Endowment Fund January 11, 1905, until his death; a Regent of the University of Maryland 1907-1920; Provost of that University in 1912 in succession to Provost Bernard Carter who died June 13, 1912, in office; Trustee of the Enoch Pratt Free Library since May 20, 1903, Vice-President in 1913 and President on November 21st, 1921, and so served until his death; Maryland Commissioner on Uniform State Laws; member of the American Bar Association; member of the American Society of International Law; member of the Political Science Association; Chancellor-General of the Society of Colonial Wars of whose Maryland Branch, founded February 28th, 1895, he was a Charter Member; President-General in 1908 of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and directed its efforts especially to the Americanization of immigrants, and thus was led to prepare a hand-book on the subject. That hand-book was adopted almost verbatim by the Federal Department of Commerce for distribution among immigrants. He was a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution; a member of the American Historical Association, and a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots; and Chairman of the City Flag Commission in 1914. He was a member of the Citizens Emergency Committee appointed after the Great Baltimore Fire of February 7th and 8th, 1904. He was appointed on November 25, 1910, to inaugurate the new Jury System which he had largely designed. His social clubs comprised the Maryland, University, Merchants and Baltimore Country Clubs, and the old Sudbrook Park Golf Club.

" That is an amazingly long list of helpful service and memberships. In addition to which he was an active Committeeman in many other directions, notably in the celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the founding of Hadley, Massachusetts, whence his ancestors had mainly come. Some of the efforts he refused to make though sharply urged, were to run for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1899, and for the United States Senate in 1901 and again in 1903. Henry Stockbridge had an instinctive sense for politics and would doubtless have waged good campaigns had he showed for either of these honors. He was a convinced Republican yet was broad enough to appoint Edgar Allan Poe to complete the term of Robert M. McLane as State's Attoney of Baltimore City.

" The Bar Association of Baltimore will soon hold a memorial meeting in honor of Judge Henry Stockbridge. They, rather than your Committee, can most aptly analyze his services as a lawyer, as a Judge, and as a writer on legal subjects, and will record them in their annals.

" But it is our first privilege to recite Henry Stockbridge's long and useful connection with the Maryland Historical Society which he loved so well.

" He was elected to active membership on March 12th, 1883, upon the nomination of the late Mr. J. W. M. Lee. He served in the following capacities: as a member of President Morris' Resolution Committee on October 14, 1895; as a member of State Appropriation Committee on January 13, 1896; as a member of Committee on Publications on February 10, 1896; as a member of Testamentary Record Committee on January 10, 1898; as a member of Early Maryland Immigrants Committee on February 14, 1898; as a member of Senate Chamber Restoration Committee on February 14, 1898; as a member of Supervisory Committee on April 9, 1900; as a member to prepare a Minute on the death of President Albert Ritchie, on September 16, 1903; and as Chairman of Committee to prepare Minute on President Mendes Cohen, on October 11, 1915.

" He was chosen Corresponding Secretary February 13, 1905, and thence served through the year 1908, and elected Vice-President on February 13, 1911; and was Senior Vice-President when he died.

"In many other ways he proved his deep interest in this Society. For example, in addition to becoming a "Benefactor," some of his donations to it were: Several rare Maryland coins; some 500 specimens of European coins; several hundred books and pamphlets; scrap books relating to the War between the States; photographic views of Baltimore in 1861; and several canes cut from trees and woods of historical interest. And he always worked strenuously to secure from the Legislature the fund under which we attend to publishing the *Archives of Maryland.*

"And it is especially pleasant to recall the happy way in which he spoke and presided on the occasion of the reception given Monsieur Georges Clemenceau in these Halls on December 4, 1922.

"Two especial joys came into Henry Stockbridge's life:—His marriage on January 6th, 1882, to Miss Helen M. Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts, and the two sons and six grandchildren who all survive him; and secondly, his religion. For many years he was a Trustee of the Associate Reformed Church; and taught a Bible Class there. About 1904 he severed his connection with that Church and became a member of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church of which he was a member of the Board of Trustees for several years until his resignation in 1923.

"The sturdiness, energy, thrift, thoroughness and conscientiousness that are so characteristic of New England persisted in him. Well might New England influence him, for during some three hundred years every one of his ancestors was New England born. He has added his full quota to all the good service they have rendered. He kept adding good service as citizen, statesman, lawyer, judge, historian, scholar, patriot and churchman until his strength failed him.

"His plentiful labor must have wearied even him at times, though he seemed to work without friction and often asserted that change of work afforded him more comfort than idle resting. His well known talent for statistics would have helped us in this long recital of many of his activities.

"He has gone from us. The simple and solemn rites held for him at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church at three o'clock on Tuesday, March 25, 1924, were attended by a large concourse of his friends and admirers. The obsequies were concluded at Loudon Park Cemetery. The Judges of the United States Court in Maryland, the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore were his honorary pall-bearers. Members of the Bar Association were his active pall-bearers, and the officers of this Society and of many patriotic societies composed delegations who represented their respective associations.

"Henry Stockbridge has dropped from our company.

"Let us close ranks and march forward to our Duty remembering the many good lessons of his life and thankful that in due time for us as now for him there will be comforting rest in the Blessed Isles—

> 'Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow
> Nor ever wind blows loudly, but they lie
> Deep meadowed, happy, fair with orchard-lawns
> And bowery hollows crown'd with summer sea.'"

Special Committee:

WALTER I. DAWKINS,
VAN LEAR BLACK,
April 14, 1924. DE COURCY W. THOM, *Chairman.*

Mr. Dielman then presented on behalf of the Carroll County Society, through Mr. Edward W. Shriver, two very unusual maps of Maryland and a Republican ticket from Frederick County, 1829.

He also presented on behalf of Mrs. Mary Milnor Miner Griffith an extremely noteworthy document bearing the signatures of Queen Henrietta Maria and her courtiers. Mr. Dielman spoke at some length on the associations connected with this conveyance. The President expressed the gratitude of the Society for all the gifts mentioned and to Mrs. Griffith for her donation.

NOTE, CORRECTION AND REVIEW.

[From *Maryland Gazette,* Thursday, April 12th, 1753.]

Last Friday died in Baltimore County aged 91 years Mr. John Webster, who was born on Kent Island, and lived all his Days in this Province. Among other Virtues he enjoyed that of Temperance, which doubtless contributed to his longevity. He lived to see One Hundred and eight of the Posterity, Twenty-two of which died before him. He always maintained a good character in every Station; was a tender Husband, kind Parent and Indulgent Master. All his Neighbors agree that he has not left an honester man.

Lexington, Ky.

"I have just received and read with much interest the December, 1923, copy of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (Vol. XVIII, No. 4). It is a small matter but I notice in indexing the *Gen'l. Shelby* mentioned (at page 313) in the letter of Dr. Richard Pindell, written from Lexington, (Ky), under date of Sept. 24th, 1816, the full name is given as Gen. *Isaac* Shelby. This, I am sure, is an error. Genl. Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, was always spoken of as *Governor* Shelby. But, in addition to this, the date of the letter and the internal evidence points to General *James* Shelby, eldest son of Governor Isaac Shelby, as the one intended by the writer of the letter. My chief reasons for thinking this are: (1) *James* Shelby served as a Brigadier-General of Militia, in the War of 1812, and was generally known as *General* Shelby; (2) he lived here in Fayette County, in the county town which (Lexington) Dr. Richard Pindell lived; (3) General James Shelby married Mary ("Polly") Pindell, a daughter of Dr. Richard Pindell and his wife, Eliza Hart, who was a first cousin of General James Shelby; (4) the circumstances related in the letter, as I interpret them, all point to a transaction with General James Shelby, son-in-law of Dr. Pindell, the writer of the letter, and not with Governor Isaac Shelby, who, at the time resided at his home "Traveler's Rest," in Lincoln County, South of the Kentucky River, and about fifty miles from here."

Very truly yours,

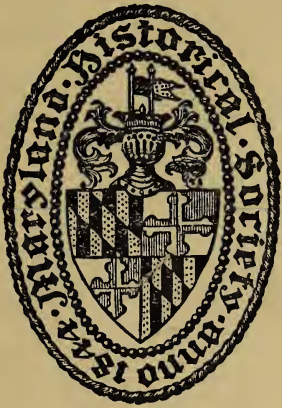
Samuel M. Wilson.

Eight Great American Lawyers. Horace H. Hagen. Illus. 293 pp. Harlow Publishing Co. Oklahoma City 1923.

Of the eight great lawyers whose careers have been sketched by Mr. Hagen, formerly Assistant Attorney General of Oklahoma, three are of particular interest to us, viz. Luther Martin, William Pinkney and William Wirt. The history of each is told with considerable detail from birth to death, with particular attention to the legal attainments, public service and influence upon the political and social development of the country, of each subject. Mr. Hagen makes no claim to any contribution of new facts to the lives of those he delineates, but he marshals his facts in such a way and with such nice discrimination that each individual stands out as a real and life-like personage. Mr. Hagen writes well, with an easy style and has produced a most readable and interesting volume, that may well be taken as a model by more pretentious biographers.

Vol. XIX SEPTEMBER, 1924 No. 3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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VOLUME XLII (Assembly Series Volume 20)

PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1740-1744)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

During the period covered by the early part of this volume, Samuel Ogle was Governor. His administration, which had begun harmoniously, ended in acrimonious quarrels with the Lower House. The Session of 1740 was largely concerned with the details of arranging for Maryland's contingent in the British Expedition against the Spanish possessions in America. The right of the Proprietary to Ordinary (*i. e.*, tavern) licenses caused discussions. The Lower House expelled a member, because he had accepted a position under the Proprietary and Ogle promptly prorogued the body. The delegate was reëlected and served in the Session of 1741, the last one in Ogle's governorship, during which session the question of arms and ammunition aroused continued dispute.

William Bladen, a native of the Province, came as Ogle's successor and called a new Assembly, which met in 1742. His opening relations with the Assembly were auspicious and Bladensburgh, a new town, was named for him. Provision was made for beginning the construction of a house for the Governor at Annapolis. Worcester County was formed and the project was introduced for a new county in the Western part of the Province. The arms and ammunition bill failed again; but most of the bills introduced passed. Indeed, Bladen agreed to a bill providing for the trial of matters of fact in the counties where they should arise, which act the Proprietary vetoed. Poor debtors were ordered to be released and negotiations with the Northern Indians were authorized. An address to the Proprietary was adopted, offering him a substitute for quit-rents and, as his reply did not come promptly, there was no Assembly session in 1743. In 1744, the attempt to form Frederick County failed again and the first suggestion was made to substitute what became Wicomico County nearly 125 years later. Several acts were passed concerning the parishes of the established church and several temporary laws were revived. The Lower House refused to pass a militia bill or one for the purchase of arms. Bladen was indignant that the Delegates had endeavored to meddle in the Indian embassy and refused to allow them to investigate the expenditures of the tax on tonnage and that on tobacco exported, while the Upper House refused to pay for a Provincial Agent in England, or to exempt vessels owned by Marylanders from taxation. In return, the Lower House refused to appropriate further for the building of the Governor's house. Acerbity had succeeded to the pleasant relations between Bladen and the Assembly.

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED 1843.

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201 W. Monument Street,
Baltimore.

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1924.	MISS SUSAN DOBBIN LEAKIN,	Preparation of J. Wilson Leakin Room and Contributions to its collection.	

* Died 22 March, 1924.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

General John Spear Smith: First President of the Maryland Historical Society. *Bernard C. Steiner*, - - - 213

Memoirs of the Rev. James Jones Wilmer. *Edited by J. Hall Pleasants*, - - - - - - - - - - 220

The Life of Thomas Johnson. *Edward S. Delaplaine*, - - 247

Depositions in the Land Records, - - - - - - 261

Extracts from Account and Letter Books of Dr. Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, - - - - - - - - 283

General William Smallwood. *Arthur L. Keith*, - - - 304

Notes, - - - - - - - - - - - - 306

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LOUIS H. DIELMAN,
Editor.

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. XIX. SEPTEMBER, 1924. No. 3.

GENERAL JOHN SPEAR SMITH,

First President of The Maryland Historical Society.

Bernard C. Steiner.

The Society has printed in some one of its publications, some biographical sketch or memorial of everyone of its presidents save one, the first of all, who, chosen at the first organization, continued to direct its activities by successive annual re-elections for a period of more than twenty years and until his death on November 11, 1866. To repair this omission is the object of this brief sketch.

John Spear Smith was the son of the redoubtable General Samuel Smith, and his wife Margaret Spear. He was born on November 27, 1786 and was baptized by the Rev. Patrick Allison, D. D., on January 8, 1787. He later adopted his mother's maiden name as his middle name and became known as John Spear Smith. In Richardson and Burnett's *Baltimore, Past and present,* it is stated that: "while a young man, he prepared, under government auspices, some volumes of valuable research on the commercial relations of the United States." He married Miss Caryanne Nicholas, daughter of Hon. Wilson Cary Nicholas, Governor of Virginia and had the following children: Samuel; Margaret Spear, who married Robert Hill Carter of Redlands, Virginia; Mary Mansfield, who married Judge Samuel Smith Nicholas of Louisville, Kentucky; John, who married Virginia Kerr; Thomas Jefferson; Robert Carter Nicholas; and Wilson Cary Nicholas.

In the autumn of 1809, he went to Europe to become an attaché in the United States Legation to Russia and was presented to the Czar by John Quincy Adams, the Minister, on December 6. He remained there a year and on December 24, 1810, he took leave of the Czar, and started on a tour of Europe, going to Berlin, Vienna and then to Paris and arriving at London, early enough for Adams to tell the Czar on May 11, that Smith was at that place and was about to be made chargé to the British Court. Being in London at the time when William Pinkney left England in 1811, he was left by Pinkney as his chargé d'affaires and as such presented an introduction to the Marquess Wellesley, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on May 24, 1811. Jonathan Russell, who was administering the affairs of the United States at Paris, was appointed as chargé d'affaires to Great Britain on July 27, 1811, but did not arrive in London until November 12, so that Smith was in charge of the Legation for six months.

He then returned to the United States and acted as a volunteer aide-de-camp to his father in the defense of Baltimore in September 1814. He studied law and was admitted to the bar and, in 1819, was residing on King George Street, near Stilhouse Street in Old Town. In 1822, his law office was on the east side of Gay Street, south of Water Street. He seems not long to have practised law; for in 1824, he is described as a merchant, with an office in the basement of the Exchange Building. About this time, he appears to have given up business and to have removed from the city to his father's estate of Montebello, for his name disappears from the Directory, not to reappear until 1845, and in December 1825 (Scharf, *Chronicles of Baltimore,* p. 419) he acted as a delegate from Baltimore County (not Baltimore City) in a convention to deliberate upon measures best calculated to promote internal improvement of the State. He took part in the militia training and was a

Colonel in 1822 and a General in 1824, a title by which he was generally known. In 1845, we find him residing at 64 West Lombard Street, or Exchange Place, and in 1846, stirred by the Mexican War, he served as a vice-president from the ninth ward at a great war meeting held in Monument Square (Scharf, *Chronicles of Baltimore,* 516). In 1853, he had removed to 156 North Eutaw Street and in 1856 to 23 Hamilton Street which continued to be his residence until his death. He was appointed to arrange for the transfer of the bequest of John McDonogh to Baltimore City. The only public offices he appears to have held were those of member of the Maryland Senate and of Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court, a position which he retained until the adoption of the Constitution of 1864.

At the founding of the Maryland Historical Society, he was chosen President and, thereafter, at each annual meeting, he read a report of the past year's activities. A portion of the first annual report, which with several subsequent ones, may be found transcribed upon the records of the Society, is of such interest as to be worthy of reproduction. On Thursday, February 6th, 1845, he said:

"No State in the Union can boast a more honorable origin than Maryland. The annals of none are adorned with brighter examples of public virtue, exalted patriotism, or an enlarged Christian devotion to the cause of humanity and civilization. None have come forward in the day of peril to more freely lavish their blood and treasure for the common good. The earliest colonists acquired no possession by force. Their course was eminently distinguished by its forbearance, its piety, its severe probity and a generous spirit of toleration. In the war of the revolution, the people of Maryland were foremost in their love of freedom, while the bayonets of their gallant 'Line' were ever present where the danger was the greatest.

"In the adoption of her own and of the Federal constitution her counsels were tempered by wisdom, by the love of well balanced, free government, and by a noble spirit of compromise.

When the laws of the Union were resisted, her well-trained battalions marched with alacrity to uphold them. In the war of 1812, she drove back the invader, rescued her commercial emporium from threatened plunder, and preserved her banner, as when first unfurled in '76, without a stain.

"With such gratifying reminiscences, ought we not, is it not our imperative duty to collect and to preserve every document, or record, or tradition, that can transmit to posterity the legend of so honorable an ancestry and of so much virtue? I may then be permitted to call upon each member of the Society, to be unremitting in the discharge of the high trust we have undertaken. We may now, too, very properly go before our fellow citizens throughout the State and confidently invoke their aid and their contributions. They will thus have it in their power to rescue from destruction monuments of state honor and glory, on which their children will look with just pride, affording at the same time, shining examples for their imitation. Let them not reproach us, in the after time, with having neglected this sacred duty, and with leaving them but few and indistinct memorials of the past.

"In order to obtain all such materials as might aid in elucidating the history of Maryland, and of the other states of the confederacy, a circular address was issued by a committee of the Society, which I beg leave to append to this communication. It were well, perhaps, if the Corresponding Secretary were instructed to transmit a copy of that adress to the representatives of the men who took part, either in the early history of the State, or in the war of the revolution. The rolls of the Cincinnati Society, now among your archives, will furnish the names of the latter, and the records at Annapolis, of the former. And, although much has already been irretrievably lost, yet there is ground to hope that there still remain many important letters and precious manuscripts, which may now be reclaimed and preserved. It becomes us to make the effort, as a primary object of our labors, and I would recommend that the Treasurer be authorized to pay any charge, which may arise from its diligent prosecution."

Subsequent reports were not confined entirely to the work of the Society; but, occasionally, he made a disgression so as to praise the bravery of the Maryland troops in the Mexican War, or to deliver an eulogy upon the colonization of Liberia.

The Society, at first, took history in a very broad sense, and, during General Smith's administration of its affairs, made natural history collections and conducted annual exhibitions of paintings and other objects of art. He was active and interested in promoting to a successful completion the construction of the Athenaeum building as a permanent home for the Society, in the consolidation with the Society's library the valuable collections of the Baltimore Library Company, and in carrying to their conclusion those negotiations with Mr. George Peabody, which led to the establishment of the Society's first endowment, the Peabody Fund. He early perceived the importance of publication and, although he did not succeed in securing the printing of volumes of proceedings, yet, while he was president, a considerable number of pamphlets appeared with the Society's imprint. The endowment of the Society was a subject dear to his heart and, in 1854, he prepared an appeal, in the endeavor to obtain gifts for that purpose.

The last meeting at which he was present was that of February 2, 1865. At the meeting held on December 6, 1866, at which John H. B. Latrobe, Vice-President of the Society, presided, the announcement of his death was made and the following proceedings took place:

"Hon. Wm. F. Giles announced the decease of General John Spear Smith, President of this Society, which occurred on the 17th ulto., and offered the following Resolution:

"*Whereas* since the last meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, it has been deprived by death of its President, the late General John Spear Smith, who, elected at its organization, presided for a period of twenty-one years at its meetings, with unflagging zeal, great dignity and unvarying courtesy, until prostrated by the sickness that terminated his life:

"*Resolved,* that this Society sincerely regret the decease of its first President, and will ever cherish, with grateful recollection, the memory of his long and assiduous Services, and his constant and efficient attention at all times to its interest:

"*Resolved,* that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Corresponding Secretary to the family of the deceased."

Mr. John H. B. Latrobe remarked that "before putting the question upon Judge Giles' resolutions, the Chair would say a few words in connection with them.

"In twenty-two years a new generation comes into life and action. This has been the case since the election to office of our late lamented President. The greater number of those now present have been ascending the hill of life, on one side, while he was going down upon the other.

"The Maryland Historical Society was gotten up in 1843 by a few gentlemen in Baltimore, of whom the most active was our fellow member Mr. Brantz Mayer—who prepared the constitution and took those steps which were necessary to make it what it has since become. Its first corporators were, Brantz Mayer, John P. Kennedy, John H. B. Latrobe, Robert Gilmor, John V. L. McMahon, Charles F. Mayer, Frederick Wm. Brune, Jr., Sebastian F. Streeter, John I. Carey, George W. Dobbin, John Spear Smith, Bernard U. Campbell, Wm. G. Leyford, Stephen Collins, Fielding Lucas, Jr., John I. Donaldson, Robert Carey Long, Wm. A. Talbot, S. Teackle Wallis, Charles J. M. Gwinn, Joshua I. Cohen and John S. Sumner. The first meeting was held in the office of the Maryland Colonization Society, then occupying rooms above the Post Office at the N. E. corner of Fayette and North Sts. Its first list of officers was John Spear Smith, president, John V. L. McMahon, vice-president, Sebastian F. Streeter, recording secretary, Brantz Mayer, corresponding secretary, and John I. Donaldson, treasurer.

"The choice of president was a matter of much consideration with the committee appointed to make the nomination. Several distinguished gentlemen were spoken of, but it was feared that none of them had the leisure that was required for the duties of the office. Casting around, the name of General Smith was suggested. He had entered warmly into the plan of the Society. His father was an historical character, whose name was honorably connected with the Revolution, and who in later times, had headed the people of Baltimore and led them then to Howard Park, there to organize to suppress the mob that held possession of the city for a brief space in 1834. His son was well known and highly respected in the community. He had been secretary of legation to the American Minister at the court of St. James. He had acted for a season as chargé d'affaires. He was a person of character, education and punctilious refinement, who had the leisure that it was thought necessary. To make him President was linking the Society in a manner with the Revolutionary day. These considerations led to his election as the first president of the Society. Having held the office for more than two and twenty years, he has now just passed away. How well and faithfully he performed all that was expected of him, how constant was his attendance at the rooms when his health permitted, how courteous to the Strangers not less than to the members who invited them, how carefully he watched over the interests of the Society, all who hear me will bear witness. He was a gentleman of what is now called, reverently as the years roll on, "the old school," whose formality was qualified by a scrupulous observance of the most refined exigencies of social intercourse. We all remember the dignity with which he presided over our meetings, the deep interest he manifested in all our proceedings. He took part in the organization of the Society. He exercised an important influence in the management, afterwards, of its affairs, and he lived to see it permanently endowed by a gift, which it was the last act of his life to place within the immediate reach of those with whom he had been so long and so closely associated. General

Smith's last business act in life was to endorse, the day before his death, the order assigning to the Society the stock in which was invested the Peabody donation.

"Connected with him since the organization of the Society, the chair has thought these remarks due to his memory."

The question being then put on the Resolutions of Judge Giles, they were unanimously adopted, and were, with the remarks of the Chair, ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Society.

The half-length portrait of General Smith, now in the possession of the Society, was presented April 10, 1893, by Mr. Robert Carter Smith in behalf of General Smith's family.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. JAMES JONES WILMER.

Edited by J. Hall Pleasants.

Among the books in the library of George Washington, purchased from his heirs by the Boston Atheneum, is a pamphlet, no other copy of which is known to exist, presented to Washington by the author; with the title "*Memoirs by James Wilmer,*" published in Baltimore in 1792. This pamphlet seems worth reprinting in the *Magazine,* not so much on account of its rarity, but as the sketch of much of the career of an interesting and picturesque character, and as a glimpse of Anglo-American life in the last-half of the eighteenth century.

The Reverend James Jones Wilmer, the author of the *Memoirs,* was indeed a versatile parson. Born in the middle of the eighteenth century on the Eastern Shore of Maryland of a prominent Kent County family of gentleman planters, we see him sent at a very early age to a rich uncle in England to be educated, where after taking the highest honors in St. Paul's school, London, he enters Oxford, then takes orders in the Church of England, and returning home just before the Revolution, he officiates for over a decade in sundry Maryland parishes, although much of this time is spent flitting between America and England as a claimant to an elusive "fortune," left him by the wealthy English uncle. All this the *Memoirs* tell us graphically and in much detail, but for reasons which do not seem very clear, the author fails to tell us that it was he who first proposed the name *Protestant Episcopal* for the American branch of the Anglican Church, nor does he explain that the wail against fate which fills the *Memoirs* is in large part due to the storm of criticism which he had aroused by his recent conversion to the doctrines of Swedenborg, or the New Jerusalem Church.

In the years subsequent to the publication of the *Memoirs,* he appears in many roles; as schoolmaster, pamphleteer, newspaper publisher and editor, versifier, litigant, advocate before Washington and the Congress for Swedenborgianism as a national religion, inmate of a debtors' prison, and finally a reconvert to his old faith, again a clergyman of the church he had christened, a chaplain to Congress, and in the final act of his life as brigade-chaplain to the Northwestern Army in the War of 1812, his picturesque career is closed at the age of 63, the victim of shipwreck and exposure while on active duty with his troops in the winter campaign of 1814 on the Great Lakes.

A few introductory words as to the family and the environment which formed the background of the author, will enable the reader to appreciate better the events recorded in the *Memoirs;* and for those in whom the *Memoirs* arouse sufficient interest in the author to wish to follow his career to the end, the editor has added a sketch of the last twenty-two years of his life.

James Jones Wilmer was born in Kent County, Maryland, January 15, 1750.[1] He was the youngest son of Simon Wilmer,[2] of Sassafras River, Kent, and his wife, Mary Price.

---

[1] The register of Shrewsbury Parish, South Sassafras, Kent Co., gives the date of his birth as Jan. 15, 1749, but as the *Memoirs* give his age as nine in 1760, and as at the time of his matriculation at Oxford, March 26, 1768, his age is given as eighteen, he was doubtless born in 1750, or 1749/50 under the old calendar.

[2] The Wilmer family of Kent County is descended from an English armorial family of this name, living in Chigwell, Essex, during the first half of the seventeenth century. The first established ancestor of the family in Maryland was Simon Wilmer (died 1699), who settled near Chestertown, Kent Co. some time before 1680, and married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Richard Tilghman of the "Hermitage." From their oldest son Simon Wilmer (1686-1737), who married Dorcas Hynson, is descended the elder branch of the family, which has given numerous clergymen, including two bishops, to the Episcopal Church. From the younger son Lambert Wilmer (died 1732), who married Anne Pyner, and removed to the upper part of Kent

This Simon Wilmer was a large landed proprietor and held numerous public positions of importance in Kent. Mary Price the mother of the author was the daughter of John Price of Presteign in the county of Radnor, Wales, whose widow had apparently married as her second husband, the Reverend Hugh Jones, rector of St. Stephen's, Cecil County, Maryland. It was doubtless largely through the latter's influence that the author of the *Memoirs* became a clergyman. Though he was the first of the Maryland Wilmers to enter the church, this family in its other branches later contributed many clergymen to the Episcopal Church.

But let the author now speak for himself.

MEMOIRS; &c.[3]

There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. There is an ebb also in human events which baffles every effort. How often the one has happened, and how long the other has lasted, with respect to the author of these memoirs, will be viewed by the attentive peruser.

County near the Sassafras River, the author of the *Memoirs* is descended, through Lambert's eldest son Simon Wilmer. This Simon Wilmer, father of the author, was sheriff of Kent from 1738 to 1740; justice of the County Court from 1744 to 1763, being "of the quorum" from 1748 to 1757, and presiding justice from 1759 to 1763; he represented Kent in the provincial assembly in 1762, and died late in 1768 or early in 1769. He married Sept. 17, 1735, Mary Price; the St. Stephen's, Cecil Co. register entry reading: "he was married at St. Stephen's North Sassafras Parish, to Mary, daughter of John Price, deceased, of Comb, in the parish of Presteign in the counties of Hereford and Radnor, Great Britain by me her father in law Hugh Jones, Rector of North Sassafras Parish." It seems certain that "father in law" is here used with the obsolete meaning of *stepfather*, and that the Rev. Hugh Jones had married, probably in England, the widow of John Price.

Simon Wilmer and Mary Price had six children (1) Edward Price Wilmer, born Sept. 25, 1737; died 1774; married Mary Wilson and had 3 children. (2) Mary Wilmer, born Feb. 17, 1738; married William Geddes, collector of customs at Chestertown in 1773. (3) Simon Wilmer, born Aug. 23, 1743; apparently died before maturity. (4) John Lambert Wilmer; born June 8, 1747; died 1799; married Elizabeth, daughter of William Carmichael and had 14 children. (5) Rev. James Jones Wilmer, born Jan. 15, 1749/50, the author of the *Memoirs*. (6) Anne Wilmer born Jan. 18, 1755; does not appear to have lived to maturity.

[3] The title page reads: MEMOIRS | By | *JAMES WILMER.* | *Vehe-*

To give the reader as general an idea as possible, I will start with the first period of my mundane career, which commenced in the Autumn of 1760.

Being the youngest of four sons, I was marked out for trial early in life. My father, though possessed of sufficient landed estate to have made all his children comfortable at home, was tempted from the prospect of advantage, and the paternal wish, no doubt, of advancing the younger branch of his family, to part with me before I had reached my ninth year, to the overtures of a rich uncle [4] in England. So great was my partiality for my brother [5] next to me in birth, that all persuasion appeared in vain, unless he was allowed to be my companion. Matters being thus settled, we embarked from Col. Loyd's [6] on Wye-River, about the beginning of October, on board the ship Sarah, Capt. John Montgomery, bound for London. This veteran commander was with Lord Anson, and was one of those who suffered, during that memorable voyage, the greatest hardships. But vicissitude, instead of blunting his sensibility, had the more inclined his heart exquisitely to feel for others' woe. We were detained a considerable time at York, in Virginia, waiting for a convoy, and it so terminated, that, the very first night we were committed to the ocean, the whole fleet being numerous, was separated by a violent gale of wind, and we were left to the mercy of "time and chance," winds and waves, to make the best of our way to the destined haven. We had tremendous thunder gusts off the coast of America, and one continued scene of restless comfort. Thus, through a boisterous and awful element, we were hourly leaving far behind all that was dear to

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menter amor multitudinis movetur ipsa et | *opinione.* Cicero | [viginette] | BALTIMORE: | Printed by Samuel & John Adams. 1792.

[4] Edward Price, the "rich uncle," lived at this time in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. He was a brother of the author's mother, Mary Price. He died in the spring of 1774.

[5] John Lambert Wilmer, born June 8, 1747, who was at this time thirteen years old.

[6] Colonel Edward Lloyd of "Wye House," Queen Anne's County, Md. This beautiful old place is still owned by the Lloyd family.

us on earth; and as if to consummate our anxiety, we were made prisoners on the fourth of December, near to the Azores, or Western Islands, by a French privateer. Our beloved Captain, and all the crew were seperated from us, except one hand, and a young gentleman, who went to make trial of the sea. So situated, we bore up and comforted each other as well as circumstances would admit. After experiencing considerable hardship, the loss of our clothing, and a tedious time at sea, the Prize Master conducted us into Vigo, a Spanish town, where we were landed, and left to shift for ourselves. Fortunately, however, meeting with some English sailors, they directed us to the Consul, who received us with becoming philanthropy, and made a decent provision for our distress. Here we continued rambling about, for the space of six weeks, not knowing what measure to pursue. But providentially for us, the same privateer which had captured us, arrived at this interval of suspence, with our good Captain, and sundry other prisoners, commanders of vessels. Great indeed was our joy! and hope, which had long been clouded, began now to brighten, through that gloom, which had early attended our juvenile adventures. We began to prepare for an extensive journey by land, at this cold season, in an inhospitable clime. We left Vigo on our route to Corunna, from whence an English packet regularly sailed to Falmouth. Mounted on mules, with our guides walking by our side, we moved slowly on through a mountainous rugged country, inhabited by an indigent lazy people. Nothing worth recording occurred, except a view of the renowned church, St. Jago, and baths which were remarkable for their extreme heat. On our arrival at Corunna, we soon after obtained a passage in the packet, and on our way to England, we had nearly been retaken by the French. We, however, safely reached Falmouth, to the no small joy of our various companions in misfortune. Our worthy commander procured carriages, and we proceeded on our journey to London. Strange sight to behold! as if gloom was to be added to recent misfortune. The whole country was in mourning. The king, George the II, was dead! and every body almost was of sable appearance. Arriving in London, the next thing to be done was to exchange our old tattered garments for suitable apparel, to meet our unknown venerable Relative. Accordingly an interview soon took place. Our arrival was announced, and the old gentleman came from his seat in Buckinghamshire to pay us a visit. He received us with every mark of cordiality and respectful esteem. The time was now appointed when our benevolent Captain was to deliver up his ward to our future friend and benefactor. We shortly set out for Aylesbury, the town in which Mr. Price lived. The Captain anticipating the disagreeable scene that was to ensue, endeavoured to alleviate our grief in his departure as much as possible. But oh, pristine, unadulterated love! how wilt thou burst forth when not polluted with the [preponderancy?] of the world! How were our hearts wrung in being thus separated from our first friend, our tried companion in variegated scenes of misfortune!—Time, however, which softens the stream of the most poignant grief, also in due season, reconciled us to our new abode. So little were the people, only forty-four miles from the capital of England, then acquainted with the American character, that on our first appearance, the streets were ranged, to see of what colour and make we were.

We did not continue long in Aylesbury. The considerate old gentleman had made provision for our mental improvement. Accordingly we were moved about twelve miles distant, to the town of Thame, in Oxfordshire, and placed under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Newborough, curate of the parish; a gentleman of considerable erudition, and much respectability. We resided in the family of a Mrs. Warner, a lady of as pious heart and accomplished manners, as I ever beheld concentred in one person. Her estate was considerable, and she lived in a style suitable to her station. The reason we were so fortunate to be domesticated with this amiable woman was, our uncle had served his clerkship with her father, a lawyer of eminence. It was said, and I believe with truth, that the venerable pair, had, in their youthful days, contracted an unchangeable friendship, and which would have terminated in wedlock, had it not been for the infirm health of the lady. This circumstance induced Mr. Price to send to America for one of his nephews, and myself being the youngest, and a favourite of the Rev. Mr. Jones,[7] of Cecil, his father-in-law, the lot fell on me, through his recommendation. We continued with Mr. Newborough till we had made some progress in grammar. From his direction we were placed in an academy in Essex, conducted by a Mr. Taylor, at the beautiful village of Wanstead, about seven miles from London, on Epping Forest, adjacent to the elegant seat of the late Earl of Tilney. The park and forest were a delightful range for the boys when freed from school. Here we continued progressive in graceful acquirement and useful learning, for about two years. From Wanstead we were sent to London. My brother being intended for a merchant, directed his pursuits accordingly. I was placed in St. Paul's School,[8] and had so far advanced in the oriental languages as entitled me to a seat in the fourth class or form of this distinguished seminary. The celebrated George Thicknesse, Esq; was then head master, the Rev. Mr. William Rider, of literary celebrity also, was Sur-Master, the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Junior Master, and the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, Assistant.

My father now recalled my brother; and here again was another trial of the most exquisite sensibility. My mind was so hurt on the departure of my brother, that it was deemed prudent, for a while, to recruit my broken spirits in the country with my uncle. I returned to my literary charge, and after three or four years application, I reached the eight or highest class, and obtained the first seat in this great and numerous school. At about seventeen years of age, I stood for and gained the annual exhibition prize, and was after this, matriculated in Christ's Church College, Oxford,[9] by the then Sub-Dean, Dr. Moore, now Arch Bishop of Canterbury. Dr. Markham, the present Arch Bishop of York, was at that time Dean of Christ's Church. The Rev. Mr. George Butt, one of the King's Chaplains, was my Tutor. I lectured with and formed intimacies with some of the first dignified characters in England. But I would wish to dwell on these truths as little as possible. They only serve to remind me of my former prospect and present situation. With the vulgar, instead of creating advantages, they serve only to cause ungentlemanly remark.—I well know such things will now little avail; but such days, and such intercourse have I really enjoyed.

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[7] Rev. Hugh Jones, rector of St. Stephen's, North Sassafras parish, Cecil Co., Md., was the *stepfather* of Edward Price and of the author's mother, Mary Price.

[8] St. Paul's School, London, one of the most prominent boys' schools in England. He entered the fourth form Nov. 25, 1763, when thirteen years old, and completed his school course at eighteen, eariy in 1768 (Gardiner's *Admission Register of St. Paul's School*, London, 1894. P. 125).

I had resided about eighteen months at Oxford, and my uncle, though he always inculcated the good advice of keeping good company, yet, the old gentleman forgot at the same time, that adequate supplies would be absolutely requisite for the circle I was in. At this period I listened to the affectionate letter of my brother gone to America. He acquainted me with the death of our father, and that if I preferred returning to my country, he would in that case comply with a parent's request, which was to relinquish a farm to me in Kent, known by the name of the Old Place.

Circumstanced as I was, it determined me to embrace his offer, and secure an independence. From *this era* my unparalleled trials and vicissitude commenced, without scarcely alleviation or abatement down to the present day. On my return to America, which was with Capt. Falconer of Philadelphia, I dispatched a letter to my brother, announcing my arrival, and followed on to Maryland. My reception was very different from what I expected. My brother had got married and

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[9] The Oxford records show: "James Jones Wilmer, S[on of] Michael [sic] of Kent, Maryland, gent. Christ Church, matric[ulated] 26 March 1768, aged 18" (Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis*). Note the error giving his father's name as *Michael.*

I was glad to seek an asylum in a sister's family. Her husband, Mr. William Geddes,[10] was kind to me, and assisted me in the following spring to return to England. The old gentleman received me in part, and generously allowed me a maintenance sufficient to keep me above want. From London I retired into Devonshire, not far from the city of Exeter, with a view of keeping up my study. Here I received some of my Oxford acquaintance, and here it was, I missed an opportunity of being advantageously settled.—Such is the life of man, "while he thinketh on his ways, 'tis the Lord that directeth his steps." Though I might have been wealthy, I might also have been useless; and for wise ends, the Disposer of events, reserved me for vicissitude; and in that vicissitude, as an humble instrument, I trust, to be subservient to his will,—O Lord, how wonderful are thy dealings with thy devoted servants, to bring them into a conformity to thy low and abject state when on earth, in order to exalt them to that glory which thou hast prepared!

I once more landed in Philadelphia; though, prior to this event. I had actually consented, through the interest of Alexander Geddes,[11] Esq; to go to India. The plan subsided, and I became the man of leisure in Maryland, living awhile, as many young gentlemen often do, easily and idly among their friends. On my passage to America we had almost been wrecked in the outset. The ship however reached the Tagus, by which event, I had an opportunity of seeing the salubrious city of Lisbon. Here I experienced much civility, and the opulent Mr. Maine was "in need a friend indeed."

Being at college with Mr. William Eden, now Lord Auckland, it was principally from that incident I returned, and became acquainted with his brother, Sir Robert Eden,[12] then Governor of Maryland. The Governor learning my situation, generously took me by the hand, and as I was originally educated for the church, he gave me special letters to Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. In company with the Rev. Mr. Read[13] of this state, we embarked from Col. Fitzhugh's,[14] on Patuxent, as candidates for the ministry, in the ship Annapolis, Thomas Eden, Esq; commander.

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[10] The author's sister Mary married William Geddes, who lived in or near Chestertown, and was at one time collector of customs there.

[11] Alexander Geddes, a brother of William Geddes.

[12] The author seems to have maintained his friendship with Governor Eden. The Rev. Ethan Allen states that *The Maryland Gazette* refers to Wilmer in 1776 as a guest of the Governor.

Amidst the various times I have crossed the Atlantic, I never experienced so agreeable a voyage as with this worthy son of neptune. It was our own fault, if we were not as comfortable as a watry residence could possibly make us.

There being no vacancy in the church on my return, with Capt. Eden, an honorable friend, Samuel Chew, Esq;[15] of Chester-Town, enabled me through his pecuniary assistance to visit Philadelphia, with a letter of introduction to the Rev. Mr. Duche.[16] My motive in going to the northward was to improve from an intercourse with the learned clergy, and particularly in the mode of public address, from that inimitable model, the Rev. Mr. Duché.

I was treated with great urbanity by the reverend fraternity, and occasionally I officiated both in Christ's Church and St. Peter's. The venerable Dr. Peters was then rector. Of all expanded hearts, I never experienced a more hospitable one than in this aged father of the church.—His dignified successor is "the pattern also of good works:" and his character seems justly portrayed in that of the first Bishop of the Ephesians.

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[13] The Rev. James Jones Wilmer and the Rev. Thomas Read of Maryland were licensed Sept. 25, 1773, by the Bishop of London (Fothergill's List of Emigrant Ministers to America, 1904. Pp. 51-63).

[14] Colonel William Fitzhugh (1721-1798) of "Rousby Hall," Calvert Co., Md., on the Patuxent River. He was a man of great prominence in the province, and at this time a member of Gov. Eden's council.

[15] Samuel Chew, formerly of Delaware, but at this time of Chestertown, Kent Co., Md. He was afterwards attorney-general of Maryland.

[16] Dr. Jacob Duché was the assistant rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and after the death of Dr. Peters became rector. He acted as chaplain to the Continental Congress. There is a story that he, chagrined at Washington's refusal to allow himself to be crowned, went back for a while to England, later returning to Philadelphia, where he died in 1798.

Returning to Maryland and without official employ, I frequently mingled with my friends. On a visit of the kind, I was apprized of the death of my respected uncle.[17] Great indeed was the condolence, and great was announced the change in my behalf. Friends! innumerable friends, expressed their felicity; and people to whom I had heretofore been looked on at a distance, now seemed to approach me with an eye of approbation. The lowly son of the church, who, but yesterday, was marked in his every walk, to-day was welcome without restraint. Merit which never before appeared, was now visible as of gigantic stature. In short, how was it possible for the world to be blind to the merit of a man, who, it was generally believed, had the merit of "Ten thousand pounds, sterling," bequeathed unto him.

In this state of things, I certainly might, as a man of the world, have "struck while the iron was hot."—My views were different. I resolved to embark for England, and receive my estate. I went from New York in the Ship Sampson, in company with several gentlemen passengers. The Rev. Mr. Thorn of Delaware, and a son of Baron Dimsdale's, formed my intimates. Very soon after my arrival, I found how greatly my legacy had been misrepresented, and what was left me, was so much in the power of unworthy trustees, that I should be harrassed in the acquirement. London is no place to be without money; and if a man has resources, he can always raise the needful, though sometimes to his ruin, and always to his disadvantage. In this dilemma, and refused every aid by the trustees, from the most frivolous and dishonourable excuses too, I was compelled, through dire necessity, to apply to the money-scriveners. I was the more induced in this business, as I met with a distressed friend in London; who was under extreme difficulties. To him I lent, out of the sum borrowed, the greatest part, and thereby supported him to prosecute a political plan which has eventually placed him high in office, in one of the first courts in Europe. If time has not effaced gratitude from his memory, he ought not to forget such disinterested conduct, and at least to return me what is really and *bona fide* due.

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[17] Edward Price died in the spring of 1774. His will, a copy of which the editor of the *Memoirs* has been able to obtain in England, is dated 29th Dec., 1773, and was probated 27th May, 1774. In it the testator describes himself as "gentleman," then of Aylesbury, and requests that he "be buried in the great chancel of the Parish Church of Presteigne, county of Radnor, where many of my ancestors lie interred" and that "a stone be placed over my grave and the graves of Mrs. Elizabeth Pryce and Mrs. Hester Pryce, my aunts and Mrs. Ann Pryce my sister, deceased." After sundry legacies, he bequeaths the remainder of his estate in trust to his friends James Way of Thame, Oxfordshire, gentleman, Thomas Green of Whitehurst, Bucks, gentleman, and Farmer Bull of Aylesbury, gentleman, trustees, to sell and distribute the proceeds as follows, one-third to his nephew James Jones Wilmer, one-third to his nephew John Lambert Wilmer, and one-third in trust for his nephew Edward Pryce Wilmer and after his death for his wife and family and his niece Mary, wife of Mr. William Geddes and her children. The estate of the testator consisted of his house, plate and other "goods" at Aylesbury, and houses and lands in Presteign and other places in Radnor and Hereford. One can form no idea from the will of the value of the properties however. The author's one-third interest in this estate, which he estimated at one time as being worth £10,000, was the "fortune" of which we will hear so much in the *Memoirs*.

Governor Eden about this time, visiting England, made me promise to return with him or soon after. From the perplexity of my affairs I left London, and went to Paris. Presuming I might never again visit Europe, I was desirous of seeing this famed city, which certainly has many charms. My tour, though in the Winter, through the fortified towns made a pleasing variety, and my return by Chantilly was not less agreeable. At Calais I fell in company with Lord Rawdon, and crossed the channel with him. He was also on his way to America. He expressed his expectation to be back in six months to renew his travels in Italy. I returned with Capt. Coupar to New-York. On our arrival, we found the city entirely in confusion. Nothing but "*bella horrida bella!*"—On another occasion it might be applied—

War is victory, and victory is death!
Which binds in chains the raging ills of life,
That makes us then begin to live.

The news of Bunker's Hill was announced. I proceeded on to Philadelphia, and from thence to my native state. The governor had got back, and I found equal access to his hospitable mansion as ever. Such was the situation of America, and the divided minds of the people, that little else was thought on but the anticipation of war. All things were deranged. The clergy as well as others appeared, as the country really was, in a very desultory, unsettled state. Every man's countenance seemed with the Prophet to ask,—"who will shew us any good?"

Having nothing to do, and some continental money to spare, I made a tour to Boston, and various places in the middle states. I spent much and agreeable time in Philadelphia, with gentlemen of the city, with Mr. Hamilton,[18] Mr. Bingham,[19] the Mr. Tilghmans,[20] &c. and several respectable characters from Virginia and Maryland; among whom, was our present worthy chancellor.[21]

Tired with a wayfaring life, I went to Maryland to settle in a Parish, as soon as affairs would admit. Accordingly, towards the close of the war, I was appointed to St. Paul's Church, below Chester-Town. Here I spent many months as usefully, and as happily, as in most periods of my life. But alas! a storm was gathering to ruin my peaceful abode!

The height delights us,
And the mountain top looks beautiful,
Because 'tis nigh to heaven; but we

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[18] Probably James Hamilton, a distinguished lawyer and lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania.

[19] Probably William Bingham (1755-1804), afterwards delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress, and later U. S. Senator.

[20] "the Mr. Tilghmans" were probably Matthew Tilghman (1718-1790) of Talbot Co., Md., then a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, and his brother James Tilghman (1716-1793) of Philadelphia, secretary of the Pennsylvania Land Office. Edward Tilghman (1750-1815), also a member of the Maryland family, the well-known Philadelphia lawyer, was just coming into prominence.

[21] Alexander Contee Hanson, chancellor of Maryland, 1789-1806.

Ne'er think how sandy's the foundation,
What storms may batter, and what
Tempests shake it.

The prospect of recovering my legacy induced me to quit my tranquil residence; and eventually it involved me in much difficulty. Notwithstanding, I vanquished all opposition, and gained my induction in Shrewsbury Parish, Kent county. Here I continued upwards of twelve months; and on my departure, I received honourable testimony of my services. I now obtained letters of introduction from the President of Congress, Mr. Hanson,[22] and other members, to the parish of Port Tobacco. On my way thither, at the Susquehanna, I was invited to preach in St. George's Church, Harford. Considerable overtures were made me; and having heretofore formed an agreeable acquaintance in this neighborhood, I was induced to take up my abode. Here I continued for some years. After the death of the Rev. Mr. Thomson, I was solicited to make application for North Sassafras Parish, Cecil county. I obtained my induction in St. Stephen's, and remained there about three years.[23] What I gained in salary, I lost in happiness. Sickness, sorrow and trouble, were never absent from the old parsonage while my family were tenants. At various times we had resolved to move. In this solicitude, letters arrived from England, announcing the long-looked-for settlement of Mr. Price's estate, and that "my balance would exceed a Thousand guineas." This welcome account was frequently repeated. Such good news, from such *undoubted authority,* determined us to seek a healthy spot. We became resident in a little retreat adjoining Baltimore. Here I expected to receive my legacy; and after some claims were exonerated, with the balance, to fix on a small farm. In this expectation I waited many months, and no settlement arriving, it was determined, that the possession of "a Thousand Guineas" was worth a personal risk. I embarked from Baltimore for London. On my arrival, I soon discovered how matters were situated, and that through the whole of the business, I had only been made the convenience to a junto of knaves. A former publication gave some account of what I experienced; and the original papers, now in the hands of Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esq; will bear testimony to my pretensions, and convict the culprits in any court of equity. The mysterious job is still kept in perdue by them. A mock-settlement, from an extorted signature in the hour of extreme distress, is the only pretext the workers of iniquity can possibly have to offer in their defence. If through a pretended friendship, I have been basely robbed of the last Guinea, and wantonly involved in accumulated difficulty, that Being, who has conducted me in many "a hair-breadth escape," may yet carry me through the latest vicissitude. On him I cast my sole dependence. By him I have never been forsaken!

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[22] John Hanson, of "Mulberry Grove," Charles Co., Md., President of the Continental Congress.

[23] While the defective condition of the parochial records for this period makes it impossible to determine the exact dates of Wilmer's rectorships referred to in the *Memoirs*, the following list and dates seem to be substantially correct:

St. Paul's, Kent Co., 1779, "some months."
Shrewsbury, South Sassafras Parish, Kent Co., 1779-1780, "upwards of twelve months."
St. George's, Harford Co., (probably also including St. John's), 1781-1786, "some years."
St. Stephen's, North Sassafras Parish, Cecil Co. (probably also including Augustine Parish, Cecil Co.), 1786-1789, "about three years."

Great Master of the World!
Whate'er thy gracious will directs,
Behold my steps, with cheerful
Resignation turn.

I have now done with a sketch of my life, from my earliest years down to the present era of my multiplied trials. In the course of my earthly travels, I have had vast vicissitude. No man more so, who has not been longer in the world than myself. Through honour and dishonour, through evil report, and through good report; and frequently have I been left without a witness, save only the monitor within. I have been charged with things to which I am an utter stranger, and pursuits, at which my nature revolts.—An enemy to my country! A disturber of society! An innovator in religion! All which I solemnly deny, and call on my bitterest enemy in the world to produce a single charge of moment that I can not confute, and set, from authentic statements, in a clear point of view. Universal benevolence has been the leading principle of my life: and "to do good and to communicate," I hope, I have forgot not. While, defamed from all quarters, others have been enriching themselves, my penury bespeaks my disinterestedness; and the records of public gazettes, for years back, will bear testimony to my endeavours. I venture to assert, that few have communicated more, and as various, on useful subjects. I have, in some small degree, been the humble and unworthy instrument in this quarter, of laying the corner-stone of universal unity to my country.—I feel my imperfection, and blush at my nothingness,—but the philanthropic Bishop of Exeter, in his sermon on the progress of religion, remarks, that, "Events the most removed from human views are often brought about by instruments which appear the most unlikely to produce them, and at times, when they are the least expected to happen."

My late public communication on the most holy and undivided *Trinity,* I am persuaded is founded on a rock: Or, why do not the better informed come forward, with that manly investigation which ought ever to mark the liberal mind, and confute the doctrine, if dangerous and erroneous?

> As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
> Pierces the clouds, and midway leaves the storm;
> Tho round its base some billows rude may spread,
> Eternal sunshine settles on *its head.*

And, if it be asked, for what purpose doth such a publication as *this* proceed? I answer, to place my character in a situation to be cleared from unmerited aspersion; especially, since my unchangeable creed with the apostle, that Jesus Christ *alone* is "the true God, and eternal life."—To tell mankind at large, that popular opinion may some time be governed by misrepresentation—to remind my sweet infants, that their father has done nothing to dishonour them; and if they are left in a state of mundane indigence, that it proceeded not from the want of his zealous exertion; but from the obduracy of unfeeling and unjust relatives, from a world which amidst all its refinements, ought not to forget, that gratitude is a tribute inseperable to those, who, on the altar of boundless philanthropy, have sacrificed the weighty consideration of self-ease and private emolument.

What is religion? 'tis to love
Our God with all the heart;
In charity with all men prove,
And good to them impart.

FINIS.

The Memoirs bring the career of the author down to the year 1792, and although they end in a wail against fate and the injustice of criticisms then directed against the author, as "An enemy to his country! A disturber of Society! An innovator in religion!," the reader is left in the dark as to the origin of the charges against him. But of this later. Nor is any mention whatever made of his marriage which took place in 1783.

The omission which is to be first noticed, however, is his failure to make the least reference to the one act in his clerical career which will always preserve his memory in the church of his birth.

Adrift as the result of the political separation from Great Britain, the clergy of the established church in the colonies, were during the Revolution in a peculiarly anomalous position. Recognition of any allegiance to the Anglican Church as such, at once brought against them the charge of disloyalty to the American cause. A policy of drift held sway in all the colonies, until in the autumn of 1780, a small group of clergymen and laymen from the neighboring parishes on the Eastern Shore of Maryland met at Chestertown in Kent County, and took the first steps towards the organization of an independent American offshoot of the Anglican church. With the details of this convention, held November 9, 1780, we are not here concerned. The Rev. James Jones Wilmer, then rector of

Shrewsbury Parish, Kent, was its secretary, and conspicuous in its activities, and the records of its meetings show that "On motion of the Secretary, it was proposed that the Church known in the province as Protestant be called 'The Protestant Episcopal Church,' and it was so adopted (*Journals of the Conventions of Maryland* 1780-1818, pp. 8, 9). In a letter dated May 6, 1810, from Wilmer to Bishop Clagett, of Maryland he writes "I am one of the three who first organized the Episcopal Church during the Revolution, and am consequently one of the primary aids of its consolidation throughout the United States. The Rev. Dr. Smith, Dr. Keene and myself held the first convention at Chestertown, and I acted as secretary. . . . I moved that the Church of England as heretofore known in the province be now called the Protestant Episcopal Church and it was so adopted" (*ibid.*). The name chosen by the Chestertown convention was later adopted by the American church at large. Because at the Chestertown convention one of the clergymen was the Rev. William White, afterwards Bishop White of Pennsylvania, and the first bishop of the American church, some of the admirers of this distinguished clergyman have claimed that White was probably responsible for the name, and that Wilmer merely proposed it at White's suggestion. It seems unnecessary to state that there is no evidence in support of this, and the theory was probably first advanced when Wilmer was later in bad odor as a result of his lapse from orthodoxy to Swedenborgianism.

And now as to the charge against our author that he was "an innovator in religion." Just when Wilmer became interested in the doctrines of Swedenborg, we cannot be certain, but it was probably during his visit to London about two years before the appearance of the *Memoirs,* when after giving up his charge at St. Stephen's, Cecil County, he went abroad again in pursuit of his "fortune" in the summer of 1790; for we learn from an advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette & Baltimore Advertiser* for June 11, 1790, that he was then about to sail on the "Sampson" for England, and it was not long after his return that he gave notice in the October 18th, 1791, issue of the same newspaper of the forthcoming publication by him of "*A Discourse on the Federal Church as lately first commenced in the Town of Baltimore, by James J. Wilmer, formerly of Christ Church College in the University of Oxford . . . inscribed respectfully to the Right Reverend the Bishops, the Presbeters, Elders etc., etc. of the various Churches in Confederated America.*" If there is any doubt as to the character of the proposed Federal Church, it is set at rest by the title of a sermon which he preached a few months later, and which had appeared in pamphlet form shortly before the *Memoirs* were published: *A Sermon on the Doctrine of the New Jerusalem Church: being the first promulgated within the United States of America. Delivered on the first Sunday in April 1792 in the Court House of Baltimore Town by James Wilmer." etc., etc.* This was followed by another sermon preached on the 22nd of April with the startling title "*Consummation or an end of the Old Church and Old Government Generally.*" Other pamphlets of a similar tenor followed. Perhaps we have in these titles a clue to the charges against him of being "an enemy to his country,! a disturber of society!" as well as "an innovator in religion."

Wilmer makes the definite claim, and there seems to be little reason to question it, that he was the first in America to preach the doctrines of Swedenborg, or the New Jerusalem Church, in his Baltimore sermon of April 1792. A rather remarkable record for a Maryland country parson—to have renamed the most prominent church in the colonies, and a decade later to have been the first to preach the doctrines of a new creed.

Naturally the apostacy of a prominent Episcopal clergyman produced much ill feeling in his own church, but this was as nothing compared with the veritable hornets' nest which was stirred up by his advocacy of what nearly all Americans looked upon as a hated thing—a national church of any kind—a thing made all the more odious by the proposal to adopt as the national religion, a new cult then generally looked upon by the older faiths as little better than witchcraft. For it must be remembered that in the year 1792, the doctrines of Swedenborg had only been definitely formulated into a "religion" by his followers in London some four years before. But it is not to be supposed that Wilmer was satisfied to carry on his propaganda for the "New Church" merely with sermons, pamphlets and newspaper advertisements. He carried his campaign to Washington himself. Among the Washington manuscripts in the Library of Congress are three communications addressed to Washington through his secretary Tobias Lear by Wilmer. Although the formal "Address" is signed by H. J. Didier as secretary protem:, like the two others it is in the handwriting of Wilmer, and is as certainly his composition. Among the books listed in the letter of February 5th, 1793 as having been mailed that day to Washington is a copy of our *Memoirs,* which explains its presence in the Boston Athenaeum. These manuscripts seem worth reproducing. Washington's letter acknowledging the receipt of the "Address" is printed in the *Maryland Journal* of Feb. 5, 1793.

Sir,

Allow me through the medium of you to present the enclosed to His Excellency.

Apologizing for the Liberty assumed, I have the honor to subscribe myself, with every Sentiment of respectful esteem,

Sir,
Your most ob^{t} humb. Serv^{t}

Baltimore, Jan^{y} 22, 1793. James Wilmer.

Tobias Lear Esq^{r};

N. B. M^{r} Didier, to whom you will address, if necessary, is a very respectable merchant of Baltimore.

An address to George Washington Esquire,
President of the United States, from the Members of the New Church, at Baltimore.

Sir,

While the nations of the Earth, and the People of united America especially, have in their various Denominations paid the Tribute of respectful deference to the illustrious President thereof, permit Sir, a Society, however small in number, yet sincere they trust, in their attachment, to offer up, in the dawn of their Institution, that mark of dutiful esteem, which well becometh new associations, to the chief magistrate of America.

We presume not Sir, to enter into a reiterated Panegyric of matchless virtues or exalted character, but assuming causes with effects, we are led to believe, that you were a chosen Vessel for great and salutary purposes, and that both in your actions and in your conduct you justly stand one of the first disinterested and exemplary men upon Earth: neither in this address can we, was it expected, enter into a detail of the profession of our faith, but we are free to declare, that we feel ourselves among the number of those who have occasion to rejoice, that the word literally is spiritually fulfilling: That a new and glorious Dispensation, or fresh manifestation of Divine Love hath commenced in our Land; when, as there is but one Lord, so is his name becoming one throughout the Earth; and that the power of Light, or Truth and righteousness, are, in an eminent degree, universally prevailing and even triumphing over the powers of Darkness; when Priestcraft and Kingcraft those banes of human felicity are hiding their diminished Heads, and Equality in State as well as in Church, proportionably to merit, are considered the true criterion of the majesty of the People.

Oh Sir! could we, without being charged with adulation, pour out the fulness of our souls, to the enlightened conduct of him, who stands chief among the foremost of men, what a Volume of Truth might we deservedly offer, to the name of Washington, on the Altar of Liberty uncircumscribed!

Allow us, by the first opportunity, to present to your Excellency, among other Tracts, the Compendium of the new Church, signified by the New Jerusalem in the Revelation, as the readiest mean, to furnish you with a Just Idea of the heavenly Doctrines.

That the Lord Jesus, whom alone we acknowledge as "the true God and eternal Life" will preserve you long to reign in the Hearts of the People, and lastingly to shine as a gem of the brightest lustre, a Star of the first magnitude in the unfading mansions above, is the fervent aspiration of your faithful Citizens and affectionate Brethren.

Done in behalf of the Members of the
Lords new Church at Baltimore, this
22 Day of —Jan^{y} 1793—37.

Test,
H. J. Didier
Sec^{y} pro tem:

Baltimore, Feb^{y} 5, 1793.

Sir,

Your polite attention demands our warmest gratitude. By this day's mail is sent a packet to his Excellency, which, I hope will arrive in due order. The Baltimore Journal of today is enclosed. Allow me respectfully to solicit your attention to the following ode, for Monday next, in one of your Gazettes; no seasonable opportunity offering here, will plead for the freedom assumed. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obliged, and most ob^{t} humb. Serv^{t}

James Wilmer.

Tobias Lear Esq^{r};

The Man of the People: Born Feb^{y} 11, 1732.
From the New Church.

Behold! the year returns our Son
Of Freedom, matchless Washington!
Let music sound from pole to pole,
He's welcome to each patriot soul.
Welcome, welcome, welcome, welcome
Welcome to each patriot soul.

Hark! hark! and hear Columbia's song,
Recount her matchless Washington!
Divinely sweet the accents roll,
He's welcome to each patriot soul
Welcome &c.
Welcome to each patriot soul.

Freemen! attune the noble lay,
George, the Hero's born to day:
Peace and Freedom, both our own,
Cheer'd by the smiles of Washington!
Let music sound from pole to pole,
He's welcome to each patriot soul.
Welcome, welcome &c.

Baltimore, Feb^{y} 1793.

List of Books sent His Excellency by this days mail

1, Copy of the new Church Liturgy &c.
1, D° J. Wilmer's Sermon on opening the new Church.
1, D° Life of Swedenborg
1, of the 9 Questions
1, Memoir by J. Wilmer
1, on the Lord's prayer.
1, news paper of to day.

It would be interesting to be able to record the outcome of the author's quest of the elusive "fortune," which like a will-o'-the-wisp had so often led him to and fro across the Atlantic. In the summer of 1791, he seems to have written a pamphlet denouncing his nephew Simon Wilmer a Baltimore merchant, son of his brother Edward Price Wilmer, accusing him of conspiring with the other trustees of the estate of his uncle, Edward Price of England, to defraud him of his share of the estate. No copy of this pamphlet has been found. The nephew defended himself in the columns of the *Maryland Journal* for July 29th, 1791, and the parson again rushed to the attack in a vitriolic rejoinder in the *Maryland Gazette* for August 2nd. The last shot in the campaign seems to have been fired in the September 21st, 1792, issue of the latter paper, when the parson announces that he is about to institute proceedings before the Chancellor of Maryland to require an accounting from his nephew and the other trustees. This is the last we hear of the "fortune," which it seems probable was from the first greatly overestimated, and certainly had a most unfortunate influence upon the career of our author. Of the merits of this dispute with his nephew, we have no means of judging.

During the period when Wilmer was suffering from what might be called acute Swedenborgianism, he seems to have made strenuous efforts to support himself and his family as a schoolmaster. Lengthy advertisements appear in *The Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser* for August 15th, November 29th, and December 6th 1791, of a school for boys to be known as the Fells Point Academy, to be opened on the first Monday of January, 1792. He describes himself as "formerly of Christ Church College, Oxford" and as for "ten years an officiating clergyman in the state of Maryland." Apparently the Fells Point Academy did not flourish, for he announces in the *Maryland Gazette* in a letter dated June 6th, 1793, that he was then about to leave Baltimore, and fires a farewell shot at his enemies, that he still believes in a "Trinity of Person and not in a Trinity of Persons," whatever this may mean. The same newspaper in its issue of July 5th, announces that he is about to open "A new Seminary" in Charles Town, Cecil County, but there must have been a rapid change in plans, for the issue of August 6th, announces the opening by him in Harford County, of the Havre-de-Grace Academy, in that town on the 12th of August. There is reason to believe that this last venture was little more successful than the Fells Point Academy, for he seems to have remained in Havre-de-Grace only a year or two. It is uncertain whether or not he was still there when he advertises in the *Maryland Journal* for January 13th, 1795, a new pamphlet, *Mr. James J. Wilmer's reply to Mr. Thomas Paine's Age of Reason.* This was doubtless his *Consolation: being a Replication to Thomas Paine and others on Theologics. By James Jones Wilmer of Maryland,* a pamphlet of eighty pages, which had been published in Philadelphia in 1794. In 1796 he published in Baltimore in pamphlet form, his *Address to the Citizens of the U. S. on National Representation.*

Wilmer had certainly returned from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore, when in the April 14th, 1796, issue of the *Maryland Journal* in a long prospectus, he and William Pechin announce "Proposals for Printing a New Paper to be entitled *The Eagle of Freedom.*" The first issue of this triweekly probably appeared July 4th, 1796, judging from the date of publication of later July issues which have been preserved. *The Maryland Journal* for August 13th, announced the dissolution, August 1st, of the partnership of "Pechin & Wilmer," and adds that *The Eagle of Freedom* has "been given into the hands of James Wilmer." How much longer the paper was continued we do not know, but it was probably short-lived; the last number that has been preserved is that of July 27th. Wilmer's partner in this venture, William Pechin, a few years later became the owner of *The Baltimore American.*

After *The Eagle of Freedom* ceased publication, Wilmer does not seem to have remained in Baltimore ,as we can find no trace of him here for the next two years. According to a manuscript note by the Rev. Ethan Allen, Wilmer, wearied of Swedenborginism, applied in 1798 for reinstatement in the Episcopal Church, and in 1799 was restored to the ministry by the Bishop of New York. It must have been almost immediately after this that he became rector of "Old Swedes" or Holy Trinity Church, Wilmington, Delaware, as he applied to the vestry, Feb. 23, 1799, producing his credentials, and was in charge at least until towards the end of that year (*The Records of Holy Trinity, "Old Swedes," Wilmington,* pp. 353, 532). From here he went to St. John's, Baltimore County, the vestry proceedings showing that he was in charge from some time prior to May 1800, down to December 1802, his pastorate apparently also including St. James Church on "My Lady's Manor." It is uncertain whether he was in charge of a parish in 1803, although at the date of his remarriage, March 25, 1803, he is still referred to as of Baltimore County. This same year he published in Baltimore his, *Man as he is and the world as it goes. Study Nature. . . Up to Nature's God,* a pamphlet of 69 pages. He was on the wing again the next year, for in the *Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser* for September 17, 1804, he announces his return to town, and his desire that his friends should assist him in placing his two sons "in such callings as Providence may direct under the fostering care of its citizens." A very unfortunate bit of publicity, as it gave certain old creditors a long sought opportunity to press their claims in a most unpleasant fashion, for the issue of this same paper for September 25th, contains "An Address to the Public," by him, dated September 22nd from "The Baltimore prison house" addressed to "other ministers" and to "friends of science" pleading for their assistance in securing his release and restoration to his "helpless little children," with expressions of regret that he has been unable to meet these "claims he always wished to satisfy." What these claims were we do not know; possibly they were the outcome of his unfortunate venture several years before into journalism with *The Eagle of Freedom.* He was probably released soon afterwards. In 1806 he published anonymously *The American Nepos,* a volume of 384 pages, written in 1805, containing biographical sketches of some eighteen men who had contributed to the settlement or independence of America.

Little is known with certainty of Wilmer's career during the next few years. Dr. Allen's notes state that he was rector in 1805 of Paint Chapel, Prince George's Parish, Montgomery County, near Washington. He seems to have gone from here to Virginia, for Dr. Allen quotes Bishop Clagett as writing in 1810 that Wilmer had returned to Maryland "after an absence of several years." The diocesan records of Virginia for this period are very defective, and give no clue as to his whereabouts. For some years, between 1803 and 1813, Wilmer was chaplain to Congress. In his obituary notice it is stated that he was chaplain of Congress for *thirteen* years, but this is certainly an error, and should probably read *three* years. *The Debates and Proceedings of Congress* show that he was elected by the Senate May 24, 1809, as one of the chaplains of Congress, and as no successor was elected until June 1813 by the Senate, it would appear that he held this position until his appointment as an Army chaplain, May 20, 1813. It is quite possible that he had charge of a parish in Virginia near Washington, and at the same time held a chaplaincy to Congress, which at this time had two chaplains, serving alternately in the Senate and House.

Dr. Allen's notes say that he was in Havre-de-Grace in 1809. It seems probable that our wanderer looked upon this place as his home and that of his children, as the official records of the Navy Department show that orders to his son Lieut. James Phillips Wilmer were addressed to Havre-de-Grace from 1802 to 1809.

The closing chapter in Wilmer's career begins with his appointment as chaplain in the United States Army, May 20, 1813. The records of the War Department show that he served in the War of 1812 from this date until April 14th, 1814, the date of his death. A rather graphic account of the events leading up to his death, while serving as brigade chaplain with the Northwestern Army, in the campaign on the Great Lakes, is to be found in this obituary notice, copied in contemporary local papers from "The Ohio Vehicle" of Xenia, Ohio:

"From Detroit. Extract of a letter dated April 24 [1814]:

On the 14th instant, the Rev. James T. Wilmor, brigade chaplain in the North Western Army, died in this place after a lingering and painful illness. The loss of this good and venerable old man will be severely felt by his relatives as well as his country. He was cast away in a small vessel which was run along the Chippeway in October last. This vessel was run ashore at an Indian settlement about 22 miles below Malden, but fortunately for the passengers and crew, the Indians had run off upon the appearance of the American Army. Mr. Wilmor was for 13 years chaplain to Congress. Since he was ordered to join the Army, he took notes of the most important events, which if properly understood and explained, will remain a standing monument to his abilities. These notes, it is said, he had desired, should be sent to the seat of government."

A fitting ending to a stormy career!

All efforts on the part of the editor to trace these "notes of the most important events" of the campaign, have unfortunately been without success.

James Jones Wilmer married twice. His first wife was Sarah Magee (born about 1764), daughter of Daniel Magee, "gentleman," of Baltimore (now Harford) County, and his wife Sarah, daughter of James Phillips, and widow of Edward Hall. Nothing is known of the antecedents of Daniel Magee, who lived only a few years after his marriage, but the Phillips family of Harford was wealthy and prominent. By his marriage with Sarah Magee, which took place May 21st, 1783, while he was rector of old St. George's, Wilmer had at least five children. After the death of his first wife he married secondly, by licence dated March 18, 1803, Mrs. Letitia Day, widow of Dr. William Fell Day of Baltimore County, by whom he does not appear to have had any children. His children by his first wife were:

(1) Lieut. James Phillips Wilmer. Born August 13, 1785. Appointed Midshipman U. S. Navy, December 27, 1802; lieutenant Feb. 16, 1809. Served on the *Nautilus, Constellation, Constitution* and *Essex*. Killed in action on the *Essex,* Mar. 28, 1814, near Valparaiso.

(2) Emanuel Wilmer. Not traced. Tradition says he served in the Army and died when a young man.

(3) Edward Wilmer. Not traced. Tradition says he served in the Army and died young.

(4) Mary Anne Wilmer. Married June 26th, 1817, at St. Paul's Baltimore, Griffin Stith of Virginia.

(5) Sarah Phillips Wilmer. Born Nov. 11, 1789. Died Apr. 30, 1857. Married August 18th, 1808, her first cousin James Phillips, son of James Phillips and his wife Martha Paca. He died February 1812, leaving an only daughter James Martha Phillips. Mrs. Sarah Phillips (Wilmer) Phillips married secondly Francis Johnston Dallam of "Cranberry," Harford County, by whom she had issue (a) Sarah (b) James Wilmer (c) Mary (d) Elizabeth (e) Edward Boothby (f) Henry Clay.

The next issue of the *Magazine* will contain a bibliography of the writings of the Rev. James Jones Wilmer.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART SIXTEEN.

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CHAPTER XX.

THIRD TERM AS GOVERNOR.

"You will hear I am in my way to Georgia; give me leave to take my farewell, and in the mean time to beg for the continuation of your kindness for my Legion. . . . . The Capt. Segond who stay behind, is desired to return you thousand thanks, and let you know all the chagrin, and sorrow I had of having not the honour to see your Excellency."

Count Pulaski, Farewell Message to Johnson, April 10, 1779.

"Cet arrangement est une nouvelle preuve que cet Etat donne de son attachement à l'Alliance et de son zèle pour tout ce qui peut interresser la Cause Commune ainsi que le bonheur et le salut des sujets respectifs. Une conduite semblable ne peut que fortiffier de plus en plus la parfaite confiance que toute la conduite de l'Etat dont Votre Excellence est le Chef a déjà inspirée à sa Majesté et j'ose m'en rendre le garant auprès de vous."

—*Conrad Alexandre Gérard, French Ambassador at Philadelphia, to Johnson, August* 21, 1779.

"The prudence, assiduity, firmness and integrity with which you have discharged, in times the most critical, the duties of your late important station, have a just claim to our warm acknowledgments and sincerest thanks."

Legislature's Address of Thanks to Johnson, November, 1779.

When the Maryland Legislature reconvened in October, 1778, it became apparent that Thomas Johnson would again receive the unanimous call of the State to continue as Chief Executive. On the 9th of November, Mr. Johnson was reëlected without opposition and, for the third time accepting the office as a sacred trust, qualified at a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Delegates. On the following day, the members of the Governor's Council—James Brice, Daniel Carroll, Edward Lloyd, James Hindman and Thomas Sim Lee—were reëlected by the General Assembly.

During his third term as Governor, Johnson continued to receive from the Commander-in-Chief frequent appeals for help. The first of these appeals was an urgent call for 500 Militia to guard the Convention Troops in their march through the State of Maryland. It appears that Congress, while ratifying the Convention of Saratoga, refused for certain reasons to allow the men who served under General Burgoyne to return to Europe; and General Washington made arrangements to keep them in the South until Congress authorized an exchange. The British captives were taken as far as North River by an escort of Connecticut Militia, to Delaware by Continental soldiers, and to the border of Maryland by Pennsylvania Militia. On November 18, 1778, General Washington—stationed at Fredericksburg, about thirty miles from West Point—sent a request to the Board of War to provide for an adequate guard in Northampton, Berks, Lancaster and York Counties, in Pennsylvania; and to make "the like requisition to Gov^{r} Johnson of Maryland for an escort of Militia and supply of Waggons thro the County of Frederick in that State." [149]

Hoping to locate the prisoners in a secure place before the arrival of severest winter weather, General Washington requested the Board of War to expedite the journey as much as possible. "I could wish," said the Commander-in-Chief, "that no time may be lost in giving the orders lest there should be some unnecessary delay on the Road at this advanced Season." However, the requisition from the War Office did not reach Annapolis until the 4th of December; and Governor Johnson feared that the Convention Troops would reach the Maryland line before the Militia was ready. The Governor forthwith notified Colonels Charles Beatty and Normand Bruce to collect *posthaste* 500 men to guard the marching prisoners.[150] An immediate order was also sent to Baltimore for a shipment of muskets, bayonets and cartridges to Frederick. In this way the Governor quickly started the military machinery in opera-

[149] XXI *Maryland Archives,* 254.

[150] *Ibid.,* 258.

tion, and Burgoyne's men were safely guarded in their journey from Pennsylvania to the Potomac.

In the meanwhile, Sir Henry Clinton had despatched about two thousand troops to the extreme South—here the patriots were weak and the Tories strong—and on the 29th of December they commenced the conquest of Georgia. After two years of warfare in the North, the British had accomplished practically nothing. And when the people of Maryland on the 30th of December, in accordance with a Proclamation of Governor Johnson, observed "a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise,"[151] they realized that while the States were struggling against tremendous odds, yet the positions of the opposing forces at the close of 1778 were virtually the same as in 1776.

Inasmuch as General Clinton remained with the greater portion of his Army in New York, General Washington established Headquarters at Middlebrook, on the West side of the Hudson, and prepared for a winter of vigil. Quartered with Washington were seven brigades: the remainder of his troops were stationed in a line of small cantonments around New York and were thus prepared to reënforce each other in the event of a sudden incursion of the Enemy. During the cold, gloomy days of January and February, 1779, Governor Johnson received very little intelligence from the Commander-in-Chief. It was a period of idleness in the opposing camps. The French forces under Count D'Estaing had sailed to the West Indies and it was impossible for General Washington, without a fleet, to attack New York; while Clinton did not dare to attack the Continentals in their strong positions.

When the month of March arrived, General Washington was still watching every movement of the Enemy. In the following letter to Governor Johnson—an example of the extreme caution maintained throughout the stay at Middlebrook—Washington broke his silence at winter quarters:[152]

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[151] *Ibid.*, 266.

[152] George Washingon, *Varick Transcripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. III,, page 1; XXI *Maryland Archives*, 311.

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

Head Qu^{rs} Middle Brook
1st March 1779.

D^{r} Sir

Sir Henry Clinton, in order to supply the British prisoners at Fort Frederick and Winchester with necessaries and money, has twice requested a passport for a vessel to go with the same to the port of Baltimore. As it is necessary the Prisoners should be supplied, I have granted permission to a Schooner to proceed to Hampton Roads, where the Cargo is to be received into some of the Bay craft, and sent to Alexandria or George Town under the conduct and escort of our own People, and from thence to its place of destination.

I refused the passport to Baltimore, especially as it was twice pressed upon me, as that port did not appear to be the nearest to Frederick's Fort and Winchester, and as it might be made use of for the purpose of exploring a navigation with which they may be in some measure unacquainted.

I have been thus particular, lest under colour of hard weather the vessel should run towards Baltimore.

I have the Honor to be
Your Excellency's most obed^{t} Servant
G^{o} WASHINGTON.

The Legislature convened again in March and, on account of the great scarcity of money, authorized the Governor and Council to dispose of any gallies the State had been unable to man. On receiving this authority, Johnson offered to sell the unmanned vessels to the Commonwealth of Virginia, explaining to Governor Patrick Henry that, for the sake of protection in the Chesapeake, Maryland preferred to have the gallies owned by Virginia rather than by private individuals.[153] Authority was also given to the Governor and Council to sell any supplies that were not needed by the Militia: and accordingly a large part of the powder stored at Frederick was offered to Congress for the use of the Continental Army.

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[153] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 381.

At the March session, the Assembly also passed an Act empowering General Washington to settle the disputes of officers concerning their rank in the Maryland Line. In order to assist him in settling the controversies, Washington appointed a committee to make recommendations in this respect. On the 8th of April, the General sent the following report to the Maryland Governor regarding the subject: "I have, agreeable to the powers vested in me, appointed a Board of General Officers to take into consideration and report to me the rank of the Maryland Line. I do not imagine that it will be possible to give general satisfaction, but I am convinced that the Gentlemen who have the Business in hand will pay the strictest attention to the claims of all parties, and give the most disinterested decision. Whatever that decision may be, I hope it may be considered by the State as definitive, and that they will not in future pay any regard to the importunities of those who may be discontented with the arrangement which is about to be made."[154]

At the same time, the Legislature also took occasion to recommend to General Washington that the portion of the German Battalion belonging to the State of Maryland be united with the remnants of Colonel Moses Rawlings's Rifle Corps. and incorporated into an individual Maryland regiment. Washington demurred. He pointed out that the German Battalion, in point of fact, had always been "wholly attached to the State of Maryland and considered as her Regiment." The Rifle Corps had dwindled to about seventy-five men; but Congress agreed with General Washington that, unless the remnants were commanded by Colonel Rawlings as a separate unit, surpassing difficulties would result—"particularly in regard to reconciling the ranks of the officers." Washington expressed a "very high opinion of the merits" of Colonel Rawlings and his officers, but he believed it was impracticable to introduce them into the Line. "In short," Washington explained to the Governor, "the difficulties attending the measures recommended are more than can be conceived, and I am convinced by experience that it cannot be carried into execution without totally deranging the German Regiment."

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[154] George Washington, *Varick Transcripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. III, page 32; XXI *Maryland Archives*, 339.

After receiving this information from Middlebrook, Johnson did not undertake to meddle any further into the arrangement of the Army. "I am sincerely sorry," the Governor replied to the Commander on April 23rd, "that we are so often obliged to take up your attention in the very disagreeable Business of adjusting claims and Difficulties amongst our Quota of Troops. I am apprehensive that any Settlement of Rank will still leave much Dissatisfaction amongst our Officers but I believe our Assembly will never touch the Subject again."[155]

A short time later, General Washington informing the Governor that the arrangement of the Maryland Line had at last been fixed "after a variety of attempts, and much time and labour spent by several Boards of Officers."[156] It should be said, however, in this connection that while the Board of General Officers succeeded in settling a number of puzzling disputes, Washington never undertook to commission any man who had never received an appointment from the Governor. "Filling up Vacancies," the Governor and Council notified Congress, "is a work not the most agreeable to us, but we cannot with Propriety give up that Part of the Civil Power of this State."[157] The Maryland officials were assured however, that after a brief period in 1778—when a committee from Congress was helping the Commander-in-Chief to reduce the number of commissioned officers—the States resumed their power of appointment. That Washington made no effort to usurp authority in this direction is shown by the fact that he refrained from giving to four worthy Maryland soldiers—"Gentlemen of merit and well entitled from every consideration to these promotions"—the rank of Lieutenant until he had received the sanction of Governor Johnson.

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[155] *Papers of George Washington,* Library of Congress, Vol. 104, p. 13, 843.

[156] George Washington, *Varick Transcripts,* Library of Congress, Vol. III, p. 76; XXI *Maryland Archives,* 430.

[157] XXI *Maryland Archives,* 422.

Early in April—when the disputes of rank in the Maryland Line were referred to the Board of General Officers—General Washington, hearing of Maryland's offer to assist further with the work of raising recruits for the Continental forces, sent off a corps of officers with orders to apply to Governor Johnson for instructions and money. In this connection, the Commander-in-Chief had but one suggestion to make: namely, that the Governor should order the recruiting officers "in the most express manner" not to enlist any British deserter. "These people," Washington declared, "not only debauch our other troops, but are sure to desert again to the Enemy upon the appearance of an offer of pardon, or any the least encouragement, and more than probable carry others with them."[158]

In due time, the recruiting corps, with the drums and fifes, arrived in Annapolis and reported at the offices of the Governor. It can well be imagined that the vigorous Executive, following Washington's request, gave to all the recruiting officers a stern warning that any recruit, if found to be a British deserter, would be summarily dismissed from the American service, and that in such an event the bounty would have to be returned. Most of the officers requested Governor Johnson to allow them extra funds, to cover their expenses while engaged in recruiting in the State. The Governor explained that the State had made no provision in this respect other than the allowance of sixteen dollars for each recruit. He promised, however, that if they would keep an accurate account of their expenditures, he would endeavor to secure a reimbursement for them at the next session of the General Assembly.[159] Johnson reported to General Washington on April 23rd: "Most of the

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[158] XXI *Maryland Archives,* 340.

[159] *Ibid.,* 485.

Maryland Officers sent hither on the Recruiting Service have since been with me and received the money they desired." [160]

Among those who returned to Maryland at this time in search of recruits was Colonel Rawlings, and before setting out from Annapolis in the direction of Fort Frederick, he made a request for an extra amount of money to buy provisions for his officers. In this particular case, the Council, regarding the Rifle Corps as a part of Maryland's quota in the Continental Army, advanced the money and charged it to the Continent.

Brigadier-General Casimir Pulaski was also anxious at this time to augment his forces. The corps, which he had organized after distinguishing himself at Brandywine and Germantown, was ordered to Georgia; and fearing that he would lose some of his men by sickness and desertion during the course of the journey, the young Polish nobleman made application at Annapolis on April 10th for permission to secure recruits in the State. So courteously had he been received in Maryland and so grateful was he for the aid of Governor Johnson that he was eager to call his corps the "Maryland Legion."

On learning that Mr. Johnson was out of town, Count Pulaski directed one of his captains—the Chevalier De Segond de la Plaine—to remain in Maryland for a short time to try to secure additional men; and, after leaving a personal message of farewell for Governor Johnson, hurried on his way to Georgia. "You will hear," Pulaski wrote before setting out from Annapolis, "I am in my way to Georgia; give me leave to take my farewell, and in the mean time to beg for the continuation of your kindness for my Legion. I left a Request to the Council on that purpose. I flatter myself you will favour me with the influence you have among the Gentlemen of that Board. The Capt. Segond who stay behind, is desired to return you thousand thanks, and let you know all the chagrin and sorrow I had of having not the honour to see your Excellency." [161]

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[160] *Papers of George Washington*, Library of Congress, Vol. 104, p. 13,843.

[161] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 341.

However, when Captain De Segond applied shortly afterwards for the permission to recruit, the Governor and Council informed him that the Legislature, in order to fill the quota of Continental troops, had passed an Act prohibiting further enlistments in the State except for the regular Maryland battalions. Upon being informed of this Act of Assembly, the Chevalier decided to leave without delay for the South. But the Chevalier and the final contingent of Pulaski's soldiers, as they sailed down the Chesapeake early in May, 1779, retained none but the kindest feelings for the Governor and the people of Maryland. And Mr. Johnson performed his final service for the Legion when, at Captain De Segond's request, he urged the Governor of Virginia to provide the men with necessary supplies while on their way to Georgia.[162] Under Brigadier-General Pulaski, the Legion won distinction in the Southern theatre of war; but Fate prevented the young nobleman from ever returning to the soil of Maryland, for when the Legion joined with the forces of General Benjamin Lincoln and Count D'Estaing in the unsuccessful attempt to retake Savannah, Pulaski was mortally wounded.

While the British were overrunning Georgia, Sir Henry Clinton, still beleaguered in New York, was sending out detachments by sea with instructions to burn and plunder along the coast. Having met with little success in honorable warfare, the British were descending to methods of brutality and pillage. It was during his second Administration that Governor Johnson heard the appalling news of the Wyoming massacre, and, at the time of his third election, the tragedy at Cherry Valley. It was also about this time that the Governor received word of the expeditions of plunder along the coast of Connecticut, and doubtless he suspected that Lord George Germain was scheming to break the spirit of the Americans.

While the warfare of the British, aided by the savage Indians, had degenerated into "a series of marauding expeditions unworthy of civilized soldiers,[163] the spirit of the Americans, if anything, was strengthened. Surely in Maryland the Governor found less trouble from the Tories in 1779 then he did in 1777 and 1778. The only internal disturbance of any consequence in the State during Johnson's third Administration—and similar troubles broke out in Philadelphia and other parts of the country—came from a limited number of people who maintained that a number of rich men had engrossed large quantities of grain and were charging exorbitant prices. Mr. Johnson did not approve of profiteering. Those in affluence, said he, ought to be "influenced by the dictates of Humanity," and should not "drive the necessitous to despair." On the contrary, the Governor, discounting the reports, refused to view the threats of violence with alarm. The Courts, he thought, were "fully sufficient to punish the past" and "a little moderation in those who have to spare" would prevent any irregularity in the future.[164] However, in order that there would be no excuse for any further disturbance of the peace, the Governor, with the advice of the Council, issued a Proclamation on May 11, 1779, warning all persons in the State against "raising or joining in any riotous assembly or proceeding" and giving notice that by "such unwarrantable conduct" they subjected themselves to the full penalty of the law.

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[162] *Ibid.*, 370.

General Clinton was also disappointed in the hope that his marauding expeditions along the coast would be of military value. He hoped that General Washington would send out detachments to protect defenseless towns along the coast, and thus scatter and weaken the Continental forces. But the American Commander foresaw that it was his duty to keep his Army united and to maintain his vigil around New York. He applied to Congress for heavy cannon for the further defense of North River, and Congress in turn appealed to Governor Johnson for as many cannon as the State was able to spare in the emergency. The Legislature had never granted authority to the Governor and Council to dispose of cannon belonging to the State, but in view of the urgent call from Congress, Johnson recommended that ten of the "eighteen-pounders" be delivered at once to the Commander-in-Chief. When the Legislature reconvened, the Governor told frankly why the cannon had been sent out of the State, asked for approval of his action, and explained that if the Legislature preferred not to sell the cannon to the Continent, they would be promptly returned to the State.[165]

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[163] Fiske, *The American Revolution*, Vol. II, 109.

[164] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 384.

Meanwhile, Sir Henry Clinton, not content with his plunder along the shores of Connecticut and New Jersey, determined to send out another detachment to destroy property and terrorize the inhabitants in another section of the country; and a force of approximately 2,500 British and Hessians, commanded by General Mathews, embarked at New York, May 5th, on the new expedition. When news reached United States Headquarters that the vessels—about 25 square-rigged men-of war and a number of sloops and schooners—had set sail and were steering in a Southern direction, General Washington suspected that they were headed for a point some distance down the coast—perhaps as far South as the Chesapeake.

General Washington immediately apprised Congress of the new movement of the Enemy, and the members of Congress decided to warn every State which was apparently in danger of attack. The note of warning to Maryland—signed by John Jay, President of the Congress—was received by Governor Johnson on Sunday, May 16th, 1779. Like lightning from a peaceful sky, the message startled old Annapolis from her Sabbath tranquillity. Quick as a flash, Johnson laid his plans for defense. He knew that the State was in imminent peril and he asked his Council to hold a special Sunday meeting. Once before—upwards of two years ago—the British had sailed up the Chesapeake; but, so eager they were at that time to press on towards Philadelphia, that they did not disembark until they reached Elk River; and Annapolis and Baltimore were unmolested. But how well did the Governor and Council remember the day when Admiral Howe's fleet appeared in view; how weak and defenseless they felt when confronted by the soldiers of the King; and how it was decided to make no effort to defend the Capital! But the plan of warfare had been changed. The Governor now feared that the British would sail up the Chesapeake, disembark at the Severn, burn the State House, and then proceed to Baltimore. Thousands of Maryland soldiers were in New Jersey with General Washington: the only home defense was the Maryland Militia. Without waiting for morning, Johnson, with the sanction of the Council, issued orders to General Andrew Buchanan, of Baltimore County, and Colonel Richard Dallam, of Harford County, to assemble the Militia and to be ready to march at a moment's warning.[166]

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[165] *Ibid.*, 490.

On Monday morning, news reached the Governor that the Enemy, instead of proceeding up the Bay, had landed at Portsmouth, Virginia. It was now feared that the invaders would make depredations along the shores of Southern Maryland; and a part of the Anne Arundel Militia was requested to remain at home to defend the plantations along the water, and the remainder was ordered to Annapolis. The Governor also notified the Militia of Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's and the Counties of the Eastern Shore to be prepared for any emergency.[167] Even the Frederick Militia—located 50 miles away, and the only protection of the frontier against the Indians—was ordered to be in readiness to reënforce General Buchanan.

As a further precaution, Governor Johnson ordered the records of the State to be removed from Annapolis to places of greater security. The money and papers of the Continental Loan Office, the Treasury, and the Office for Emitting Bills of Credit were stored at the home of Mr. Henry Ridgely at Elk Ridge; while the other records—those of the Courts, the Commissaries, the Land Office, the Auditor General, and the Council—were taken to Upper Marlboro.

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[166] *Ibid.*, 394.

[167] *Ibid.*, 397.

Upon landing in Virginia, the British acted "with cruelties worthy of a mediaeval freebooter." [168] In describing the destruction of Portsmouth and Norfolk by the British marauders, John Fiske says: "Every house was burned to the ground, many unarmed citizens were murdered, and delicate ladies were abandoned to the diabolical passions of a brutal soldiery." The reports that came from Virginia spread consternation in Annapolis. Mr. Johnson could scarcely believe they were true. After destroying property to a vast amount and terrifying the people in Virginia, it was reported that a band of Hessians and Tories, commanded by General Knyphausen, and supplemented by negroes, were marching in the direction of South Quay and were behaving with great cruelty.

Governor Johnson decided to turn to Congress for help. "It is conjectured in Virginia," he wrote Congress, "that they design to visit this Place (Annapolis) and Baltimore as soon as the work is done or they are drove off in Virginia. We imagine the Head of Elk is as much an Object as either Baltimore or Annapolis." [169] Pointing to the large quantity of Continental stores at the Head of Elk, the Governor continued: "In our situation, where nothing is wanted in all probability to secure us against 2500 men but Arms, we cannot but remember how we stripped ourselves of our Arms for the Support of the Common Cause and the little Attention that has been paid to our Request to return them; it may be too late for this Occasion or perhaps not. If it is possible to get a Return of our Arms or any of them, *pray do so and send them to the Head of Elk with all Expedition.*" At that time the only muskets to be found in Philadelphia were in poor condition, and Congress ordered the Board of War to repair about six hundred and rush them to the Head of Elk.

It was also decided by the Governor and Council to request General Washington to give to Mordecai Gist, now Brigadier-General, a temporary release from the Continental Army to enable him to take command of the Maryland Militia during the emergency. "Could not Gen^{l} Gist be spared from Camp?" the Governor inquired. "Our Militia have Confidence in him, he would be very useful. He would lie in his own Neighborhood, acquainted with every Man and every Foot of Ground, if you can, send him to us." On Sunday morning, May 23, a Continental rider sped away from Philadelphia in the direction of Headquarters in New Jersey; he carried the petition from the Governor and also a recommendation from the Maryland Congressmen that Brigadier-General Gist be allowed to return to Maryland—together with any other officers and troops that could be spared from the Continental Army.

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[168] Fiske, *The American Revolution,* Vol. II, 110.

[169] XXI *Maryland Archives,* 405.

After two days of travel on his horse in New Jersey, the messenger arrived on Monday night at the Headquarters of General Washington. At that time, the Commander-in-Chief was in need of the services of Brigadier-General Gist; but the great Virginian, mindful of the many important services rendered by Johnson in support of the Continental Army, decided to grant his request. "In compliance with the wishes of His Excellency the Governor, which you have been pleased to communicate," Washington replied on May 25th,[170] "I have requested General Gist to repair to Maryland as soon as he can, tho his service with the Army is now material, and from the train of Intelligence I have received from New York for some days past, it may become still more essential. I am sorry that I cannot spare any officers besides him. And as to a detachment of troops, I have to lament with you, that the circumstances of the Army will not admit of any; and what is yet more painful, they would not—even if events (in the Chesapeake) of a more pressing nature than any that have arisen, were to take place—if the Enemy should continue their present force at New York and its dependencies."

Washington ordered Gist to "proceed forthwith to Baltimore, apply to the Governor and concert with him the measures necessary to be taken on the occasion."[171] Reaching

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[170] *Ibid.*, 419.

[171] *Ibid.*, 426.

Baltimore on June 1st, the Brigadier-General sent to Annapolis an express, announcing that he was at the disposal of the Executive. He ventured a recommendation—endorsed by General Washington—that beacons be erected on prominent heights throughout the State to serve as signals of alarm.[172] But General Buchanan had already provided for signals around the countryside to aid in collecting the Militia in the event of attack. On the following morning, Gist, in another letter to the Governor, pointed to the defenseless situation of Baltimore and recommended that a certain number of Militia be retained to garrison the post, so that the civil population would not be helpless if the British arrived. But, as Johnson informed him, the force assigned to Baltimore was all that could be kept there under the circumstances.

(To be continued.)

DEPOSITIONS IN THE LAND RECORDS.[1]

CHANCERY RECORD, LIBER S. H. H., 1787-1789, p. 261 et seq.

Philip Hall
versus
James Calhoun, Philip Rogers, John Mickell, Hance Morrison,
David Shain and John Griffith

FEBRUARY COURT 1786.

The deposition of Miles Love of Baltimore County aged 66 years or thereabouts who being sworn in the presence of the sheriff and surveyor deposeth and saith that the Deponent recollects that he came to Baltimore Town about 14 years ago by water and that in coming up jones falls he saw some of his friends standing on the East side of Jones's falls and he this Deponent went ashore, and heard John Ensor depose and declare on oath that at the spot now shewn the surveyor where a stone is planted that the first boundary of a tract of land called Coles Harbour stood or near to it, that the said John Ensor said when he was a boy he traced a Racoon up the said Tree and would have cut it down but he was apprehensive it would fall into the falls, that when he went home on telling his father thereof he observed, that if he had cut it down he could have been hung, as it was a bounded tree of Cole's Harbour that Thomas Gorsuch also deposed in the presence of this Deponent at the same time that when he was a boy he shot a wild goose from behind the said tree and that after he shot the person who was with him put his hands on the said tree and observed it was a bounded Tree of Cole's Harbour this Deponent also saith that the said Information was taken before Thomas Cockey Deye and Joseph Merryman on a Land Commission taken from Baltimore County Court to establish the boundaries of Cole's Harbour, etc. sworn 30 January, 1786.

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[172] *Ibid.*, 438.

[1] [These papers shed much light on the early history and topography of Baltimore City. They were discovered by Mr. Wm. B. Marye.—EDITOR.]

John Wooden aged 65 ——— deposeth and saith that near the spot where he now stands he believes within a distance of 30 yards one Fleming who lived and claimed under Mr. Carroll as he understands from his father and mother resided in a clap board house (this witness being then about ten years of age) in peaceable and undisturbed possession as this witness believes that he has known many years since that time the house which Fleming then lived in but at what time Fleming left it or who the succeeding tenants lived and claimed under this Deponent doth not know. The witness being examined on the part of the Defendants saith that near and about the place which he now stands to the Surveyor there was when he first remembers anything of the place (to wit in the life time of Mr. Eager and a considerable number of years since the time he first remembers Flemings House) a small round field enclosed which he supposed might be Eagers field for this reason he apprehended as he recollects from any information but merely from his own opinion that the land about that place belonged to Eager—that he never heard that the field belonged to any other person than Mr.

Eager having never heard any person speak about it. January 12, 1786.

James Welsh aged 75 years produced on the part of the complainant being duly sworn doth depose and say that the spot shewn by him to the surveyor in the cause of Helms against Howard lately depending in the General Court for the Western Shore of Maryland is the place where John Flemmings house stood then known by the name of Carrolls quarter in which house the said Flemming did actually reside as overseer of Squire Carroll in a Clap board House that the said Squire Carroll was grandfather to the present Charles Carroll of Carrolton that after the said Carrolls decease the said Flemming became owner for the late Charles Carroll Father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton who broke up the said Quarter. That the said John Fleming as overseer for the said Carroll cultivated the ground which was afterwards laid out for a town and had a number of Negroes under his Direction at the said quarter belonging to the said Carroll. This Deponent being at that time six or seven years of age. That the said John Fleming when Mr. Carroll broke up the quarter became a Tenant to him the second Charles Carroll and continued to reside in the house above mentioned until a short time before the Town was laid out, and that while the said John Fleming was a Tenant on the said Land he cultivated and tended in Tobacco the same piece of ground first shown to the surveyor in the case of Helms against Howard. This Deponent being at that time 16 years of age or thereabouts and further that the said Flemming had quiet and uninterrupted possession of the said land and he never understood any one claimed property therein other than said Carrolls that Fleming removed from the said place a small space of time before Baltimore Town was laid out and this Deponent believes Mr. Carroll ordered Fleming to leave it on account of its being laid out for a Town. January 27, 1786.

Mayberry Helms aged 77 years or therabouts . . . being duly sworn . . . doth depose and say that the place shewn to the surveyor by him is the place where John Frazier had a shipyard and sawpit in the year 1748 or therabouts that John Frazier at that time as the Deponent believes was in quiet and undisturbed possession of the said ground and Improvements that there was no house built at the place in John Fraziers lifetime, that about two or three years after John Fraziers death his widow the mother of the complainants wife erected a frame of a house this Deponent cannot say whether it was covered in and weather boarded or not that Mr. William Rogers had the care of Mr. Eager's Estate, and the Tract of land called Lunns lot between the years one thousand seven hundred and fifty and sixty, that the place shewn the surveyor is the beginning of Baltimore Town, which is held under the title of Carroll and is part of the tract of land called Coles Harbour that the place shewn to the surveyor is the beginning of Hansons Improvements as shewn to this Deponent, by Jonathan Hanson its former proprietor; that the place shewn to the surveyor is the place where this Deponent and Cornelius Howard began their survey when they were laying down and surveying Coles Harbour; that this Deponent was very well acquainted with the family of John Frazier that at the time of his Death the complainants wife has a little girl; that he has long known the ground adjoining to the Locust Stump shewn to the surveyor by Leonard Helmes and Benj. Griffith; that there was not any other locust Tree to the best of his remembrance grew anywhere about there except that one that was an old tree when he first knew it 40 years ago, that he does not know whether it was a bounded Tree or Not but has been told that it had four notches in it; that he had his information from either William Rogers or Nich^{s} R. Gay, he is not certain which; that he does not remember whether any person ever told him it was a boundary or not; that he this Deponent about 14 or 15 years ago was in company with Cornelius Howard who then told him this Deponent that John Ridgely, Nich^{o} R. Gay, William Rogers and others would not permit him to extend the lines of Lunn's Lot to the waters edge notwithstanding his certificate called for the North West Branch of Potapsco but had stopped him at the bounded Tree at the bite which was a considerable distance from the shore, that at this time William Rogers, Nich^s R. Gay, John Ridgely the Deponent does not no (sic) if any of the three persons was at that time living or not at the above conversation that Mr. Howard disputed William Rogers right to the tract of land called Hog Range said he told Mr. Rogers to build a good Brick House on the tract and then he would dispute the right with him; that the place shewn to the surveyor is the place where formerly there was a Branch that run out of a pound (sic) and spring of water at that time shaded by woods upwards of forty years ago that this Deponent never did tell Joshua Hall that the place which he showed to the surveyor in the survey ordered in the case of Helms and Howard was the end of Carroll's line meaning the 320 perch line of Tods Range nor did he ever at any time admit that the line aforesaid did end there but always declared that the said line did extend further westerly that he is interested in the location of Coales Harbour but that he is not interested in any location that may be made clear in this present dispute (not dated probably 1786.)

Job Garretson aged about 45 . . . being duly sworn . . . doth say that the different places shewn to the surveyor were at the high water mark for the last 20 years past that the place shewn to the surveyor is where the old house called Mrs. Fraziers stood that he was present when Mr. Gay surveyor of the County and William Rogers between 20 or 30 years ago at the request of Eloner Frazer the mother of the complainants wife sighted with a compass from the tree which has since been shewn as te beginning of Deep Point as shewn here by William Rogers shewn to the surveyor in order to see where Mrs. Frazier might erect the House before mentioned that Wm. Rogers after the line had been Marked by setting up sticks told this Deponent that Mrs. Frazier might put up the House anywhere to the Eastward of that line and afterwards examined the ground and chose a level spot where the frame was erected, this Deponent assisted to put a part of shingles and weather boarding and believes the house was never finished that at the place shewn to the surveyor John Frazier had a shipyard and sawpit in his lifetime and he was present when Jacob Giles about 10 or 12 years ago shewed (the) place where a boundary of Lunn's Lott stood & which the Deponent has shewn to the surveyor that this Deponent understood at that time Mr. Giles had been sent to Harford for the purpose of locating the said boundary by the agent of the principio company that Mr. Giles could not find the tree nor its stump but said it stood some where at or near the spot shewn to the surveyor near on that Hillside which Makes a bite from the N. W. branch that the place shewn to the surveyor was about 30 years ago the high water mark in the bite shewn to the surveyor. That the place shewn to the surveyor is the beginning of Gists Inspection as shewn by Nicholas R. Gay, James Richards and many others to this Deponent, that at the time the wharf shewn to the surveyor was constructing by Joshua Howard Sarah Hall, the complainants wife was young girl not capable of managing her affairs, that this Deponent spoke to Joshua Howard when he (was) building the said wharf and told him he thought he was incroaching on Frazers land and Howard answered that he did not know till within a few days ago then past that Frazer held any land about there and said he believed his wharf was a little upon Frazers land and if he had known it before he would have placed his wharf a little farther of and it was only a little narrow point that he encroached and of little value. That this deponent always understood that the tract of land called Hansons Improvement was and is part of the tract of land called Coles Harbour and Tods Range and that Jonathan Hanson lately deceased was in possession of the said land and mill and that it was always called Hanson's old mill ever since this Deponent can remember etc., etc. October 9, 1787.

Leonard Helms aged 48 or thereabouts ——— deposeth on the spot where he now stands or near it and that he understood that Cornelius Howard and his father Mayberry Helms began their survey of Coles Harbour that at time he had never heard of any other beginning of Coles Harbour on being asked by James Calhoun whether he conceives himself interested in locating the beginning of Coles Harbour at this place answered that he is interested in establishing the boundary there in preference to any other place that he has heard mentioned but no ways interested in the present dispute between the parties Philip Hall and James Calhoun that at place shewn to the surveyor there was a locust tree about 30 years ago on the point of land from which the said tree agree (sic) he has seen Wm. Rogers and Nicholas Gay surveyor of the County Run a line of Eagers Land and stopped at the call spring now called Cloppers Spring shone (sic) to the surveyor; that at the place shone to the surveyor the frame called Mrs. Frazer's old house which stood for a number of years the place shone to the surveyor is where the water usually ebd and flowed and he this Deponent has catched crabs at different times in the same place about 25 or 30 years ago which was at the bite as laid down by the complainants. (January 15, 1786.)

The deposition of William McLaughlin late Sheriff of Baltimore County of lawfull age who being sworn . . . deposeth . . . that on a survey made in the dispute between Helmes and Howard some time in the year 1782 Jonathan Hanson since deceased was produced as a witness and on his oath did say in the presence and hearing of this Deponent, that there was a House a little to the westward of where he then stood which was at or near the place now shewn to the surveyor which said House was called Eagers Quarters and that he knew it to be in the possession of Philip Jones who married Eagers widow and that there was a corn field to the westward of said quarter tended by the said Jones that he knew the said quarter from his infancy and to the best of this Deponents recollection said he knew it for at least 60 years and this Dep^{t} saith that the said

Jonathan Hanson on his oath did say that the land at the quarter and cornfield was always deemed to be Eager land and that he never heard or knew of Mr. Carroll or any person under him laying claim to that place and that he had lived in this neighborhood and been acquainted with it from his infancy being examined on the part of the complainant further saith that the place he has now shewed to the surveyor as Carrol quarter as the place proved by the aforesaid Hanson where John Flemming formerly lived and who he said was an overseer to the said Carroll. May 3, 1786.

The State of Maryland at the Relation of Thomas Yates @ Nath'l Smith, Robert Purviance and Samuel Purviance.

The application of Thomas Yates to extend two lots, No. 368 and 408 situate on Philpott's Hill into the Bason, to the Channel was read, and taken into consideration, and the board made the following order therein, that the said Lotts shall extend in a south direction parallel with Gay street binding on the line of Jones's falls as established by the wardens, to intersect a line drawn East from and parallel with the South side of Lee street—Mr. Samuel Purviance being present, and objecting on behalf of himself and others to the above permission as interfering with his property in front of said lotts the board are of Opinion, that the said permission shall not be deemed and taken to affect or injure the rights or claims of any Individuals what ever and permission was granted accordingly. The said Thomas Yates engaging to logg in, and wharf Jones's falls as the same shall be extended and securing his wharf effectually so as not to injure the navigation, or the adjoining Lotts, on the 14th of February 1786, the following agreement was entered into and exhibited in Court by consent of parties—which follows in these words Viz. "Ordered by consent of parties that the tract of land called Bond's Marsh resurveyed in Baltimore County be surveyed and laid out according to the Ancient Metes and bounds thereof, and any other lands and places the parties or either of them may think necessary for the better Illustration of the matters in dispute each party having ten days Notice of the survey, from the Surveyor of Baltimore County and that the Depositions of any persons, the parties or either of them may think proper to examine in relation to the matters in dispute, be taken and admitted in this Cause as Evidence before the Chancellor, on giving five days Notice to the adverse party—J. To^{y} Chase, Thomas Yates, Tho. Jenings for Defendant—And the said Cause so standing continued until May Court Anno Domini seventeen hundred and eighty six the Complainant and Defendants by their Counsel aforesaid exhibited into Court the following Depositions—

The Attorney General at the instance
of Thomas Yates—@
Nathaniel Smith Samuel Purviance
and Robert Purviance—

In Chancery—
Complainants Depositions—

The Deposition of Jesse Hollingsworth of Baltimore County aged fifty-two years, or thereabouts, who being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, and on the tract of land called Rogers's inspection, near to the upper wharf begun by Thomas Yates, deposeth and saith that ever since the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy two, he this Deponent hath been acquainted, with the North West Branch of Potapsco river, Jones's falls, and the waters, and lands thereto adjoining, and that at common low tides (which the present tide is) all the space, above below and between the wharves began by Thomas Yates, has been covered with tide water, which is at this time without any material variation, and that the whole space, between the said two wharves is now covered with tide water—this Deponent saith that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the Island, to the south end of Harrisons Marsh, when this Deponent first knew it, was not above a fourth part as large as it now is. This Deponent saith that the place shewn by Melchior Keener and noted in his deposition is in his opinion nearly the place, where the Principal part of the Island was situated, when he first knew it, and that the said Island hath since extended and grown to the Southward and Westward to its present size, that at the very low tides occasioned by violent or long North West winds, this Deponent hath known and observed the flatts adjoining the Island from Buchanans Wharf, quite down by Yates's wharves, uncovered of water, three fourth parts or more and has seen on these Occasions, great numbers of people picking up fish from the mud except a place North West of the Island where there was a Channel, through which Jones's falls disembogued its waters, this Deponent remembers a few days ago the Tide was so low that near half of the space, between the upper and lower wharves began by Thomas Yates was altogether uncovered with water, and tho', there was a space towards Philpots Hill which shewed the trace of a Channel, or deeper place there than at the other parts yet there was not as much water, as would enable a duck to swim, that at that time the falls were bare thirty yards, or more, to the Southward of the upper wharf began by Thomas Yates, that at the same time it was generally bare quite to the end of Buchanans old wharf, except the Channel at the North West side of the Island that at this time it was an uncommonly low tide occasioned by the long North West winds, that at those times, it was not bare at the County Wharf, but that there is a shoal in front of Mr. Purviance's wharf, which was then also naked of water, this Deponent also saith that from his observation, he is satisfied that the bason has been filled up, so as to be two feet more shoal in General than it was when he first knew it, and in some places more—Jesse Hollingsworth—Sworn to before me the Subscriber a Justice of Peace for Baltimore County in presence of the above Parties—Geo. Gould Presbury.

The Deposition of Melchior Keener of the County of Baltimore aged sixty-four years or thereabouts, who being sworn on the holy Evangels of Almighty God on the tract called Rogers's inspection, deposeth and saith, that he hath been acquainted with the Town of Baltimore ever since the year 1759, and that the space to the south of Philpots Hill, lying between the two wharves began by Thomas Yates hath been always covered with tide water as it is at this time, which is a common low tide, and also both below and above the two wharves, that at some times at very low tides, when the water was blown out of the Bason, by North West winds, he hath observed the flatts, to the south of Philpots Hill in some places bare of water, and that from a place now shewn, the surveyor about 16 or 17 years ago, at common low tides the boats and vessels coming from Jones's fall's steered or took a Course towards Patterson's Wharf on Fells point to go down the river, that the Bason has filled up since the Deponent's knowledge, he thinks between two and three feet generally, tho in some places more than at others, that this Deponent recollects that when he first came to Baltimore to live there was a small spot or Island about thirty feet in Length, to the south of Harrison's Marsh, which has been growing on the South end ever since, that he remembers to have shot from the East side of the falls some birds on the east end of the said Island, and that at a low tide, the boys went from Harrison's Marsh and brought the game killed off, and this Deponent also saith that some time after a small spot of ground below and south of the other spot or space appeared not larger than a table at the distance of 20 or 30 yards from the former spot covered with flaggs which became united to the former one gradually and that, since that period it has been constantly increasing on the South side to its present size, that at high tides this Deponent hath gone out of Jones's falls in Batteaus or Canoes in a South direction, but at low tides they usually went around Philpot's hill in a course already described, that in the year 1760, this Deponent came with a raft of wood into Jones's falls, around Philpots hill, thinking that he could not get in by a straight Course, but at that time the flatts to the South of Philpotts Hill between the two wharves were covered with tide water, he thinks it was not a very low tide, for if it had been, he could not have got into Jones's falls around Philpotts Hill, or in any other way, that he does not recollect ever to have seen any bay craft or wood flatts go out or in Jones's falls in any direction, that he has seen flats that would carry five Cord of wood in Jones's falls, but knows not what course they took coming in or going out, that between the waters of Jones's falls and the North West branch of Patapsco at the Mouth of the falls there was a mud Bank or shoal covered with tide water, which extended around to the south eastward that this mud bank or shoal was always covered with tide water except at very low tides occasioned by long north west winds, this Deponent also saith that the place now shewn the surveyor is nearly about the spot where he saw the first Island and he thinks not five yards distant from it—Melchior Keener.

Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury march 1785.

The Deposition of Abraham Vanbibber Esquire of Baltimore County aged forty years and upwards who being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God on the tract of land called Rogers inspection deposeth and saith that this Deponent settled in Baltimore town in the year 1767, that he hath resided occasionally and sailed from the port of Baltimore ever since, that this Deponent thinks it was six or seven years after he came first to Baltimore, that he ever discovered the flatts between the two wharves began by Thomas Yates, bare of water, at any kind of tide whatever, that this Deponent then observed at a very low tide occasioned by long North West winds, a flatt from the mouth of Jones's falls stretching a long in front of Philpots Hill, that it appeared to be about twenty yards wide and about 100 or 150 yards from the shore that the water was about a foot deep around Philpots point, where a drain of water ran from the mouth of the falls, that this Deponent hath within these four years seen a Canoe, that came up Jones's falls to Philpots bridge attempt to go from the mouth of Jones falls into the Bason, but that it could not find a passage, either in a south direction or around Philpot's Hill, the tide being so low that this Deponent hath himself about 12 or 14 years ago carried a scow load of flour containing about 50 or 60 barrels, from Moore's Mill, down Jones's falls in a south direction straight into the bason at a high tide, that this Deponent hath also carried out barr Iron and flour from Jones's falls in a boat in a south direction, that he thinks the bason two feet and upwards shallower now than at that time, that the space, to the Southward of Philpots Hill, between the two wharves is at this time which is a common low tide, covered with tide water and that the said space hath always been covered with tide water since he knew it except at very low tides occasioned by long North West winds blowing, this Deponent also saith that the Island in the mouth of Jones's falls to the southward of Harrison's Marsh, he thinks is much larger than it was when he first knew it, and that it has increased on the South end gradually every year since, that as well as memory serves him there was a spot near Harrisons Marsh covered with flaggs which has been increasing ever since to the southward, that this Deponent went up Jones's falls twice in a scow and five or six times in a Moses built boat, from fells point, that it was always at high tides and he knew not, or heard of any Cannel around Philpots hill at that time of his going up and down Jones's falls as aforesaid, which he supposes was 12 or 14 years ago, that the wind at this time is about East north East. Ab^{m} V^{n} Bibber.

March 1785 Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury.

Thomas Elliott Esquire, of Baltimore County aged forty-four years or thereabouts being duly sworn on the holy Evangels of Almighty God and being on that tract of land called Rogers's Inspection, near the Upper Wharf, began by Thomas Yates, deposeth, and saith, that at this time there is a common low tide, that he never knew or did see any dry land, between the upper and lower wharves, began by Thomas Yates or between the lower wharf, and fells point except what was rendered dry by the falls of the tide occasioned by the North West wind blowing the water out, that at common low tides, no part of the said space to the south of Philpots hill between the two wharves is dry, more than at this time, but that at uncommon low tides, when the wind had blown for a time, from the North West, he has known the space bare of water as far as the wharves are now extended by the said Yates, and once he knew the water so entirely blown out and so low, that it was, bare, or nearly so, for the whole space from the upper wharf, quite across to fells point that at the time, when the tides are so very low from North West winds blowing, this Deponent hath known it to be naked mud, at the wharves, when at other times the bay vessels lay and unloaded their cargoes, he saith that in the whole space, that becomes bare by these low tides, or between the extremity of it next the water, and the main land on Philpots Hill, he never knew any part that could with propriety be called a Channel and that he is confident, from the main land to the extent of the space, which is ever left dry, by the ebbings of the water, there is no place, or Channel, which is one foot deeper covered with water than the other parts, this Deponent further saith that the Island, lying southward of Harrisons Marsh, has increased considerably since he first knew it and has extended more Southerly this Deponent further saith that he hath known the lands and waters at this place about thirteen years, that at the times when the tide was so uncommonly low this Deponent remembers vast quantities of fish, were caught among the Grass when at other times, boats sailed over this Deponent also saith that he never knew any boats or canoes could pass up and down in any Channel though the flats, in any Course, between the main land and the deep water, when the tides were so low, as to leave the flatts bare of water, this Deponent also saith that at this time, the whole space between the said wharves is covered with tide water Thos Elliot—March the 24th 1785—Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury.

The Deposition of William Aisquith of Baltimore County, aged fifty-one years and upwards, who being sworn on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and saith that he hath been acquainted with the waters of the North West branch of Potapsco and Jones's falls ever since the year 1761, that the tide water at common tides usually ebbed and flowed up

Jones's falls nearly as high as Moore's Mill, that this Deponent hath seen flats and boats with two Masts go up Jones's falls near as far as Griffith's bridge that in the year 1762, this Deponent recollects a sloop or schooner was built at Banksons wharf a little above Philpots bridge, that he thinks the said vessel would carry from five hundred to seven hundred bushels, and that the water at Banksons wharf was at that time about four and an half feet at common tides, that at this time its very shallow being greatly filled up, that the said vessel came down the falls, but he does not remember to have seen her go out. That he recollects the Marsh or Island at the south end of Harrison's Marsh in the year 1761, that the Island was not so large as it now is, or so long, and that it has grown to the Southward something larger, that this Deponent remembers in the year 1763 when it was common tides. Batteaus and Canoes could go out from Jones's falls into the bason or river Potapsico in a South direction, that when the tide was low the vessels usually went out into the bason around Philpots Hill where the water was deeper, that at High tides he thinks that wood flatts in the year 1769 might have went from Jones's falls into the bason in a Southern direction, but at low tides they could not, that the space of ground to the Southward between the two new wharves building by Thomas Yates was always covered with tide water at common low tides, that he does not recollect ever to have seen the said space between the two wharves uncovered with water only at very low tides occasioned by long North West winds, and that of late years only, and that he thinks the Bason must have filled up of late years two feet or more, that he has passed out from Jones's falls in a Batteau around Philpot's Hill when he could not go out in a South direction, but that the space to the southward of where he passed out, was not entirely dry but he could discover the Grass, that this Deponent thinks the course of the Channel that run around Philpot's Hill was nearly parallel to the shore at about forty feet distant and some places nearer, and ran around as far as the point, this Deponent also saith, that at the spot where this

Deponent now stands being the Upper stone of two set upon the East side of Jones's Falls, he was present at a white Oak bounded tree, which this Deponent understood by Bryan Philpot and Nicholas Ruxton Gay the second boundary of a tract of land called Mountenay's Neck, that the said Nicholas Ruxton Gay, who at that time was Surveyor, ran from the said white Oak, and this Deponent observed that the ground at the point on Philpot's Hill must have been vacant, that this Deponent did intend to take up the same but was prevented by being informed that William Rogers had secured it, that this Deponent recollects to have seen, the summer before last some bunches of flaggs growing where the wharf on Jones's falls is now laid, that the grew larger last summer, but he does not recollect ever to have seen them before last—that he has paddled through the bunches of flaggs above mentioned several times, that he has been on them and walked on them last summer, and that he has paddled over them in a Canoe or batteau at high tides—W^{m} Aisquith—March 1785—Sworn before Geo Gould Presbury.

The Deposition of Isaac Griest of Baltimore County aged about fifty-four years or upwards who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God on that tract of land called Rogers's Inspection, near the upper wharf began by Thomas Yates deposed and swore that he has been acquainted with the water and land at this place about eighteen years, that when he knew this place first and the Island south of Harrison's Marsh, there was no Channel on the West side of it, but the waters of Jones's falls ran down on the East side into Potapsico river, that the waters (as now when sworn) were as usual at common low tides, that at very low tides, and when the winds had long blown from the North West he has known it dry, or bare land for two or three hundred feet or more than at this time, that at those times he has known a drain through the Mud near the main land, through which the waters of Jones's falls then ran down, but that he never knew any drain or Channel through those flatts, through which even a Canoe could pass up or down, when the other part of the flatts were bare or uncovered of water, that at the times when the tides are so very low as to leave the flatts naked, Jones's falls are also very low, this Deponent saith that when he first knew the aforesaid Island he thinks it was scarse a twentieth part so large as now, that the whole of the Island was then situate to the Northward near the main marsh called Harrisons Marsh and that it has since extended along principally to the Southward, it extended to the Northward when he first knew it, as far as it does now or nearly so, this Deponent never knew any land dry between the two wharves began by Major Yates except what was rendered so by the fall of the tide or the waters being blown out by long North West winds. This Deponent further saith that at this time the whole space between the said wharves is covered with water—I^c Griest—March 24 1785—Sworn before Geo Gould Presbury.

The Deposition of John Moale Esquire, aged fifty years or upwards, who being Sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection, deposeth and saith, that the space to the South from Philpots Hill, between the two wharves lately began by Thomas Yates is now and has always been covered with tide water, and that this Deponent does not recollect ever to have seen the said space dry that within about two years past he saw the flatts appear shoal and a Channel near the point inclining round the shore of said Hill, that this Deponent doesn't know of what depth the water was at that time he saw it shoal as aforesaid neither did he see or know of any vessel or boats passing up or down the same at that time, that the said Channel appeared deeper than the flatts to the southward of it, that this Deponent had a flatt laden with flour, which passed down Jones's falls from Moore's Mill, he thinks about thirty years ago laden with twenty or thirty barrels, which passed out as this Deponent believes into the North West branch of Potapsico inclining from a Southern direction rather towards the bank on Philpot's Hill, that this Deponent does not recollect ever to have seen any flatts loaden pass in or out of Jones's falls in a south direction this Deponent also saith that he hath seen these waters at times ever since the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-three, that when he first became acquainted with these lands he does not recollect ever to have seen the Island now at the mouth of Jones's falls, altho' he has been fishing about it on the Eastern bank of the falls near to it, that when this Deponent had heard that John Bond had taken up the Island aforesaid, he was induced to take some Notice of it, and does not think it was one quarter so large as it appears at present, this Deponent also saith to the westward of the point now shewn the surveyor there was a brig built, upwards of thirty years ago by one Sligh, this Deponent also saith that between twenty and thirty years ago flatts and other vessels in order to get up said falls went to the Eastward of the wharf carried out by Thomas Yates at the mouth of the falls inclining towards Philpots Hill aforesaid, there being as this Deponent hath been informed the deepest water—John Moale—Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury March 1785.

The Deposition of Benjamin Griffith of the County of Baltimore, aged forty eight years or thereabouts who being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, on the tract of land Rogers's Inspection, near to Yates's Upper Wharf, deposeth and saith that this Deponent came to reside in the Town of Baltimore in the month of May, in the year seventeen hundred and sixty three, that the space to the Southward of Philpot's Hill, between the two wharves began by Thomas Yates, is at this time, which is common low tide, covered with tide water, that ever since he became acquainted with this place, it always has been covered with tide water, except at very low tides occasioned by long north west winds, when the flats to the south of Philpot's Hill, have been uncovered by water, this Deponent also saith that he has seen, about thirteen or fourteen years ago, when the tides were high, scows, that used to carry one hundred barrels of flour, laden pass out in a South direction from the mouth of Jones's falls into the bason, that when the tide was low, the Scows used to stear more easterly, after leaving the mouth of Jones's Falls, that this Deponent about ten or twelve years ago first discovered the space of ground to the Southward of Philpot's hill, between the two wharves began by Yates uncovered of water, it being at very low tides, occasioned by long north west winds, this Deponent also saith that when the flatts to the Southward of Philpot's Hill, were bare of water, occasioned by long north west winds, no scow could pass from Jones's falls, into the bason, around Philpot's Hill, that this Deponent remember a scow to have got aground on the mud coming down from Jones's falls near the spot, now shewn the Surveyor in attempting to get into the Bason around Philpot's Hill, That this happened before the Channel broke out, on the north west side of the Island, which was about the year seventeen hundred and seventy-two or seventeen hundred and seventy-three, occasioned by a large quantity of Ice and other things coming down Jones's falls, at a fresh and damming up at the mouth thereof, that since the Channel made a course on the north west side of the Island, the water has been deeper, on the west side of the Island than on the east side, This Deponent also saith, that he has seen, the space to the Southward of Philpot's Hill between the two wharves so bare of water, that nothing but a small drain, which ran around Philpot's Hill could be discovered, which carried down all the water, that run from Jones's falls into the bason, that he thinks the water at those times, that came down, Jones's falls and ran around Philpot's Hill was from six to twelve Inches deep, that Jones's falls was so shallow in many places at those times that boats could not pass or repass up the falls to Griffith's bridge this Deponent further saith, that when he first saw the Island, at the mouth of Jones's falls, he thinks it was at least six times less in size than it is at present, and that it has constantly increased to the southward and westward but not at the north end, as he thinks it has decreased on the north side, this Deponent further saith that at common high tides, there was water between Harrison's marsh and the north end of the Island, that at low tides he has seen boys walking from Harrison's marsh to the Island it being bare of water at those times this Deponent also saith, that the distances between the South end of Harrison's marsh and the Island, at common high tides, might be about thirty yards or thereabouts, this Deponent also saith that he has passed out from Jones's falls into the bason with Scows laden, around Philpot's hill, and that he was in the Scow, that ran aground, as above mentioned in this deposition the tide being too low, for the purpose of her passing out, in that or any other direction, this Deponent also saith that the spot now shewn the Surveyor is the place near the Scow above mentioned ran aground, and also that the place shewn by this Deponent to the Surveyor as the South end of the Island, when he first knew it is near to the spot, where the South end of the Island terminated and that the said Island has been growing at the South end gradually ever since this Deponent also saith, that between Yates's lower wharf and fells point and Yates's upper wharf and Buchanan's wharf, the space has always been covered with tide water, since he became acquainted with the same, except at very low tides when there were long north west winds blowing—Benj. Griffith —Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—April 29th 1785.

Samuel Messersmith of Baltimore County aged fifty years or upward who being duly sworn, on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that at this time, the whole space between the upper and lower wharves began by Thomas Yates, is covered with tide water, that he considers this to be a common tide, that all the said Space has been covered with tide water, ever since he knew this place except at very low tides and has known it ever to be naked of water, only within this fourteen or fifteen years past, that when he first knew this place the water was much deeper, and it is now two and thirty years since this Deponent first was acquainted with these waters, and the lands adjoining having lived in Baltimore Town from that time, except about two years, that the times when he has known the space, between the said wharves, uncovered of water within these fourteen or fifteen years past, have been when the tides have been uncommonly low, owing to the north west winds having blown, with severity for a length of time, but that at common low tides, the space between the said wharves is always covered with tide water, when this Deponent was first acquainted with this place, in going down Jones's falls in boats, that would carry ten or twelve people they went straight out, in a south direction, into the bason or north west branch. This Deponent saith that some time in the year seventeen hundred and sixty-four coming up the river in the night, in a wood flatt, loaded with rails, he attempted to go up Jones's falls in a straight direction, but found the passage too shoal, he then went some distance down and endeavoured to discover a Channel nearer the shore adjoining Philpot's hill but after proceeding some little distance, up the place, where they hoped to find a Channel, and after frequently getting aground, they could not get further, and therefore unloaded their rails on Philpot's land, that this was to the westward of the Cove, the Deponent further saith he knew of no navigation for flatts from the falls but near under Philpot's Hill, it being accounted the deepest water, but that he had but little knowledge of the navigation nor does he remember that he ever knew any flatt attempt to go straight out in a Southern direction from Jones's falls, so as to be able to say that they could not go out, until of late years within about twenty years or some thing more, he further saith that he never knew any boat of any kind, to pass up or down Jones's falls in any channel near Philpot's hill, when the tide was so low, as to leave the flatts naked of water further out to the southward, that he never knew the tide so low, but that there was a drain of water runing down from Jones's falls through that part of the flatts near Philpott's hill, but never attended to it's width or breadth, but at a time when the flatts were not quite bare or uncovered with water, this Deponent remembers that they were not able to row a scow, which was empty through the drain or Channel around Philpot's hill, but that they got out and pushed her along keeping her in the deepest water, this happened about thirteen or fourteen years past, and before the falls broke out, on the west side of the Island, this Deponent saith, that when he first knew those waters there was no appearance of the Island at the mouth of Jones's falls, but that about two years after he remembers there appeared a small bank of sand at the upper or northern part, next Harrison's marsh & that it has since gradually increased to it's present size and appearance, that he remembers the Gutt in Harrison's marsh, to have been navigable for small Canoes, as far as Market street. (The Surveyor having sighted a western course from the lower stone on Philpot's point set up as the beginning tree of Coles Harbour and Todds range) the said Samuel Messersmith further saith that the Island when it first appeared and for a number of years afterwards was to the north side of the said west course and lay adjoining Harrison's marsh, that the said Island was also much to the north of a western course sighted from the upper stone and also lay considerably to the north of a line extended from the upper stone in a straight direction, to the post planted and set up, as the second boundary of Todds range, near the beginning of Baltimore Town—Samuel Messersmith—Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury April 29th 1785.

The Deposition of George Gouldsmith Presbury Surveyor of Baltimore County, who being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God deposeth and saith, that this Deponent was Surveyor of Baltimore County when the Certificate of a Survey called Bond's marsh resurveyed was executed for Nathaniel Smith, that this Deponent, as well as he can remember made out the said Certificate from a certificate and courses, that appeared to be in the hand writing of a certain James Calder and were delivered to this Deponent, by Nathaniel Smith for the purpose that this Deponent did not run any of the Courses of the said Survey, neither were there any chain carriers sworn or summoned to attend at making the said Survey that this Deponent never did run the Courses of the said Survey at any time before or since the Certificate was returned to the land office by this Deponent, this Deponent further saith that he hath actually measured and sounded the depth of the waters of the north west branch of Potapsco, as delineated on the platt returned in this Cause in blue figures, and that the said waters were at the time of this Deponents measuring them of the depth, as on the said Platt is ascertained that when this Deponent measured the said waters and sounded their depth, between the two wharves began by Thomas Yates, it was at a midling or common tide—Geo. Gould. Presbury—Sworn to before me the Subscriber this 10th day of May 1785—W^m^ Russell.

(To be continued)

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XIX, p. 192.)

Aug^t^ 16th 1731

S^r^

M^r^ John Townsend of Patapsco is indebted to you and for w^ch^ I have past bond with him to M^r^ Dulany as y^r^ Attorney here. Townsend aledges that you have Tobacco of his in your hands unaccounted for. I desire the favour you will send me his acc^tt^ Curr^tt^ as the same is now with you and the Ballance shall be paid the next year.

Pray write again to y^r^ correspondent at Bristol relateing to Thorps affair what you can get there will be of Service to me —if anything shall write you by Jones, . . .

To M^r^ W^m^ Hunt ℘ Capt Uriel

M^r^ Thomas

I rec^d^ yours 24th Ins^t^ & know no affair I have with you on the subject.

If any Ballance due from me to M^r^ Hanburry shall be thankfully & with pleasure paid, but shall not settle the affair of Goodmans on any other foot then already desired M^{r} Hanbury viz. to charge me back again with any C^{r} given w^{ch} I take to be Honest State as for your conduct in the affair it gives me room to believe that if you have any advantage against me you'l make use thereof & I'm very far from desireing any favour of you . . .

Aug^{t} 25th 1731

To M^{r} Phillip Thomas

Aug^{t} 25th 1731

Sir

I have yours relateing to Godmans Bill, I did before desire you to charge me back again with any Credit given me on that Account as I now do again which I think to be the Honest & just way to settle that matter.

You are sensible that I could do no less than endeavour to secure that money as soon as I received the Protest, which I did by sueing Godman before I had notice of your having Credited me therewith. I am very far from desiring that you should be a Loser by that or any other Correspondence with me nor should I be at all ungratefull for any Favour, but I think that on this Subject there has been more Stir than needed & that your putting it into the Power of your Attorney M^{r} Thomas to insult me was a little unkind since the Affair might as well have been adjusted by yourself.

Whatever Concession I may make to you on this Subject you may assure yourself 'twas wrong to Think that any may be extorted from me by the Pertness of your Attorney M^{r} Thomas who I presume valued himself upon having a Demand on me & exposing y^{r} Acc^{t} to severall & from whose Conduct I have Reason to think would (if in his Power) Distress me.

The Difference on the whole is such a Trifle that I would chuse rather to give you such a Sum than that you should

Imagine I had used you unkindly therefore I refer to yr self alone unless Mr Thomas should Commence Law (of wch he seems fond) to charge me what you think may Content you but at the same Time be assured I am convinced that to Charge me back with the £7..19..0 is the Just Method of Stating the Account but to avoid Dispute request to have no Affair with Mr Thomas with whom on no Terms will I treat.

You had two Notes of mine which I desire the Favour you will send me by the first Convenience which with this being adjusted as before will conclude our Affair hitherto & if any Ballance due to me (wch I expect) Carry it to Cr in a new Account to commence further Correspondence which shall be on all Convenient Opportunities on my part.

I have never received the Acct Sales you mention of three hogsheads ℔ Cask.

I shall be glad to have it in my Power to serve you wherein I may here & believe that I am with due respect . . .

To Mr John Hanbury Mercht in London.

26th Augt 1731

Sir

You will receive in the Lee by Capt Magier Twelve Hogsheads of Leaf Tobacco both good in its Kind, and Weighty; on the Joint Account of my self and Mr James Earle Junior: wch Tobacco I hope will sell well, by its quality & weight.

I desire you will Credit me in Account with One Moity of the nett proceeds thereof when sold: My Ocations Requireing it, shall draw on you at Sixty Days Sight payable to Mr Daniel Carroll for Twenty pounds which desire the favour may be discharged (after they come to hand) in due time.

What my part of the Tobacco cleeres more I request you will send me its value in Brown Oznabriggs by some Ship Entering at Annapolis. . . .

To Mr James Buchanan Merct in London

This ℔ Capt Magier in the Lee. Copia.

4th 9br 1731

Sr

This Incloses bill Loading for five Hds Tob. ⅌ Hart. You will allso receive Eight Hogshead shiped by Mordecai Hammond John Ross and my self Each a third concearned with wch when sold please to Cr me in Acctt.

Shall make you remittance in full to Ballance with all convenient Speed.

To Mr P. Smith ⅌ Hart.

Maryland Novr 5th 1731

Sr

This incloses Mr Micheal Taylors Excha on yr self to twenty pounds wch if good please to Cr me in Acctt if otherwise, return ⅌ the first opertunity.

To Mr Phil. Smith merct ⅌ Hart in London

Copy & Second bill ⅌ Capt Gray.

Novr 6th 1731

Sir

One James Harlow now in this Province Claims Right to a House in North Yarmouth called the Chequer Inn; on the Key; with some grounds thereto belonging he says that his father Died thereof possessed and had no other Children [but] himself.

The man has been in this Province this Thirty years past seems to be very positive of his Right & has desired I would make some Inquires therein. I desire the favour you will write to some person at North Yarmouth to Enquire therein & by what Right the person who now holds that house claims. And by the first Ship let me have what answer you Receive wch will very much Oblige . . .

To Mr P. Smith.

Annapolis in Maryland Nov^{r} 9th 1731

S^{r}

By the Will of your deceased Brother M^{r} Thomas Simson a copy whereof has been transmited you by M^{r} George Douglass of this Province there is a Bequest of One Thousand pounds Ster. made to William Pouteny late of this Province, but since of your Island deceased and thereby the said Pouteny is constituted Joint Executor of y^{r} said Brothers Estate.

I take this Opertunety by Cap^{t} Evan Bevan to aquaint you that I am (by Relinquishment of administration made by the Widdow of the said Pouteny and as his Cheif Creditor) Administrator of the Aforesaid W^{m} Pouteny and thereby have the Sole right to Receive the said Legacy, as allso Jointly with the Other Executors in your Brothers Will mentioned. Intitled to the Executorship of his Estate as adm^{r} of said Pouteny.

I am not insensible of the Advantage that may attend the Executorship of your Brothers Estate but as my Own affairs Require my stay here rather than take the trouble of a Voyage to your Island I am willing to Renounce my right of Executorship or Administration of your said Brothers Estate to you On this Condition that you give me Security for, or pay me the said One Thousand pounds Ster. bequeathed to the said Pouteny as allso The sume of five Hundred pounds Curr^{tt} money of your Island w^{ch} last sume I take to be but a small compensation for the third part of the proffits attending the Executorship of your Brothers Estate w^{ch} by Law is my undoubted Right and I shall not faile to assert unless you and I come on terms as above.

As the former Sume of a Thousand pound will onely pass through my hands as Administrator must insist on its payment in money but the latter (to make matters Easie to you) I would take in Sugar, Rum, Mollases or other Merchantable Commodity of your Island & that in Reasonable time. As for the Other persons concearned here as Executors or. Legatee's I believe, had I your Instructions I could make matters Easie with them w^{ch} I shall be ready to do or any other Service I can for you relateing to the Afores^{d} Will and that with the utmost Security & Integrity provided you shall please to Command me.

There has been one M^{r} Deays a Scotch Gent. here within this week who made applycation to our Comissary Generall Endeavouring to make void the will made by y^{r} Bro^{r} here in favour of one made by him before at Philadelphia but I think that he rather confirmed it, and more pticularly by the similitude of hands for it's not to be doubted but the will here is all your Brother's hand writeing w^{ch} can be proved by more then the Subscribeing Evidences if necessary.

If you'l please to favour me with a line please to Direct for Doc^{r} Charles Carroll at Annapolis in Maryland.

To M^{r} John Simson in Jamaica to the care of Cap^{t} Evan Bevan.

S^{r}

The Inclosed letter is for a Gent in Jamaica Bro^{r} to M^{r} Thomas Simson who was one'st in y^{r} City, and as I aprehend that you are going to Jamaica presume to Request the favour of your care thereof. I did not Know where to direct to him in pticular but as it concearns me in a singular manner must pray you care to put it in a safe way of being delivered, or if you go to the part of the Island where he lives that you will deliver it your self and if he gives you any Answer transmit it to me.

I hope you will excuse the freedom I take herein and if in return I can serve you here I shall with pleasure receive your commands. . . .

To Cap^{t} Evan Bevan in Philadelphia.

Pray when in Jamaica make Enquirey into the Value of what Estate was left by M^{r} Thomas Simson what it consists of, whether real or personal it's value & in whose hands it is or what may be due thereon and what Account you get be so kind as to let me have at your return or by some convenience sooner if offers.

A Clause to be inserted in the letter to M^{r} John Simson.

when I have heard from you if agreeable to my proposal shall transmit proper powers, Instructions & what further shall be needfull to your Island for the purpose.

Annapolis November 9th 1731

Sir

This incloses bill of Loading for four H^{ds} of Tob ⅌ Capt. Jones w^{ch} I hope with what is In your hands before (if sells Anything tollerable) will more then Ball. our Acc^{tts} hitherto.

I want the following pticulars and desire the favour you will send them ⅌ Jones or some other Ship comeing up this way.

I shall the next year Ship you Twenty Hogsheads of Tobacco, but aquaint you that my affairs Require about a Hundred pounds w^{ch} I must request you will Answer for me as I shall advise you w^{ch} shall be ⅌ Thornton or some other of your Own Ships.

I shall take it kindly if you will let me know whether I may rely on you, for that other wise by being too forward I may suffer.

You may asure your self that alltho my Tob should fall short you shall be very Safe in that or any other favour you have or shall do . . .

To M^{r} W^{m} Hunt.

One pair of white Tabby Stays according to the Inclosed measure value Two & thirty shill.

1 Doz^{n} Grubing axes
20: M 10^{d} nails
10 M 8. Ditto
3 peeces Brown Oznabriggs
2 peeces White Ditto
One peece Welsh Cotten

lb ss Mer Dulcis
lb ss Saffron
lb j Opium
28 lb Crem Tartar
lb ss Camphir
Petter 2 grose vials sorted
2 grose potts sorted

28 Lytharge
lb ss Rhubarb
100 popy heads
6 Lancetts

Maryland November 23^{d} 1731

Sir

Inclosed is a Bill of Exchange drawn by George Robarts on Thomas Onion at Breer Wood in Stafford shire as allso a Letter of Advice relateing Thereto w^{ch} when perused please to seal & send with the Bill to some person at Woolver Hamton to demand & receive if paid.

There is one M^{r} John Hays an Attorney lives at Woolver Hamton who drew the power of Attorney by w^{ch} Onion sold the Ground & House of the Drawer who is well aquainted with the affair & may be a proper person to Imploy there or at least to be advised with. The money is certainly due to the man & Onion is well able to pay it if you'l be so kind as to put it into good hands there who may urge the thing in proper manner, for if the money is paid it will be of singular Service to me as well as the man. It may not be Amiss for you to Instruct The person you send the Bill to, to negotiate, that if Onion should not be in Cash to pay it Imediately that he may give him some reasonable time provided he asumes the payment.

If Onion should insist for any further discharge from the man here I will send it him as he shall desire w^{ch} you may asure for me.

If the money is paid I desire you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice ꝑ Hart or some other Ship comeing up this way & insure on them.

To M^{r} W^{m} Hunt merc^{t} in London.

100 Yards Coorse Cloath called fear not	£7..10..0
4 peeces Coorse Kersey's at about 25^s ₱	5.. 0..0
I Doz Grubing Axes	—..18..0
40 M 10^d Nails flatt point	5.. 6..8
5 M 20^d nails	1..16..0
20 M 8 Ditto	3..16..8
1 Doz. broad & 1 Doz. narrow hoes	2.. 0..0
40 Yards Coorse Blanketing of 20^d ₱	3.. 6..8
2 Barrell Gun Powder 2	5.. 0..
2^c Swan & Duck Shot 1^c Lead in Barrs	1..15—
1 Gross Gunflints	0..12..
1 peece blew Duffells of about 4^s ₱ yard	6.. 0..
	38.. 7..
12℔ Coloured Thread	0..18..0
4℔ Whited Brown	0..14..0
4℔ Brown Thread	0..12..0
4 Doz^n Men's felt Hatts	4.. 0..0
2 Doz^n Coarse Castors	4..16..0
2 peeces Garlix Holland of about 20^d ₱ y^d	3.. 5..0
2 peeces Dowlass	3..——
4 peeces White Oznabriggs at 45^s ₱	9.. 0..
6 peeces Brown Oznabriggs	15.. 0..
100 yards Good Welsh Cotton	6..12..
6 Ruggs of about 12/6 ₱	3..15..0
200 Ells best Hempen ropes	5.. 0..

S^r

As the Settlement of the Back part of this Province to the Westernmost Limits thereof will not onely prove of Utmost Service to his Lordship the Lord Proprietor but to the Province in Generall, a thought on that Subject & a probable means of doing it, I conclude may not be unacceptable to you—but

I am first to Intreat your pardon for the freedom I presume to take.

The Lands to be settled are a great Distance from the Heads of the Navigable parts of the Rivers falling into our Bay, & indeed are at present Inaccessible for want of Commodious Roads w^ch^ will render it Impracticable for the first Settlers to make Tobacco their Trade or Staple; & likewise as they must be a great Charge & trouble to make Settlements & require a considerable time before they can have grain Stock or other Commoditys' to Spare for Markett, or for the common necessary's of life, it will therefore require some Incouragement to be given by the Government to Induce people to come into the Province & settle these back and Remote parts w^ch^ may allso prove of good consequence in a case but too little minded at present in Strengthening his Majestys Dominions to the Westward against the Daily aproach of the french Settlements on the Branches of the Mississipi.

I submit to your consideration whether a Law obtained to the following Effect may not be a feasible means of Encourageing such Settlements to be made.

In the year 1726 an Act past for the Encouragement of Tillage (Body of Laws folio 294,) wherein a provision is made onely for such as should Transport themselves hither out of that part of Great Brittain called Wales &c.

Now on the present ocation such a Law made Generall to all his Majesty's Subjects coming to Reside within this Province and setteing themselves and famelys at any Distance Exceeding Twenty five Miles from the Navigable parts of the Rivers falling into the Head or westernmost side of Chesapeak Bay and not makeing Tobacco, should be free from all manner of Taxes, for & Dureing the Space & terms of Ten years next Insueing the 25th day of X^{br} after their making such Settlements and for Rendering Certain the time of their arival in Maryland, and makeing settlements as afores^{d} That each Master of a Famely be obliged to get a Certificate of his comeing into this Province & haveing made such Settlement &

the time when, from the next Justice of the Peace, such Cert. to be kept by the party for his Indemnety & that such Justice be obliged to return copys of such Cert. to the Clerk of the County on the next March Court & that the said Clerk be obliged to Record the same. How much his Lordship would contribute to such Encouragement I refer to you but it's certain that the greater the Indulgence the more would Imbrace it, and should his Lordship think fit to Include, that for such term of years such settlers should be Exempted from paying Rent as well as Taxes Each famely not Exceeding in Quantety 400 acres it would the sooner take with the Legislative Body here as well as the Settlers. And as such people would be intirely Out of the way of makeing Tobacco (& ought to be kept so) at the Expiration of the term aforesaid, it would not be Improper to consider that in case payments continued to be made in Tobacco for Publick Taxes, that in Lieu of Tobacco they may be Enabled to discharge such Taxes with Wheat Hemp or Flax at Stated prices or rather Hemp for Encouragement of Naval Stores a Clause allso in such Act to make, at a Provincial Charge Two or three main Roads Leading from the most Convenient Landings to the Westernmost Limits of the Province would be a considerable Inducement.

Such Law to Continue in force for the space of Twenty one years, I may venture to say would produce a well Improved part of his Lordships Province w^ch^ at present is a Waste & stands liable, & is threatened to be made the Property of our neighbours of Virginia & Pennsylvania, they being much more active in such cases then I have hitherto Observed any here to be.

Should this Slight hint be of any consequence I shall think my self more then recompensed by takeing this Opertunity of asureing you that I am with great Esteem & Respect

S^r^
17^th^ Feb. 1731 Y^r^ most Humble
To His Exc^y^ Samuel Ogle Esq^r^ & obedient Servant
present: C. C.

Annapolis feb. 27th 1731

Sr

Above is Copy of a former to you in wch hope you'l do the best you can.

I recd yours ⅌ Capt. Watts with Thorps protest I do not care to run the risque of my own money or Credit in other peoples Law Suits therefore I think not to meddle any further with that affair unless it were attended with the greatest certainty, Tho I believe there is a Ball. due to Thorpe wch he would compound for at reasonable Terms & if they could be brought I would send further Instructions. If this money can be had of Onion it will be of Singular Service . . .

To Mr Wm Hunt merct In London ⅌ Capt. Oliver.

Messieurs

Inclosed are the following Bills of Exa drawn by Mr James Moody for Three hundred Milreas as also Mr Hugh Mathews for one hundred sixty five Milreas drawn on said Moody with a Letter of Advice to yrselves of the said Draughts.

One hundred sixty five Milreas of the said money as ⅌ the Tenor of the said Bill is to be paid in Wine at Price Current & which I desire you will Ship in the Briganteen Saint Andrew belonging to Mr James Donaldson being bound here by way of Barbados & Consign the same to Doctr Charles Carroll at Annapolis.

The remainder of the said Bills being to be paid in money amounting to three hundred Milreas I desire you will remit in Bills of Exchange to Capt. John Hyde & Company merchants in London on my Account as above.

If the Bills should not be paid within Time & that this Vessell stays that Time, I desire you will return them under protest.

Annapolis in Maryland May 20th 1732

To James Moody on James Moody in Wine	165
To Ditto on Ditto in Cash	135
To Hugh Mathews on James Moody	165
	Milreas 465

To Messrs Walter & Robert Scott
Merchants in Madeira

Messieurs

Before is Copy of what I wrote you ℘ the Saint Andrew. Inclosed are the seconds of the Bills of Exa ℘ Capt. James Moody.

In Case of the Nonpayment of the first & that on his Arrival there his Affairs may induce you to pay or he himself Pay I desire you will transmit in Bills of Exa for my use to Capt. John Hyde & Company Merchants in London the three hundred Milreas which is to be paid in Cash & the Wine also provided you can again Dispose of it at the Price he pays it to you otherwise I desire you will keep the latter in your Hands till a good Opportunity offers of it to me Consigned as above.

If the Bills are not paid I desire the speediest return of them you can Protested.

Annapolis in Maryland June 1st 1732

To Messrs Walter & Robert Scott Merchants in Madeira.

Annapolis Maryland July 1st 1732

Sr

I have yours ℘ Brooke 15th Aprill last and observe how assidious you are for Godman when what I did was but to secure my self for that on the rect of the protest I imediately commenced an Action against him wch I had a very good Right to do & accordingly tho' with loss of Costs secured the money to be paid but not Imediately then as you observe. that money came very justly to my hands and I think not to adjust it in any other manner with any desireing a Right under Godman who have no right of demand on me for that or any thing else.

Now with regard to your self as I before wrote you I should not be backward to do anything to keep up a freindly correspondence nor do I value a trifle to avoid any dispute with you but for you to put it in the power of your pert Attorney to Insult me was a litle Unkind.

The Ballance now due to me allowing your charge of Intrest & protest of Godmans and other Bills is £2..18..6 w^ch^ sume if you have a better Right to then I have you must keep but by the by you will give me leave to think that its a good deal arbitrary & that in An English Government to keep my notes and money too. I am not content with your writeing me that them notes are cancelled & therefore I request you will deliver them to M^r^ Phillip Smith to whom I have wrote about them for that by your keeping them it may so happen that I or my heirs may here after be called to account for them.

Either your Captains or Attorney are very curious for that your last to me was opened and again sealed before I had it and am Satisfied it past thro their hands. We are Ignorant and Sufficiently passive in this part of his Majestys Dominions wherefore it's unkind in you Gentlemen who are versed in all knowledge and at the head of affairs to Impose too much on our weakness and add tortures to the afflicted.

I hope in your next you will set this affair Right for the above Ballance send me its Value in green Tea & without Solliciting for Godman leave him or his to their Action against me nor you take the seat of Judicature in which you certainly must think out of the Way if you persist therein.

I could wish this adjusted to have an opportunity of further Correspondence which cant be while such Mistake Subsists for to be plain if you retain the former Ballance I may conclude you would more did I put it in y^r^ Power.

I hope youl pardon my plain way which I may as well express as think & you yourself would Censure me did I do neither I assure you I have a Respect for you & your Interest & heartily wish well to both.

To Mr John Hanburry Merct in London ⅌ Capt Davidson.

Maryland Augt 14th 1732

Messrs

I remited to Messrs Robert and Walter Scott Merchts at Maideras Bills of Excha payable there in May last for 300 Milreas with directions if the said Bills were paid to procure Bills of Excha there and remit to you to London which I hope will be done.

I am sorry to be so long in Ballance to you wch I'm well asured you do not want, but hope to be able to make you suitable returns for all favours wch I asure you I shall not omit doing on all ocations . . .

To Messrs Hyde & Co Merchants in London ⅌ Capt. Hoxton.

Maryland Augt 14th 1732

Sir

Inclosed you have 1℔ Bill of Exchange drawn by Richd Wilkins on Hannah Wilkins near Tauntors Dean for 16£ Ster & I believe will be good wch if I desire you will Credit me in Acctt with.

I hope you'l pardon me for the freedom I take to witt have drawn a Bill of Exchange on you of this date at Sixty day's sight payable to the Revd Mr Peter Lustian for fifteen pounds wch I request at time you'l pay.

I hope ere this Russell will be with you in whom are Effects for that and a small bill wch I shall Draw to Mr Hen. Darnall wch circulateing in yr Own hands must request your complyance & if anything short in remittance this shall be with thanks made up the Ensueing year. I am with kind respects to Mrs Black & you . . .

To Mr Wm Black.

7br 14th 1732

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Loading for 4 Hds Tob ℘ D Russell second bill Excha of Rd Wilkens on Hannah Wilkins and Letter of advice relateing thereto in wch I desire you'l do the needfull.

Capt Williams forgot to discharge the Inclosed Acctt wch I desire you'l receive of him & pass to my Credit.

in mine of the 14th last month I advised of a Bill of Excha I had drawn on you payable to Mr Peter Lustian for fifteen pounds & wch I desire you'l discharge.

I shall have ocation to draw on you for a small sume payable to Mr Henry Darnall wch Circulateing thro your hands request the favour you'l discharge tho Effects should not now answer shall be soon Remited and any favour of that kind duely acknowledged.

To Mr Wm Black mert in London ℘ the Hume Capt. Russell.

Maryland Oct. 27th 1732

Sr

By Capt Gray you will receive 8 Hds of Tob & ℘ Hurt you will have more wch with what in Hand if sells any thing well will more then Ballance our acctts hitherto, and as my affairs do at present require your further friendship hope you will continue it; by sending me in some ship bound up this way the contents of the Inclosed Invoices of Goods & Medicines and likewise Answer for me some drafts I shall have ocation to make on you not Exceeding sixty pounds of wch shall advise as I draw. I have of the 18th Instant drawn on you payable to Mordecai Hammond for nine pounds fifteen shill.

I spoke to Mr Chapman of my ocation as above who promised to write you ℘ Gray & you may be asured of a speedy remittance for what you are in advance for me & that you shall not be a Looser by any good office you are so Kind as to do . . . .

To Mr Phill Smith ℘ Gray.

Maryland Xbr 13th 1732

Sir

I desire you will pay to the Executors of Richd Burbydge the sume of Twenty three Pounds six shills and Two pence Ster—they delivering you up Two Bonds signed by me in London dated the Eighth day of February 1724 for fifty pounds as allso sign to you on my behalf a discharge in full of all demands & the said Sume of Twenty three pounds six shil & Two pence charge to my account as ℘ advice . . .

To Mr Phil Smith Merct in London.

13th Xbr 1732

Gents,

I have from Messrs Robart & Walter Scott Merchants at Madeira the second of their Bill of Excha on Mr Jon Keith merct in Londo for £79..9..6 payable to you in my favour wch hope ere now is carried to my Cr.

I desire the favour that what Ball is due you will send me it's value in Brown Oznabriggs by some ship of yrs comeing near Annapolis you have attd Tob. between James Earle & me unaccounted for . . .

To Messrs Hyde & Co.

Maryland December 16th 1732

Sir

Above is Copy Myne to you ℘ Gray of 27th Octo last & request the favour of your complyance.

Inclosed are copy's of the Invoices sent ℘ him as allso Bill Loading for 13 Hogsheads of Tobacco ℘ Hurt the first Bill of Exchange of Cassandra Cole on Jon Hyde & Co for 100£ wch I hope will be good & I desire you will pass to my Credit.

I have Drawn the following Bills of Exchange on you & an order payable to the Executors of Richard Burbydge—dated all as underneath. According to the Tenor of that order I request you will get in my Two bonds & a General discharge from the said Executors.

I allso request the favour you will order one of your Clerks to get two notes of Myne of M^{r} John Hanburry he has been paid their contents & I wrote to him to deliver them to you, he is in Ballance due to me so that he can have no Excuse in detaining them. I hope you will Excuse this trouble, & wherein I may shall freely retaliate y^{r} favours.

I hope you will at time discharge my severall drafts . . .

To M Phil. Smith ℘ Hurt.

1732

X^{br} 14	My Exch^{a} to George Hurt	£20..——
13th	my order to the Executors of Rich^{d} Burbydge	23.. 6..2
19th	my Exch^{a} to Daniel Carroll	20.. 0..0
	my Ditto to James Donaldson	30..——
		£93.. 6..2

I Endorsed the following Bills w^{ch} If not paid on the Drawers account I desire you will pay for my Honnour & send to me protested vid.

Henry Hall on Self	15..13..
Benj. Laurence on W^{m} Hunt	25.. 0..
D^{o} on W^{m} Black	8.. 4..7
	£48..17..7

Sir

Above is Coppy of part mine to you ℘ Hurt wherein I request your complyance.

Inclosed is the second of Cassandra Coal on Mess^{rs} and C^{o} for £100 w^{ch} being paid I desire you will pass to my Credit.

I request you will order the Inclosed to be forwarded and in case that one William Rix a young man a Wheele Wright by Trade aplys to you That you will have him indented to

serve me here for 4 years allowing wages at ten pounds ℔ Annum this money, send him in one of y^r^ ships or any other comeing this way & charge me his passige his Father lives with me & desires it may be so ordered . . .
To M^r^ P. Smith 9th March 1732 ℔ Uriel.

Annapolis April 25th 1733

Gent.

Since the Accidental Account I received of the Death of your Father & Grandfather I have waited expecting to hear from you which I think I might reasonably have hoped for but find I am not to be favoured that way You then I hope will excuse this trouble for as I understand that M^r^ Philemon Blake is going to England & whose Bond I have jointly with his deceased Father to abide a Decree made in the Chancery Court here. I therefore expect further Security for a Complyance before he goes.

I am further to acquaint you that as the Absence of y^r^ Father had hitherto put it out of my Power to take proper measures to get a negro Girl belonging to my Wife which you have that now I expect that that Girl (with her Increase if any) be delivered to me. As its my Inclination to avoid Disputes I hope for a Complyance otherwise you cant justly impute any Consequence to me. . . .
To Mess^rs^ John & Philemon Blake at Wye River.

Sir

I hope you will pardon my giving you this Trouble which I presume to do by Reason it may prevent any further misunderstanding between M^r^ Blakes Family & me which is what I would have heretofore avoided had not the Treatment I met with extorted a justification & really I cant Chuse but think from the Conduct of the Young Gentlemen that they are resolved to follow the Maxim of their Father with Respect to me & my Family.

Since I accidently heard of the Death of their Father & Grandfather I have not had a Line from them nor when my Wife was at Wye did they take the least Notice of either or the Affairs of their Family to her as if she were the meerest Stranger or were no Way concerned in the Consequences thereof which Conduct seems to me like Despising both me & her. However such Treatment may Deserve I slight it; & now only desire that as M^r^ Philemond Blake is going to Europe & whose Bond I have jointly with his Father for abiding a Decree of the Chancery Court here that before he goes he will get me further Security to that Effect or otherwise I must put a Stop to his Voyage.

They are in Possession of a Negro Girl promised me by M^r^ Blake & which in all justice was & is the Property of my Wife to the Knowledge of the whole Family & of which with her increase I now make a Demand of them.

M^r^ Blakes Absence out of the Country had hitherto prevented my taking Legal methods to obtain her but that Objection no longer remaining I expect her from those whose Possession she is in.

If y^r^ friendly interfering in this matter may any intrude on y^r^ Business can only Request you'll order the inclosed to be delivered otherwise what you are pleased to do therein shall be duly acknowledged . . .

Annapolis 26 Aprill 1733

To Rich^d^ Bennett Esq^r^ Wye River Present.

Annapolis 26 April 1733

S^r^

Inclosed is the first of Exchange of Charles Carroll Esq^r^ on M^r^ W^m^ Black for £47.. 9.. 3 which if paid I desire you will put to my Credit otherwise return me protested. . . .

To M^r^ Philip Smith Merchant in London.

Sir

I have had a Land Warrant for some time past in his L^{dps} Land Office to be renewed & to that purpose have applyed to y^{r} Clerk who refuses to do it unless I sign a judgement Bond or pay at the Rate of ten shillings ⅌ Cent. for the Tobacco Fee. I think its forty four Pounds of Tobacco the usual Demand for such Service & I have told y^{r} Clerk that I was ready to pay the Tobacco out of my Warehouse here in Town that Instant & you are sensible that money being scarce cannot be commanded at all Times. I have no objection against paying y^{r} Fees & if you will take them in manner as above according as the Business is Done. I am ready to pay them, or if you chuse to stay till the usual Time of paying Tobacco shall be ready to pay in gross whatever shall be due but hope you'll not detain my Business insisting on Bonds for every Trifle, & accordingly give Directions to y^{r} Clerks. . . .

3^{d} May 1733 To Edm^{d} Jennings Esq^{r}

3^{d} May 1733

Sir

As I apprehend his L^{dps} Land Office is regulated by his Lordships Pleasure & being well assured that his L^{dp} will impose no Fees on his Tenants than such as are just & reasonable am therefore the readier to come into Complyance with your desire Viz. to pay you such Fees as shall accrue on any Business done for me in the Land Office according to such Regulation as his Lordship has made therein.

Altho' I willingly agree, expect that such Charge will be no more to me than others & desire you will accordingly Order y^{r} Clerk. . . .

To Edmond Jenings Esq^{r}

(*To be Continued.*)

GENERAL WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

Arthur L. Keith,
Vermillion, South Dakota.

The writer has seen several incorrect statements in print, which he desires to correct, in regard to General William Smallwood, Maryland's ranking officer of the Revolution. It has been stated that the General was born in Kent County, Md., that he was the son of Bayne Smallwood, son of Maj. (or Col.) James Smallwood, that he had an only sister (who married Col. Wm. Grayson of Virginia).

Bayne Smallwood, father of the General, certainly lived in Charles County. His father, Prior Smallwood, of Charles County, appointed him executor of his will, dated Feb. 23, 1733. His estate consisting of "Christian Temple Manor" and other tracts lay in Charles County. Bayne Smallwood surveyed "Smallwood's Enlargement" in Charles County in 1741. In 1742 he represented Charles County in the Maryland Assembly. On Nov. 2, 1752 Bayne Smallwood, aged 41 years, Charles County, made deposition (See Land Book 47, folio 212, La Plata). On Aug. 11, 1760 Bayne Smallwood, aged 49 years, Charles County, made deposition (Land Book 54, folio 3, La Plata). The tax lists for Charles County, 1782-83 show "Christian Temple Manor" "Smallwood's Enlargement," and other tracts as belonging to Gen. Smallwood. The writer has spent many days at Annapolis in the Land Office and has never seen one record connecting the Smallwoods of this period with Kent County. Of course there is the chance that the General's mother at the time of his birth was visiting in Kent County, but in all essential ways he belonged to Charles County.

Gen. William Smallwood was not the grandson but the great-grandson of Maj. (Col.) James Smallwood. Col. James Smallwood arrived in Maryland in 1664, according to his application for land. His will was probated in Charles County, Jan. 12, 1714-15. In this will son Prior Smallwood is named. He did have a son named Bayne Smallwood but he predeceased his father. This Bayne Smallwood's will was probated Dec. 2, 1709 in which will he mentions wife Charity Smallwood, brother James Smallwood, other brothers and sisters, and father (not by name). He mentions no children. The inventory shows that his goods are in the hands of James Smallwood, Jr. Therefore, Bayne, the son of Col. James Smallwood, died 23 years before the General was born (1732) and of course was not his father. Prior (Pryor, Prayer), son of Col. James Smallwood, married Elizabeth, widow of Peter McMillion of Charles County, before July 2, 1708, at which time they jointly present the account of his estate. Bayne Smallwood (their son), born (according to his depositions given in 1752 and 1760, see above) in 1711, and not Bayne, son of Col. James, was the father of the General. This Bayne Smallwood died intestate in Charles County, in 1768. If other proof were lacking, it would be sufficient to note that "Christian Temple Manor" comes down in unbroken succession from Prior to Bayne and then to William to whom as Gen. Smallwood it belonged in 1782-83. Priscilla Smallwood and William Smallwood present account of Bayne Smallwood in 1770 and 1771. They were undoubtedly two of his children.

At this point I digress to speak of an erroneous impression given in Baldwin's Calendar of Md. Wills, Vol. II, in regard to the will of John Smallwood, dated Mch. 20, 1693, probated Aug. 6, 1694, Charles County. Baldwin represents the testator as naming brothers ——— Prayer, ——— Bayne, and ——— Ledstone. The dash before each name suggests that these are surnames and that they are not brothers of the blood. But I have examined personally the records at Annapolis and am able to declare that in these records there is no dash prefixed to these names. Nothing can be more certain than that the testator had brothers Prior Smallwood, Bayne Smallwood, and Ledstone Smallwood, and they were the sons of Col. James Smallwood. (Another John Smallwood is given by Baldwin as having made will Nov. 6, 1695, probated Jan. 3, 1695-96. I have not personally examined the original of this will but I am informed by a reliable person that Smallwood here is an error for Smallwell.)

The General certainly had other sisters (possibly also one brother) aside from the one who married Col. Grayson. Lucy Heabard Smallwood who married John Truman Stoddert was a sister of Gen. William (see Charles County Wills, Liber AF No. 7, folio 553). The writer has corresponded with descendants of this marriage. Priscilla Smallwood who on May 29, 1770 in Charles County presented partial account of Bayne Smallwood was undoubtedly another daughter of Bayne and sister of William. Eleanor Smallwood who on June 14, 1769 signed Bayne Smallwood's inventory as next of kin was almost certainly another daughter of Bayne. The writer suspects that Lt. Heabard Smallwood who served in the Revolution from Virginia was a son of Bayne Smallwood. Bayne Smallwood, father of the General, married a Miss Heabard of Virginia. Heabard Smallwood is not found after the Revolution and he probably died young, sine prole.

The General died unmarried. This fact should set at rest the claims of direct descent from him, which claims have come to the writer's attention.

NOTES.

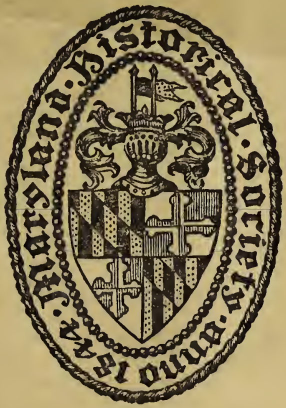
The National Genealogical Society Quarterly. Two issues of volume 12 and two of volume 13, are devoted entirely to Kentucky marriages, Jefferson County, 1800 to 1826. By Rev. William Jefferson Gammon. A complete index is appended to the four issues.

Revolutionary Records of Maryland, Part 1. By Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, M. S., M. D., and Margaret Roberts Hodges. 1924. Pp. 56.

This volume contains the lists of those who have taken the "Oath of Fidelity and Support," in Montgomery, Washington, and Frederick counties. The running caption is "Patriot's oaths of Fidelity and Support, 1778." This should not be taken too literally, as many of the oaths were taken under duress or threat of prosecution. It is very difficult to draw a hard and fast line between Patriots and Tories. Pages 25 to 36 are devoted to Prince George's County records of loyal civil service from 1775 to 1783. The book is illustrated with fac-similes of documents. In spite of the limitation mentioned above, it is a valuable addition to our printed archives.

Vol. XIX DECEMBER, 1924 No. 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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VOLUME XLII (Assembly Series Volume 20)

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During the period covered by the early part of this volume, Samuel Ogle was Governor. His administration, which had begun harmoniously, ended in acrimonious quarrels with the Lower House. The Session of 1740 was largely concerned with the details of arranging for Maryland's contingent in the British Expedition against the Spanish possessions in America. The right of the Proprietary to Ordinary (*i. e.*, tavern) licenses caused discussions. The Lower House expelled a member, because he had accepted a position under the Proprietary and Ogle promptly prorogued the body. The delegate was reëlected and served in the Session of 1741, the last one in Ogle's governorship, during which session the question of arms and ammunition aroused continued dispute.

William Bladen, a native of the Province, came as Ogle's successor and called a new Assembly, which met in 1742. His opening relations with the Assembly were auspicious and Bladensburgh, a new town, was named for him. Provision was made for beginning the construction of a house for the Governor at Annapolis. Worcester County was formed and the project was introduced for a new county in the Western part of the Province. The arms and ammunition bill failed again; but most of the bills introduced passed. Indeed, Bladen agreed to a bill providing for the trial of matters of fact in the counties where they should arise, which act the Proprietary vetoed. Poor debtors were ordered to be released and negotiations with the Northern Indians were authorized. An address to the Proprietary was adopted, offering him a substitute for quit-rents and, as his reply did not come promptly, there was no Assembly session in 1743. In 1744, the attempt to form Frederick County failed again and the first suggestion was made to substitute what became Wicomico County nearly 125 years later. Several acts were passed concerning the parishes of the established church and several temporary laws were revived. The Lower House refused to pass a militia bill or one for the purchase of arms. Bladen was indignant that the Delegates had endeavored to meddle in the Indian embassy and refused to allow them to investigate the expenditures of the tax on tonnage and that on tobacco exported, while the Upper House refused to pay for a Provincial Agent in England, or to exempt vessels owned by Marylanders from taxation. In return, the Lower House refused to appropriate further for the building of the Governor's house. Acerbity had succeeded to the pleasant relations between Bladen and the Assembly.

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*Died 22 March, 1924.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

NOTES ON THE LIFE OF WILLIAM HENRY RINEHART, SCULPTOR, *William Sener Rusk*, - - - - - - - - - 309

TWO FORGOTTEN HEROES. *Arthur L. Keith*, - - - - - 339

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS, - - - - - - - - - 341

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON. *Edward S. Delaplaine*, - - 370

DEPOSITIONS IN THE LAND RECORDS, - - - - - - 383

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS, - - - - - - - 393

A CHART OF THE BROOKE FAMILY OF MARYLAND. *Francis B. Culver*, 401

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY - - - - - - - 403

INDEX, - - - - - - - - - - - - . 405

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. XIX. DECEMBER, 1924 No. 4.

NOTES ON THE LIFE OF WILLIAM HENRY RINEHART, SCULPTOR.

(With a tentative list of his works)

William Sener Rusk.

William Henry Rinehart was born on a farm near Union Bridge, Maryland on September 13, 1825. Notwithstanding many " authorities!" to the contrary, this date is vouched for by the list of names of the children of Israel and Mary Rinehart in the Rinehart Family Bible.[1]

William's father was Israel Rinehart, a prosperous farmer of Frederick (now Carroll) County, Maryland, the garden section of the state. Israel was one of four children of David Rinehart and Mary Urner,[2] and David was the son by a second marriage of Ulrich Rinehart, the first American member of the family. Ulrich's dates are 1709-1787. He came of a Palatinate family on the Rhine, who migrated in search of religious liberty, a Rinehart having already suffered martyrdom for his religious zeal. In Germany they were well-to-do and " had all the comforts and wealth the life could give." [3] Ulrich reached

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[1] Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

[2] MS. *Life of Ulrich Rinehart and Family,* in possession of Mr. William Rinehart, Linwood, Md., compiled by Mrs. Meredith, great-great-granddaughter of Ulrich Rinehart.

[3] Reported to writer of (2) by Mrs. Mary R. Price, granddaughter of Ulrich Rinehart.

Philadelphia on the *Hope,* an English vessel bearing German, Swiss, and French immigrants.[4] On the arrival of the ship the Proprietor of the Commonwealth was fearful that the intentions of so many newly arrived Germans might be aggressive and required them to sign a treaty, still preserved in the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Ulrich Rinehart was one of the signers of this Treaty of Peace. The Rinehart home was established in Germantown and the first occupation was a print-shop run by Ulrich and his brother-in-law, Christopher Sower. They made their own type, ink, and paper. They are called "the first printers" by Mrs. Meredith, though in what region does not appear.[5] Ulrich had three wives. By the first he had a son, Peter (1733-1806), said to have been born *en route* to America. He became a clergyman, serving as assistant minister in Coventry Brethren Church under second Bishop Martin Urner, and died unmarried. John (1743-1820), a second son, by the first or second wife, married Hannah Frick, and later Elizabeth Switzer, and had fourteen children, cousins of the sculptor's father, Israel. Ulrich also had a son, David, by his first wife, husband of Mary Switzer and father of four children, and a son David by his second wife, the husband of Mary Urner, the father of four children and the grandfather of the sculptor. The name of the third wife and the record of her children are lost. The names of the first two also are unknown.

Ulrich is reported by his granddaughter to have been a "very responsible man." After several years in Germantown he yielded to his oldest son's entreaties to "go up into the country, into the backwoods and take land." The land chosen was three thousand acres in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Here the first woolen mill was built by John and conducted by Daniel, the son and grandson, respectively, of Ulrich. The former is described as short, very jolly, and good-tempered, the scribe, the will-maker, judge and advisor of the neighborhood. Though thought by some light of speech, he was depended on in matters requiring judgment. Ulrich was buried in Union graveyard, Parkerford, Pa., the inscription reading merely, "U. R. died February 12, 1787 aged 82 years." Before turning to the sculptor's father, a few members of the large family of Ulrich's son John deserve mention, if only for tracing collateral traits. Jacob (1772-1838) lived in Chester county, was unmarried and was religious to the point of morbidity. But in spite of his many penances he was beloved and respected in his neighborhood. Hannah married Reverend John Urner, and lived in Frederick County, Maryland. John married and settled in Indiana. Rebecca married Samuel Pfoutz and became the ancestress of Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Mary, our genealogical authority, through her great-niece, is called a "lovely and lovable person, of unusual intelligence and beauty even in old age." Daniel, already referred to as the manager of his father's woolen mill, was much admired and loved. He went as a youth to the old country to learn carding and weaving. When the mill was opened, many local spinners were thrown out of employment. Miss Nancy Harley was one of them, she was the sole support of her infirm parents, and was outspoken in her bitterness. Daniel with a bundle of cards went to call. Relenting after a first refusal to see him, she recounted her grievances. The climax was a marriage ceremony. He died shortly of typhoid, leaving three children, one a son who became a Presbyterian minister—an eloquent and spiritual clergyman who held a charge in Brooklyn until he was in his eighties. The mother, who was a Friend, continued throughout her life opposed to her son's course in leaving the sect of his youth. The fourteenth child of John was David, who lived in Marietta County, Pennsylvania, and became very wealthy.

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[4] J. D. Rupp, *Thirty Thousand Names of Germans, Swiss, and French Immigrants to Pennsylvania,* Historical Society of Pa., 1876, p. 88.

[5] MS. *Life of Ulrich Rinehart and Family,* in possession of Mr. William Rinehart, Linwood, Md., compiled by Mrs. Meredith, great-great-granddaughter of Ulrich Rinehart.

David, the son of Ulrich Rinehart's second wife, married, as already noted, Mary Urner. Their children were Hannah, Daniel, Israel, and Joseph. Israel, the sculptor's father, married Mary Snader.[6] The sculptor's mother was one of four children, having one sister and two brothers. Her mother was Mary Englar, who married Jacob Snader, a mill-wright from Germany. The Englar family were English landowners in the neighborhood of New Windsor, about five miles from Union Bridge. Some of the land is still in the Snader family. Israel had eight children, all sons, and all now (1924) deceased, though two daughters-in-law survive. William Henry was the fifth child.[7] His brothers were David, Daniel (the father of Miss Olivia Rinehart, formerly a teacher of art in Western Maryland College, and of Mary R. Zumbrun, and by a second marriage, of Miss Grace Rinehart, teacher of art at Blue Ridge College), Jacob, who died in infancy, Evan T., a commission merchant of Baltimore, Joseph, who died young, Israel Clay, a farmer and good business man, and Ephraim Franklin, who lived in Ohio, the last two being twins.[8]

The character of Israel has been definitely outlined. A man of stern, unbending will,[9] he was noted for his thrift, his perseverance, and economy.[10] To obtain the consent of his Quaker sweetheart he had freed his slaves,[11] and throughout his life he was known for such a strict sense of honor, honesty, and justice that he stood for judge and jury among his Friend and Dunkard neighbors, who did not believe in resort to courts.[12] His aim was to train his sons into like men of success as farmers and local leaders. "He and his fathers had found money in it; so could they," he is quoted as saying.[13] There was no laughter allowed at the table on the part of the children,[14] and the hard work of the farm held an increasingly prominent place in their lives as their years permitted it. He did not belong to any religious sect, but was anxious for his children to have religious training.[15] With little apparent interest in the arts, except music, he yet relented in later years to the extent of purchasing a piano for a favorite granddaughter, to the amused surprise of the neighbors.[16] Another touch which somewhat softens the hard outlines of this portrait is the memory of how after his sculptor son had persisted against his father's earnest wishes and turned to art and had "come home famous," the old man bought a straw hat for the hero and proudly accompanied him through the streets of the nearby village.[17]

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[6] Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

[7] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[8] Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

[9] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[10] Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

[11] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[12] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[13] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

Mary Rinehart, the mother, "had had her own life dream." At school the figures on her slate "always would develop into figures of the teachers or the pupils or into some familiar spot on the way to school." [18] She was of medium height, graceful, gentle, and poetic, with soft, waving auburn hair. Deeply religious, she looked upon the violin as an instrument of the Devil; yet she would go about the house softly singing harmonious hymn tunes.[19] After her death her scrap-book and Bible showed clippings which revealed little suspected yearnings for poetry and beauty. But her early marriage left no time for such things, when eight sons had to be reared and a farm to be run. The nurture of William's genius was "her only offering on the altar of what might have been." [20] In return, we are told, the sculptor adored his mother. After her death he sent for his early clay bust of her (which had first revealed to his family his artistic ability) and "the last cap she wore." He then made the beautiful bust, now in the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, but until his death kept always in his Roman studio.[21]

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[14] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[15] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[16] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[17] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[18] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[19] Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

[20] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

William Henry was born in the Rinehart homestead, no longer standing, a substantial brick-house, a mile and a half from Union Bridge. In addition to taking his place with his brothers in doing farm chores, at the age of seven he entered the Quaker Hill School, near Union Bridge,[22] at that time a log school and a mile from home.[23] His teachers included William Hughes and Isaac Wright. He is remembered as a great favorite among his companions—good, kind-hearted, a lover of mischief and fun. Next came a period at "Priestland," a school near Linwood, a neighboring village, where William Hayden, later a Judge in Westminster, the county-seat, was his teacher.[24] His progress is said to have been more because of fear of his father's displeasure than from academic interest,[25] a situation he is said to have lived to regret. Finally, he attended Calvert College at New Windsor, in scholastic rank a high-school,[26] but his progress was so slow that immediate farming was decided upon for him by his father.[27] At one of these schools Daniel Wolfe, later historian of Union Bridge, was a fellow pupil. He tells of the war-dance by which William would delight his companions—"to go through with the dance his hair which was tolerably long was tied up in a queue on the top of his head. Thus equipped, he started around in a circle, stamping and yelling savagely, giving at intervals a tremendous war-whoop and flourish of his club, often winding up his dance by rapping one over the head with his club."[28] In reconstructing the picture of the temperamental boy whose spirits and interests were so hard for the father to understand, his brown curling hair, his greyish-blue eyes, his compact stature, his strong affections, his ability to make and keep friends[29] help more than the still extant pump-house, the trees, the barn, which he knew as features of the setting of the comfortable homestead. The present farm-house was erected in the forties, and was the scene of his occasional visits home from Europe. A nameless newspaper clipping owned by Miss Olivia Rinehart tells of an "exhibition" given in the neighborhood, in which William and his brother Daniel "were among the most entertaining and attractive."

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[21] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[22] Correspondence of Miss Ella Beam, Uniontown, Md., with writer.

[23] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[24] Correspondence of Miss Ella Beam, Uniontown, Md., with writer.

[25] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[26] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[27] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

But in Israel Rinehart's home it was a matter of school or farm work. The former having proved a failure for the future sculptor, the latter was now tried. The following winter (presumably 1842-43) William teamed for his father, who with some ten or more fellow farmers sent their combined produce to Baltimore. William would leave for the city on Monday and be back by Thursday.[30] But opportunity was knocking. William was no better at farming than at studying. One day his father found him in the field modelling a bust of his mother with the horses in their plow under a tree. "Very few words were required to again put the plow in motion, and the father returned to the house, handed the lump of clay 'Will was wasting his time on' to the mother, and went out determining to hunt up some trade for the boy."[31] There was a large marble quarry on the farm. Israel decided to develop it. A stone-cutter, William Ogle, was engaged, a saw-mill and shop was built and William, now eighteen years old (spring of 1844),[32] was placed with him to learn a trade.[33] Not physically able to do the heavy work of mason, he sawed, polished, and lettered.[34] Taft [35] rightly says that this training gave the future sculptor wider scope than was the usual lot of farm boys for developing artistic talent. For the first time he was doing what interested him, and before long he was master instead of apprentice—tombstones, window and door sills, and mantelpieces were made, while the neighborhood provided a ready sale; but they are no longer identifiable, probably with no loss to the reputation of the sculptor. And with knowledge came the desire to seek the city and have a chance to develop his new found interest. Israel Rinehart was bitterly opposed.[36] He had meant the quarry to lead back to the farm, not to the city. But when William was twenty-one, his father gave him a letter to Messrs. Gregg, commission merchants on Franklin street, Baltimore, with whom he had had business dealings, and sent him to seek his fortune. The local tradition says he went when he found he "couldn't let images alone" with but thirty-nine cents (or sixty-nine cents) in his pocket.[37] One does not need to consider long which half of the tradition is authentic. There seems to be no doubt that the date of his departure for Baltimore was 1846.[38] [39] However, many other dates appear.

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[28] Washington *Evening Star* (date unknown), "A Great Sculptor," Louise R. Baker.

[29] Ms. *Life of William H. Rinehart*, compiled by Rebecca Lee Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

[30] Correspondence of Miss Ella Beam, Uniontown, Md., with writer.

[31] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

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[32] *Kate Field's Washington,* (date unknown), pp. 57-8, "At Rinehart's First Workshop," S. E. B.

[33] Ms. *Life of William H. Rinehart,* compiled by Rebecca Lee Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

[34] Washington *Evening Star* (date unknown), "A Great Sculptor," Louise R. Baker.

[35] Lorado Taft, *History of American Sculpture,* N. Y., 1903, pp. 171 ff.

[36] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[37] *Kate Field's Washington,* (date unknown), pp. 57-8, "At Rinehart's First Workshop," S. E. B.

[38] Ms. *Life of William H. Rinehart,* compiled by Rebecca Lee Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

[39] Lorado Taft, *History of American Sculpture,* N. Y., 1903, pp. 171 ff.

Boyle[40] says he left at sixteen, evidently following the *Sun* obituary notice.[41] The *American* obituary[42] gives 1847, "A. McB. R."[43] gives 1838, and yet says it was in his twenty-first year (an obvious case of a misprinted date), and so on. 1846, however, seems to be the one date that is most authoritatively supported and the one which does not lead to real difficulties in the chronology of his earlier career.

Mr. Andrew Gregg, to whom Rinehart presented himself, took him around the corner to the marble yards of Baughman and Bevan, on north Howard street, near Franklin, the largest stone-cutters of the city,[44] and there he was apprenticed. Perhaps with an eye to human interest, the writer of the *Sun* obituary[45] says the young man reached Baltimore with little money (see tradition named above). One imagines this statement is to be classed with the one which has appeared in print that he was born in a cabin near his father's quarry—a cabin first used as a shop and then as a home for negro farm-hands, or the one that his sweetheart is buried with him in the grave at Greenmount Cemetery. It does not take long for myths to develop. The surviving members of the family indignantly protest against them all. The father long objected to his son's chosen career, but he did not send him into the world penniless.

In his new surroundings the love of the born sculptor for work in the living rock found expression. An early biographical journalist[46] speaks of his working directly in the stone without previous training in modelling, "developing a conception of form and boldness of handling." After learning to model, the writer continues, he still could not draw, a situation also true of Crawford, Powers, and others. On the contrary Miss Olivia Rinehart recalls seeing drawings by her uncle of parts of the body, a heel for instance, etc. Evidently he made them as study sketches for his modelling.[47] The general truth of the journalist's statement may, however, still hold.

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[40] E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

[41] Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

[42] Baltimore *American*, October 30, 1874.

[43] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[44] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[45] Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

[46] Baltimore *Bulletin*, October 24, 1874.

The primitive condition of the stone-cutting trade at the time of which we are speaking is noted by the *Sun* writer.[48] No steam saws, he says, and rubbers were then in use. There was no demand for "elaborately carved and ornamental tablets." One imagines, however, that this "primitive" condition was not a hindrance to the development of the apprentice's talent. By industry and effort he was soon given the finest work of the firm. His employers built a studio on their own premises for him and in two years made him foreman. He began original works which further gave his talent a chance, many of which are now awaiting identification in Baltimore homes. The greatest good fortune which came to the young workman was when the mantel in the home of William T. Walters, a wealthy wine and commission merchant of the city, needed repairing and he was sent to do the work. So skillfully was the task completed and with so much freedom that the owner's interest was aroused. He was the discoverer of Barye's genius, was a princely art connoisseur and benefactor of Baltimore, and was quick to see the genius in the workman before him. From this day he became Rinehart's chief patron and friend.[49] This tradition is corroborated, at least in a general way, by Mr. Henry Walters, the son of Mr. W. T. Walters, who writes, "I recollect that he worked in a stone-cutter's yard where the principal work was tombstones, and my Father's attention was attracted to the artistic manner in which he handled the work entrusted to him."[50] But below we shall see some difficulties in reconciling this and other accounts of the early relations between Mr. Walters and the sculptor.

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[47] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[48] Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

[49] Hans Schuler, Baltimore, interview with writer.

[50] Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

Meanwhile the firm of Baughman and Bevan had dissolved, and Rinehart had continued with Bevan and Son, whose stone-yard was situated at Charles and Monument streets, strangely enough on the very spot where the Peabody Institute now stands, and where the most complete collection of Rinehart's works is housed. Rinehart was now making all the fancy monuments, urns, etc. his firm was commissioned to produce. Delicacy of design and artistic taste were already apparent.[51] In short, his industry, the increasing refinement of his taste, the precision of line and form necessary in his work, and his training in the use of marble and clay were the best preparation he could have had for his later work in Italy, especially when supplemented by his art studies, to which we now turn. He studied at the Night School of the Maryland Institute of the Mechanic Arts during this Baltimore period. This meant he was on his feet from seven in the morning until ten at night[52] —an indication of his determination to succeed. Here he studied mythology, ancient history, anatomy, architecture, history of art.[53] Here he struggled with drawing, which he never mastered,[54] and received his first lessons in design (practical mechanical drawing) from a fellow-workman, Frederick Leist, later foreman of Bevan and Son.[55] By 1850 he was modelling parts of the human body without a teacher and by 1853 was exhibiting for sale busts of Hahnemann and of Reverend Doctor Morris, and a reclining figure, *Faith.*[56]

In 1855 finding no suitable teacher in America,[57] with his savings and five dollars from his father,[58] or provided with funds by a group of men including Hugh Sisson and James Forbs,[59] or provided with funds for a stay of several years by Mr. W. T. Walters,[60] he sailed for Florence (or Rome). That the spell of Florence now or later impressed him is shown by a story remembered in the family that on hearing of a new-born niece with sunny hair and deep blue eyes he exclaimed, "Call her Florence." [61] But in 1855 the trip was a long and tedious one with time lost in England. Tired and discouraged he reached Florence with low funds and with the prospect of immediate poverty staring him in the face. He obtained a position as a mere stone-cutter. But again energy, skill, and enthusiasm asserted themselves and in two years he came back to America not a stone-cutter, but a sculptor.[62] He brought back with him four marble bas-reliefs, *Winter, Spring, Night,* and *Morning.* All four,[63] or at least *Night* and *Morning* [64] were sold to Augustus J. Albert of Baltimore, who still owned them at the time of the sculptor's death [65]—"four beautiful thoughts." [66]

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[51] E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders,* Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

[52] Lorado Taft, *History of American Sculpture,* N. Y., 1903, pp. 171 ff.

[53] E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders,* Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

[54] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[55] E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders,* Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

[56] Catalog of the Paintings, Engravings, etc. etc. at the Picture Gallery of the Maryland Historical Society, 4th Exhibition, Baltimore, 1853.

[57] MS. *Life of William H. Rinehart,* compiled by Rebecca Lee Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

Rinehart now opened a studio in Carroll Hall, at Baltimore and Calvert streets, and awaited orders which did not come. A friend, William Keech, of Towson, who was having an equally difficult time waiting for law clients, wrote the *American* to call attention to the bas-reliefs. The result was their purchase as above noted, and according to one authority the beginning of the patronage of Mr. Walters.[67] The placing of the start of the patronage at this late date is upsetting to the tradition given above, but does have the virtue of solving the conflict about the payment of expenses for the two years in Florence. If Mr. Walters did not know Rinehart until his Baltimore studio days, then the memory of the situation by this son, Mr. Henry Walters, may be correct, and the trip patronized by the senior Walters would be the one to Rome in 1858, not the first one to Florence in 1855. But even then the conflict between "the $500 and savings" tradition and the "group of Baltimore citizens" tradition remains unsolved, and the mantelpiece in the Walters home shown Rinehart Scholars as the one through which their patron made his start is hard to explain away.[68] Moreover, Mr. Henry Walters says "it must have been in 1854 or '55 that my Father decided to send him to Rome and supply him with funds during several years thereafter." [69] At any rate, commissions for portrait and ideal busts now followed, including the commission for a fountain figure for the front of the Old Post Office in Washington and the caryatid figures for the clock in the House of Representatives, an *Indian* and a *Backwoodsman.* But Baltimore in the fifties was no place for one homesick for the "atmosphere" of Italy, and spurred by the necessity for models which Baltimore could not supply, Rinehart sailed for Rome in 1858, where he lived until his death, with the exception of short intervals.[70] It may be, as we have just seen, this trip which Mr. Walters refers to as the one for which his father paid the expenses, corroborated by "A. McB. R.," who says money was loaned for this trip by the elder Walters.[71]

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[58] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[59] George Mann, Sr., Baltimore, interview with writer.

[60] Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

[61] Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

[62] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[63] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[64] Appleton, *Cyclopedia of American Biography,* N. Y., 1888 vol. v, p. 256.

[65] Baltimore *Sun,* October 30, 1874.

[66] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

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[67] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[68] Hans Schuler, Baltimore, interview with writer.

[69] Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

[70] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900, "A. McB. R."

[71] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

This second European period (1858-1866) was a prolific one for the young sculptor, who had now found himself. His first task was the completion of the bronze doors for the House of Representatives portico of the Capitol at Washington. Crawford, who had designed them, had died and at the request of the widow Rinehart did the modelling and superintended the casting.[72] Then, following the order given by "A. McB. R.," [73] came *Hero,* the first ideal figure, now in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia,[74] *Leander,* the *Indian Girl, St. Cecilia,* and a *Nymph.* He next modelled in marble a pair of sleeping children, who would come to his studio for their midday nap, and gave them to a Baltimore friend with a bunch of white flowers on Holy Innocents' Day, 1868.[75] This date of 1868 is apparently authentic, but does not agree with the position "A. McB. R." gives the work. The same writer further says the group was made for Hugh Sisson's lot in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, where a replica at least is still to be seen. The *Woman of Samaria* followed and was sent to Mr. W. T. Walters, as the first life-sized figure. The two urns, the figure of *Christ,* and the *Angel of the Resurrection,* all in marble and for the Fitzgerald lot in Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, came next, and the period closed with *Love Reconciled With Death,* a bronze figure for the grave of Mrs. Walters in Greenmount Cemetery. Mr. Walters [76] speaks of the fact that the Walters family was in Paris from 1861-65 and that Rinehart came up two or three times from Rome to spend a week or so with them. There were no doubt other short trips and diversions.

A brief trip home for rest came in 1866. According to the

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[72] Legend on photograph of work in possession of L. H. Dielman, Baltimore.

[73] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[74] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[75] Letter to writer from a lady of Monkton, Maryland, who desires her name withheld.

[76] Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

Ms. biography[77] it was at this time that he collected the cracked and broken clay bust of his mother, who had died, and her white cap, and subsequently sent to each of his brothers a plaster bust of her from Rome, the one he kept for himself being now in the Peabody Collection, Baltimore. It was while he was in America that he received the commission through S. T. Wallis for the Taney statue, destined to be his masterpiece in portraiture, and Mr. Walters speaks of a "very fine bust of my Father" made at this time.[78]

From 1866-1872 he was again in his Roman studio, with commissions for portrait busts two and three years late. They were very much sought, once it became the fashion to be "done by Rinehart," and he succeeded in satisfying his patrons with likenesses marked by a quiet ease. But the sculptor chafed at the time he had to spend on such work, for the sake of the money in it. The results were, it must be admitted, not always happy, especially when a feeling of woodenness crept in,[79] yet his conscientiousness in doing distasteful work, in the midst of constant longing to turn to ideal figures, must be commended. The important works of the period, again following the order of "A. McB. R,"[80] are *Latona and Her Children,* now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, *Antigone,* and his two masterpieces, *Taney* and *Clytie,* which he brought to Baltimore with him when he came in 1872. As we have seen above, it was in this period also that he may have made the *Sleeping Children.*[81]

The Rinehart of this active period is an interesting personality. A portrait relief in the Peabody Collection which he made with the help of mirrors was pronounced excellent by his friends, but his niece, Miss Olivia Rinehart, thinks the head is held too stiffly. He is described by the same niece as of medium height, compactly built, with a fine head covered with brown curling hair. The bright, cheerful disposition of the boy had remained. His strong affections and his ability to make friends continue to be notable qualities. An interesting sidelight on his character is shown by his ability to control the will of others. Back in the quarry days there had been a workman who was so completely under Rinehart's control that he could not drop his arm and hammer if the sculptor refused his permission. He could make the same man stop walking, from the other side of the street; and for diversion he would often exhibit this occult power. On one of his visits to America at a dinner party to which he was invited as the social lion of the occasion he compelled a doubting partner to remain speechless until ready to admit his power. Among his Roman associates he radiated friendliness. Elihu Vedder in his *Digressions of V* [82] tells of his own settling in Rome in 1867. "On my arrival," he says, "I at once hunted up Rinehart." He was received literally with open arms in the building in which the sculptor Rogers also had a studio. Some men, Vedder continues, commencing life in poverty (an erroneous but widespread assumption) become parsimonious, others extravagant. Rinehart was of the latter class. He had the bad habit of underrating himself, speaking too often of the hardships of early years, to avoid seeming neglect of the subject, Vedder supposes. He was generous and sensitive to kindness, and never went back on a friend. In public he was always "wildly exuberant," but very serious and painstaking in his art when alone. He was canny in his savings and in having Mr. Walters take charge of his investments. While he never called on Mr. Walters for a cent, Mr. Vedder thinks, he yet had the secure feeling of financial support in case of need. Another strain in his personality is shown in his feeling that he would die young, and his expatiating on his desire to be buried in Rome, from which wish he was subsequently dissuaded. Again, Vedder says, he had the habit of throwing out his arms when dining, with frequent disaster to nearby glasses, on one occasion deluging his dearest lady friend, Mrs. H., with red wine. His despair was only relieved by her magnanimity, we are told. "And that was it," Vedder concludes, "he was always breaking things and always asking pardon." On his deathbed he knocked a glass from a stand nearby with his customary, "I beg your pardon." "He had always been pardoned in this world and I daresay that it was not denied him in the next. I will take my chances with Rinie." [83]

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[77] Ms. *Life of William H. Rinehart,* compiled by Rebecca Lee Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

[78] Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

[79] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[80] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R.",

[81] Letter to writer from a lady of Monkton, Maryland, who desires her name withheld.

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[82] E. Vedder, *Digressions of V*, N. Y., 1910, *passim*.

Among other associates of the time Vedder names Gibson, Overbeck, and Severn (of Shelley, Keats and Byron fame) as among the older celebrities still in Rome. With all of them as well as with the younger men, Rinehart seems to have been a favorite. Back in his Florentine period also Vedder had known Rinehart and describes him there too as ever-cheerful and buoyant among the resident Americans and tells of how he rescued him from drowning, and of how they championed different sides in the quarrels between the sculptor Hart and his nephew. Yet this disagreement did not affect the relations between Vedder and Rinehart, for "no one ever quarreled with Rinehart. He belongs to the Roman period and formed one of its best features."

The third Baltimore visit covered parts of the year 1872 and 1873. Once more Rinehart took a studio, this time at Charles and Lexington streets, whether with any intention of settling permanently does not appear. The big event was the unveiling of the Taney Statue before the State House at Annapolis. The ceremony took place in the Senate Chamber at noon of December 10, 1872. Governor William Pinkney Whyte and S. T. Wallis were the orators, the latter making a report from the Memorial Committee and an address of formal delivery of the monument to the Governor. Judges, lawyers, and naval officers were among the brilliant assembly. Back in 1867 the General Assembly had voted five thousand dollars for a monument to be placed over the remains of the distinguished Chief Justice at some suitable site. The committee appointed, S. T. Wallis being the moving spirit, had been unanimous in the choice of Rinehart as the sculptor, but had found the amount not enough even for the material. However, Rinehart had accepted the commission unconditionally for the honor and pleasure involved. In 1870 the Assembly, having seen the model, appropriated an additional ten thousand dollars for the completion of the statue. The site chosen was not over the remains, since the desire of the late Judge for burial in his native Frederick had been respected, but before the classic portico of the State House. Wallis, in addressing the assembly at the unveiling, said in part:[84] "The artist has chosen to present us his illustrious subject in his robes of office as we saw him when he sate in judgment. The stature is heroic, but with that exception, the traits of nature are not altered or disguised. The weight of years that bent the venerable form has not been lightened, or the lines of care, and suffering, and thought, are as life traced them. But, unless the master's hand has lost its cunning, we shall see not merely the lineaments we knew, but traces of the soul which illuminated and informed them. The figure has been treated by the artist in the spirit of that noble and absolute simplicity which is the type of the highest order of greatness, and is therefore its grandest, though its most difficult, expression in art. The sculptor deals easily enough with subjects which admit of ornament and illustration, or address the passions or the fancy. The graces he can lend his work—the smiles with which he wins us—the beautiful or joyous images or thoughts with which he can surround it—each is to us an open leaf of the fair poem which he writes in bronze or marble. Like the chorus of a drama, they tell, even for the worst of poets, far more than half his story. Another task indeed it is, to embody in a single image the expression of a great historic life, so that standing severe and apart, it shall be its own interpreter, forever, to the generations of men." The judge, the speaker continued, does not lend himself to the artist or the historian as the warrior, the orator, the poet, with broken swords, unstrung lyres, and shattered columns. And indeed the small transitory details of the personal life of the present subject is not fit for the sculptor whose task is to leave such data to the biographer, and to reveal the Magistrate and Ruler, to future men. At such a task, he concludes, the sculptor has worked and worked well. All which is sound art criticism, the more surprising when one remembers that the Classic School was still flourishing.

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[83] E. Vedder, *Digressions of V*, N. Y., 1910.

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[84] E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

Rinehart was present.[85] The event was probably the greatest in the sculptor's life.[86] A trip to California, a few weeks with his brothers in Carroll County and he was off again to Rome.[87] His surviving nieces recall the brevity of his visits home on account of his continual dinner engagements among the Baltimore patrons. On one such occasion at the home of the friend to whom he gave the original of the *Sleeping Children* [88] he advised the cleaning of the marble by covering it with wet marble dust, letting it dry, and then removing with a soft brush. His work in the Studio had, moreover, included the modelling of the heads of many prominent Baltimoreans, the finished busts reaching Baltimore shortly before his death.[89] The names include S. T. Wallis, John W. Garrett, Thomas W. Scott and wife and sister of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ridgely and children of Hampton, Mr. Henry E. Johnston and wife and children, and Miss Walters.

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[85] E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

[86] Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

[87] Ms. *Life of Ulrich Rinehart and Family*, in possession of Mr. William Rinehart, Linwood, Md., compiled by Mrs. Meredith, great-great-granddaughter of Ulrich Rinehart.

[88] Letter to writer from a lady of Monkton, Maryland, who desires her name withheld.

[89] Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

Finally, within a few weeks of his death came the completed busts of W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, A. S. Abell, and Dr. Whitridge, of Baltimore,[90] also begun when last in Baltimore.

The final European period was from the spring of 1873 until his death in the fall of 1874. The *Bulletin*[91] announced his departure as follows: "Mr. William H. Rinehart, our sculptor, returns to Rome next week with three years' work accompanying him. Never artist deserved better what he has gotten." The period was a busy one. He soon sent back *Endymion* in marble, of which a bronze replica is over his grave in Greenmount Cemetery, and several of his portrait busts. The *Clytie,* which was purchased and given to the citizens of Baltimore by John W. McCoy, was also sent over at this time according to the remembrance of Miss Olivia Rinehart,[92] but was personally brought in 1872 according to "A. McB. R."[93] At any rate it was exhibited in Baltimore in the autumn of 1873 and ranked by the *Sun* as "among the first works of modern art."[94] *Atlanta* (a contrast to *Clytie* as energy to languor),[95] *The Boy With the Bird's Nest,* the *Boy With the Arrow,* (both portrait studies), and *Victory Over Death* were produced in the order named.[96] The *Bulletin*[97] announced in the spring of 1874 that "Messrs. Myers and Hedian have received three busts by Rinehart executed from models which he made in Baltimore last year. They will be on exhibition for a few days." A short period of travel in Switzerland and England brought some, but as events proved insufficient, rest in the midst of this constant toil.

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[90] Baltimore *Sun,* October 30, 1874.

[91] Baltimore *Bulletin,* March 15, 1873.

[92] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[93] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[94] Baltimore *Sun,* October 30, 1874.

[95] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[96] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American,* January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[97] Baltimore *Bulletin,* March 7, 1874.

In June 1874 Rinehart wrote to Baltimore friends of his intention to stay in Rome for the summer in an attempt to catch up with his work,[98] but he found he had to yield to his physician's orders and went with friends [99] to Sodon, a Swiss watering place. It was from here that news of his serious illness first reached Baltimore.[100] The disease spread rapidly with the patient in an exhausted condition. Temporarily better, he returned to Rome in October, but had a severe relapse. The cable from his personal friend, the American consul-general, to Mr. W. T. Walters announced his death on October 28. The nature of the illness is somewhat uncertain. The *American* obituary [101] speaks of lung congestion, combined with typhoid symptoms. The malaria tradition is mentioned by Miss Olivia Rinehart,[102] the consumption by Boyle,[103] "old Roman fever" by Mr. W. T. Walters.[104] The *Bulletin* [105] no doubt is accurate in combining the symptoms. It speaks of a violent cold and wasting cough, the early summer in Rome, an attack of a malarial nature, which the trip to Switzerland alleviated, and from whence cheerful letters reached America, the return to Rome, another attack of congestion on the lungs with typhoid symptoms, and his imminent death.

After a funeral service in Rome in the Protestant Cemetery at Monte Testacio,[106] attended by the entire artist colony, the remains were shipped to America. Rinehart had anticipated his death in Rome and had requested that he be buried "among his friends in Greenmount Cemetery." [107] The body reached

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[98] Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

[99] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[100] Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

[101] Baltimore *American*, October 30, 1874.

[102] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[103] E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

[104] Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

[105] Baltimore *Bulletin*, October 24, 1874.

[106] Baltimore *Bulletin*, January 9, 1875.

[107] Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

New York on the Australian from Leghorn, Italy [108] toward the end of December, and funeral services were held in the Westminster Presbyterian Church January 2, 1875, Reverend Doctor D. C. Marquis, the pastor, presiding.[109] The pallbearers were S. T. Wallis, J. W. McCoy, Frank B. Mayer, A. J. H. Way, B. F. Newcomer, Edwin F. Abell, W. T. Walters, Edw. G. McDowell, Hugh Sisson, Arthur Quartley, John R. Cox, and G. H. Hunt. A glass case at the Peabody Institute contains his professional instruments and a laurel wreath placed by his fellow-artists in Rome on the coffin. Until an appropriate place should be chosen, the body was placed in the Walters family vault in Greenmount Cemetery, "in the shadow of his own beautiful art creation, *Love Reconciled with Death.*" [110] The weather and mood of the day of the funeral was dismal and depressing, says a writer in the *Bulletin,*[111] many being kept from the services on account of the condition of the streets. The general feeling was that the observance was in honor of one whom "death had cheated of the full fruition of his genius." The writer of the editorial in the *Gazette* [112] speaks of the exquisite bronze statue in the Walters' lot where "a female figure of wonderful purity and grace, looking tenderly and sadly down, and scattering flowers upon the tomb below" is a conception marked by simplicity as natural and delicate as was Rinehart's genius. It has the spirit which prompts the offering of flowers to the dead, the spirit of Virgil's lament over Marcellus, "manibus date lilia plenis." [113] The evergreens, he continues, were heavy with sleet and bent as in tribute, while the bronze figure seemed to drop flowers on the coffin. A writer in the Boston *Pilot,*[114] a paper usually partial to the achievements of Story in its art criticisms, ran a most laudatory obituary of the Baltimore sculptor. By giving his birth as September 13, 1839, it says he died in his 35th year, when his fame was about to reach its zenith. "In his art no American of the present day could compete with him. Inspired by the true spirit of Greek art, he conveyed his inspirations into his works and even the very jealous class to which he belonged acknowledged him as first among them."

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[108] Baltimore *Bulletin,* December 26, 1874.

[109] E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders,* Baltimore 1877, pp. 329 ff.

[110] E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders,* Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

[111] Baltimore *Bulletin,* January 9, 1875.

[112] Baltimore *Gazette,* January 4, 1875.

[113] *Aeneid,* vi, 883.

[114] Boston *Pilot,* date unknown, quoted in Baltimore *Bulletin,* January 9, 1875.

Rinehart's will with its provisions for helping young sculptors had been written when he was in Baltimore in 1873 and left in the city.[115] It was opened in the presence of his brother, E. Thomas Rinehart, when the cable announcing his death arrived, to learn his wishes about the place of burial.[116] W. T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer were named the executors. To each of his five surviving brothers he left two thousand dollars, the amount of his bequest from the father's estate.[117] The residue, from his earnings and savings, he left for the advancement of art. The objects in his studio were left to the executors for disposal and were transferred by them to the Peabody Institute. The will said that the proceeds of the estate should "apply according to their best judgment to the promotion of interest in and cultivation of taste for art." The estate was valued at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars at the time of his death. The executors placed over Rinehart's grave in Greenmount a bronze replica of *Endymion*.[118] In conclusion, the *Bulletin* [119] tells of the arrival the following fall of all the art possessions left to the executors. A replica in marble of the *Endymion* was being sent to the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, it says, while a portrait of the son of Henry W. Johnston was being shown at Fryer and Bendann's, gracefully modelled and the face "exquisitely treated."

[115] Ms. Will in possession of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

[116] Baltimore *Bulletin*, November 6, 1875.

[117] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[118] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900, "A. McB. R."

[119] Baltimore *Bulletin*, November 6, 1875.

A few more details may be added to our previous discussion of Rinehart's personality. His associations in Rome with both American and foreign artists were always pleasant and to his death he continued to add to the list of his friends.[120] The rumor that he was engaged to Miss Lizzie Cox, a noted beauty of his home county, at the time of his death is labeled a myth by his surviving nieces,[121] while they merely laugh at the less circumstantial myth that his betrothed is buried with him in Greenmount Cemetery. One of his brothers once asked why he never married.[122] "Indeed, I never thought of it. When young I was indifferent, when older too poor, and now I am in love with my art, and have no time for a wife. In this, at least, I can be like Michelangelo, and will trust to my works to perpetuate my name." His kindness to beginners is especially remarked by his early journalistic biographers;[123] his gentle and modest bearing and his devotion to his art are named as sources of his ability to make friends, as well as his feeling that Rome was his home because there were the friends and the atmosphere he loved. His niece tells of a characteristic outburst of generosity when he saw her as a little child ill in bed. He gave her a building lot in Union Bridge, Maryland, part of his share of his father's estate, the sale of which in later years enabled her to go away to study art.[124] One wishes for letters which might further reveal the personality of the sculptor—from his point of view. But he wrote very few,[125] these were very brief, and some which were kept for a time are no longer available; for example, the ones at the office of Mr. W. T. Walters, his executor, were burned in the Great Baltimore Fire in 1904,[126] when the Chamber of Commerce Building went down;

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[120] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[121] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[122] Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

[123] Baltimore *Bulletin*, January 9, 1875.

[124] Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

[125] Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

[126] Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

in another case, a nephew tells of a letter he found and which he loaned to a cousin, only to have it lost, and so the tantalizing story goes on. Only one MS. letter seems to have survived, transcribed by Miss Rinehart as follows:

(Letter from William H. Rinehart in Rome, Italy, to Mrs. Daniel Rinehart, Union Bridge, Maryland.)

Rome, Aug. 17, 1873.

My dear Sister,

I received your letter several weeks ago and commenced a letter to you immediately, but had not time to finish it so this being Sunday I will begin anew. I have been thinking of writing to brother David, my old Correspondent, ever since I have been home, but I found so much work to do that I put it off from time to time. Now this must do for all at present.

I found my affairs had gone on pretty well during my absence. One of the first things to think about was another apartment, which I had considerable difficulty in finding.

I have two large, airy rooms on the street, but it cost me pretty high, and besides I had nearly all the furniture to buy. They are near my Studio and very comfortable, and good enough for me all my life if I could only make certain of them for as long as I live. I could only get a lease for three years.

After my arrival here I commenced a statue which is now nearly finished and which I hope to complete this month. I should like very much to get away for a fortnight but I am not certain that I can although the summer has been unusually warm and dry and remarkably healthy in Rome. Not a cloud to be seen for months. We have not had rain for more than two months, but why complain when one has good health. Most of the artists left long ago and will not return until October. I have not spoken to a lady for at least two months, they are all away. I do not mean I have not spoken to a female for I have models almost every day but we do not call them ladies.

I do not mix with Italian Society but with American and

English. You will naturally ask what I do with my evenings. Well, there are still four or five English and Americans here. We breakfast separately and meet at lunch, having worked four hours. Then we sleep an hour, again work until evening, then dine. Dinner is a long meal. We do not eat much, but smoke and talk until the room becomes too hot so we adjourn to the Beer Garden where we have beer and music until bed-time.

I must say I like it much better than what we have in winter—that eternal round of visiting until one is worn out with it. After a day's work dressing for parties, dinners and all such things does not suit me. Yet one must do it or submit to being called *rude.* Please say to brother Capt. Dan. that whatever he does with the property in Union Bridge will meet with my approval. I hope he has not forgotten the trees. The shade trees in front and the fruit trees in the garden with some grape vines make the place nice and I will thank him and am sure it will pay. Now my dear sister with the sweetest love to all of our family and kindest regards to friends, I am ever most affectionately

Wm. H. Rinehart

P. S. Bad pen, bad paper and Sunday.

Finally, it is interesting to note the references made to Rinehart in *Augustus St. Gaudens* by Homer St. Gaudens—the first of the modern American sculptors in contact with the greatest of the classicists.[127] The son is remarking the father's slight mention of the other American sculptors in Rome in the early seventies. He thinks the reason is partly the effort to avoid comment on art and artist, and partly his lack of sympathy with the classicism of the day: ". . . Indeed, of all those followers of classicism Saint-Gaudens only mentions one, William H. Rinehart of Baltimore. For Rinehart, though twenty-four years my father's senior, was like him, ever youthful and enthusiastic in spirit; while his sculpture displayed a refined delicacy as yet lacking in his contemporaries. During the few years that Saint-Gaudens knew him he was completing his *Latona and Her Children,* a group which bore the mark of a strong dignity and breadth and power in modelling. Rinehart died in 1874. Saint-Gaudens was his companion to the end, and, curiously enough, many years after became one of the Trustees for the fifty-thousand-dollar fund Rinehart left to provide a Roman scholarship for young sculptors. The loss of this friend I know was a severe shock to my father. Here is an extract from a letter he wrote concerning it, to his patron, Mr. L. H. Willard.

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[127] H. St. Gaudens, *Augustus St. Gaudens,* N. Y., 1913, i, pp. 139-40.

'Of poor Rinehart's death you know long before this. I stayed with him two nights before he died. Nobody thought he was going off so soon. He went very suddenly but bravely when he did know it. Yesterday Fortuny, the best modern painter, also a young man, died here. These two deaths make a very painful impression here indeed. Rinehart's body is being taken home.' "

WORKS.

(A list of the works of Rinehart known to the writer is herewith added for the purpose of securing additional data from readers. An effort is being made to compile a Rinehart *catalogue raisonné,* that is, to learn the name, date, dimensions, description, history, and present location of each of his works and replicas therefrom. Information sent in care of the Editor will be promptly acknowledged.)

Ideal Figures

- *Antigone.* Metropolitan Museum, New York.
  - Marble replica at Peabody Institute, Baltimore.
  - Original cast at same.
- *Atalanta.* Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington.
- *Clytie.* Peabody Institute.
  - Original cast at same.
- *Day, Night, Winter, Spring* (reliefs.) Peabody Institute.
- *Endymion.* John W. Garrett Collection, Baltimore.
  - Original cast at Peabody Institute.
  - Bronze replica, Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

Marble replica, Corcoran Gallery of Art.
——— replica, Mary Garrett Collection, Baltimore.

Entering the Bath.
Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Faith.
(a) An early reclining figure (otherwise unknown).
(b) Standing figure (photograph in collection of Corcoran Gallery of Art).

Fountain Figure. (Made for old Post Office, Washington).

Head of a Monumental Figure. (Made for Mr. Payne, Troy, N. Y.)

Hero. Peabody Institute.
Two marble copies at Peabody Institute.
Replica at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.
Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Indian Maiden. Henry Collection, Baltimore (?)

Indian and *Backwoodsman.* (Made for clock supports in the House of Representatives, Capitol, Washington.)

Latona and Her Children. Metropolitan Museum.
Original cast at Peabody Institute.
Marble replica in Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Leander. Riggs Collection, Baltimore.
Henry Collection, Baltimore (?).
Early statuette of same name (Baltimore *American,* October 30, 1874).

Nymph. (Mentioned in Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists,* N. Y., 1867).

Penseroso. Corcoran Gallery of Art.

St. Cecilia. (Mentioned in Appleton, *Cyclopaedia of American Biography,* N. Y., 1888).

Thetis. (Photograph in collection of Corcoran Gallery of Art).

Woman of Samaria (Rebecca). Walters Collection, Baltimore.
Original cast at Peabody Institute.
Replica in Metropolitan Museum.
Corcoran Gallery of Art.
London (?).

Woodman. Wyman Collection, Baltimore.

Busts.

A. S. Abell.
Mrs. George Brown (original cast at Peabody Institute).
W. W. Corcoran, Washington.
Benjamin Franklin, Sisson Collection, Baltimore.
George I. Fiske, Boston (original cast at Peabody Institute).

John W. Garrett (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Robert Garrett.
Mrs. J. B. Gilpin.
"Hahnemann." Walters Collection, Baltimore (original cast).
  Cast at Peabody Institute.
Mrs. E. C. Hall, New York (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Mrs. M. J. Hall, New York (original cast at Peabody Institute).
David B. Jewett, Boston (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Henry E. Johnston.
Mrs. Henry E. Johnston.
Children of above (cf. *Boy With Bow*).
Rt. Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, North Carolina (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Hon. J. M. Mason, Virginia (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Robert V. McKim, (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Rev. John G. Morris, D. D., Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.
Mother (of sculptor).
  Original cast at Peabody Institute.
B. F. Newcomer.
Oliver O'Donnell.
Mr. Ridgely, of Hampton.
Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Sister of Mr. Thomas A. Scott.
Hugh Sisson. Randall Collection, Baltimore.
Mrs. Hugh Sisson. Randall Collection, Baltimore.
S. Teackle Wallis. Peabody Institute.
  Original cast at Peabody Institute.
  Bronze replica, Court House, Baltimore.
W. T. Walters.
Miss Walters.
Henry White, Paris (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Dr. John Whitridge (original cast at Peabody Institute).
Three busts (original casts) each labelled *A Lady* and 4 busts (original casts) each labelled *A Gentleman* are at the Peabody Institute.

Funereal Figures.

Christ, Angel of Resurrection, Two Urns. Fitzgerald Lot, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore.
Sleeping Children. Private Collection, Monkton, Md.
  Replica (or original), Sisson Lot, Greenmount Cemetery.
  Replica, Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Replica, Rinehart Classroom, Maryland Institute, Baltimore.
Original cast at Peabody Institute.
Strewing Flowers (Immortality, Love Reconciled With Death). Walters Lot, Greenmount Cemetery.
Original cast at Peabody Institute.
Victory Over Death (Immortality, Woman With Wreath of Immortelles). Troy, New York.
Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Portrait Figures.
Boy With Bird's Nest (son of Dr. T. H. Buckler).
Original cast at the Peabody Institute.
Boy With Bow (son of Mr. Henry E. Johnston).
Original cast at the Peabody Institute.
Self (head in relief).
Original cast at the Peabody Institute.
Replica, Rinehart Classroom, Maryland Institute.
A. R. Shipley (relief), Peabody Institute.
William Prescott Smith (in part), Greenmount Cemetery.
Roger Brooke Taney, Annapolis, Maryland.
Replica, Washington Place, Baltimore.
Original cast, Peabody Institute.

Miscellaneous.
Bronze Doors, House of Representatives, Capitol, Washington (in part).
Mantel-pieces.
Mr. Hugh Sisson, 179 Loyola Place (now St. Paul street, opp. Christ P. E. Church), Baltimore.
Mr. James Forbs, 328 North Eutaw street (now 1030), Baltimore.
Mr. W. T. Walters (repaired).
Mrs. Rosenbaum, Pikesville, Maryland (?).
Maryland Academy of Sciences, Baltimore (2).
Rose. (model for marble relief), Maryland Academy of Sciences.
Unknown work (given most prominent position at Centennial Celebration, Philadelphia, 1876—perhaps the *Clytie*).

(In the above list many works are located at the Peabody Institute. Some of these are now on loan at other Baltimore institutions and many of the rest are temporarily withdrawn from public view pending the completion of rebuilding plans.)

TWO FORGOTTEN HEROES.

Arthur L. Keith.
Vermillion, South Dakota.

The Susquehannock Indian war which ravaged the borders of Maryland and Virginia in 1675-76 was one of the most important events in the early history of these colonies and put to the test the courage and the patriotism of the settlers. Such trials as this war involved were a necessary part of their great task, and for the services they rendered, we of the later generations owe a lasting debt of honor and gratitude. The number who gave their lives to their country on this occasion was of course small in comparison with the more sanguinary wars of later history but the light of their glory shines none the less because of this fact.

The writer believes (without having fully examined all the records) that the names of but two of these heroes have been preserved, and the purpose of this note is to bring these names out of the musty records where now only they are found and to enroll them in a more durable form.

These names are Giles Cole and Stephen Cawood of Charles County, Maryland. The former left no descendants, while the latter's descendants probably run into the thousands.

Giles Cole of Charles County made will October 7, 1675, probated October 27, 1675. In this will he refers to himself as "being desperately wounded by the Susquehanna Indians." As he mentions no wife or children, we may assume that he was unmarried. He makes bequests to Stephen Cawood (not Coward, as given in Baldwin), John Lemare, John Hawkins, Jr., the latter's brother Henry Hawkins, their sister Eliza Hawkins, and Thomas Hawkins. Henry Hawkins is appointed executor and residuary legatee. The will was witnessed by Humphrey Jones and Henry Neale. James Smallwood was one of the appraisers. Through a marriage of a grandson of this James

Smallwood (Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas) with a grandson of Stephen Cawood (John, son of Stephen, the second) the writer is a descendant of both James Smallwood and Stephen Cawood, the first. Henry Hawkins presents the account of Giles Cole, October 9, 1677. He records payment made to the widow of Stephen Cawood, deceased. The account incidentally refers to the "services of Giles Cole as a soldier in the war against the Indians."

Stephen Cawood, named as a legatee of Giles Cole, was slain before receiving his legacy. This event occurred before May 16, 1676, for on that date the Maryland Assembly voted a pension of 1500 pounds of tobacco per annum to "Ann Cawood, widow of Stephen Cawood, lately slain in the service and defence of the province," for herself and children. This pension was repealed in November, 1678, very probably for the reason that she had married again and was no longer dependent.

Stephen Cawood first appears in Maryland on February 4, 1670 when as a resident of Charles County he was granted right to take up 250 acres of land. On May 18, 1675 Stephen Cawood was granted certificate for 600 acres of land on the main branch of the Mattawoman in Charles County, joining Hull's land called "Hopewell." Stephen Cawood's land was called "Hull.'

Of Stephen Cawood's children referred to above the name of but one is known, Stephen Cawood, the second, who died in Charles County in 1735. His will mentions four sons and four daughters. To sons John Cawood and William Cawood he left land called "Hull." All of his eight children married and probably all left issue. If all the lines have multiplied as rapidly as those with which the writer is familiar, there is a large progeny existing today who owe a grateful remembrance to their ancestor Stephen Cawood and to his friend Giles Cole, for the part they played in the great task of American colonization.

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

The Maryland rent rolls are an invaluable source of information to students of the colonial history of the province. That so many have been preserved is doubtless due to the fact that the lord proprietary derived the greater part of his revenue from his annual quit-rents and from the alienation fees imposed whenever the ownership of land was transferred. From an early period he found it advisable to have duplicate copies of his rent rolls sent to him in England, probably both as a measure of safety in case of the loss of the copy preserved in the province, and as a means of checking up the zeal of his collectors of revenue there.

When the Maryland Historical Society in 1888 acquired from the heirs of the Calverts the priceless collection of manuscript material bearing upon the history of the province known now as the "Calvert Papers," among them were some twenty-eight rent rolls for the several counties compiled at various dates. In addition to the rent rolls among the "Calvert Papers," the Annapolis Land Office has a very complete series of rent rolls, numbering in all some forty-nine volumes, brought down to a later period than are those found in the "Calvert Papers."

In compiling the rent rolls, separate rolls were drawn up for each county and there was often a further subdivision of the county into hundreds. Each entry includes the name of the tract as given in the patent, the acreage, the date when the land was surveyed, the name of the original grantee, the location of the tract, the amount of the annual rent, and, usually, the name of the "possessor" of the tract at the time when the rent roll was compiled. The rent rolls for a given period thus form what is practically a complete list of all the landholders of the province, but do not usually include the names of lot owners in the various mushroom towns which existed largely on paper, nor do they include under the heading of "possessor" the names of those who may have actually occupied the lands but were simply lessees.

While owing to the diversity of dates a hard and fast grouping of the various rent rolls into definite series is difficult, for the purpose of reference some such classification must be attempted.

This is made still more difficult because some of the rent rolls are not marked with the actual date of their compilation, and others have additional later entries in a different handwriting made several years after the original roll was compiled. The rent rolls of the various Maryland counties seem however in general to fall into some five series, which for convenience of reference may be grouped as follows:

Series A. 1658-1659.

1658 Calvert County.
1659 Isle of Kent.
1659 St. Mary's County.
1659 Charles County.

These are unbound sheets and are probably the oldest original land records of the province.

Series B. 1700-1707.

1700 Baltimore County.
1707 Anne Arundel County.
1707 Calvert County.
1707 Cecil County.
1707 Dorchester County.
1707 Kent County.
1707 St. Mary's County.
1707 Somerset County.
1707 Talbot County.

The rent roll for Baltimore County is made up of unbound sheets. Those for the remaining eight counties, all dated 1707, are small folios on rather thin paper in rough paper bindings.

Series C. Undated (about 1705-1724).

Anne Arundel County.
Baltimore County.

Calvert County.
Prince George's County.

Kent County.
Cecil County.

Somerset County.
Dorchester.

Talbot County.
Queen Anne County.

These are undated and it is difficult to fix the exact date, or rather dates, of their actual compilation. It would appear that the greater part of the entries, comprising about the first two-thirds of each book were largely based upon the 1707 series B rent roll, although there are a few differences in the names of the "possessors" of tracts, indicating that some later changes had been made. The latter third of each book is made up of a number of later entries, many in a different handwriting, bringing the lists down to about the year 1724. But it is to be noted that these later entries usually give only the names of the original patentees and do not give any changes in the names of the "possessors" which may have occurred since the patent was issued.

This series is in five large folio volumes on very heavy paper, two counties to each volume, and the volumes are substantially bound.

Series D. 1753-1762.

1755 Anne Arundel County.
1753 Calvert County.
1759 Calvert County.
1753 Charles County.
1762 Charles County.

These are small folios bound in rough paper covers. It is to be noted that the only rent rolls for Charles County among the "Calvert Papers" are in this series.

Series E. The Land Office at Annapolis possesses a complete set of rent rolls for all the counties, but no description of these volumes need be made here.

It is proposed to print in the *Magazine* a rent roll for each of the counties, and Series B (1700-1707), where available, seems most suitable for this purpose. The first rent roll to appear will be that for Baltimore County. It will be noted that the Series B rent roll for this county runs down only to the year 1700. It therefore seems advisable also to make use of the rent roll for this county of Series C, bringing the roll down several years later. The Baltimore County rent roll, like others of Series C, is undated and seems to have been compiled at two different periods. The first two-thirds of the book is made up of a roll probably compiled about 1706 or 1707, and gives the names of the "possessors" of the tracts at this time; the remaining third of the book is made up of entries of tracts patented from about this date down to the year 1724, but in the case of these later entries, only the names of the original patentees are given, the names of the "possessors" not being entered at all. The two Baltimore rent rolls will be used to supplement each other. The 1700 rent roll will be first printed unchanged and in its entirety in Roman type, and where the later undated rent roll differs from that of 1700, the differences in the case of each tract entry will be added in italics. After all the entries in the Series B 1700 roll, thus annotated, and numbering in all about 600 have been printed, all entries appearing only in Series C will follow in later installments and will be printed in italics so as to distinguish them from the earlier roll.

It must be remembered that the bounds of Baltimore County at the time covered by these rent rolls were very different from its present limits. All of Harford County, a part of Carroll County, and that part of Anne Arundel County lying along the south side of the Patapsco River, from the bay westward to the highlands beyond Elkridge, were then parts of Baltimore County. The tracts of the 1700 rent roll are classified under the three hundreds into which the county was then divided, viz. Spesutia, Gunpowder, and Patapsco hundreds, while in the later roll there is no definite division under hundreds.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, 1700-1724.

Spesuty hunder^{d}

Spesuty Island, 2300 acres surveyed the 25 July for Coll^{l} Nathaniell Vtye and Island neare Western shore, neare the head of the bay Called beare point granted by patten the 9th Day of August 1660 now in the "Ocupatio" of Jno Hall and Mark Richardson for the Orphans of George Vtye ℘ annum £2.. 6.. 0

C. Spesutie.

Carters Rest, 400 acres sur. the 25th July 1661 for Edward Carter on the South side of Musketo Creeke 130 acres part thereof sould to Edward Beedle and now in posetion of John Hall and Mark Richardson for the Orphant of George Vtye rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. 7¼

C. In possession of John Hall, 130 a.; Anthony Drew, 180 a.; Samuel Jackson, 90 a.

Benjamins Choice, 400 acres sur. the 11th May 1678 of Coll George Wells at a bounded white oake by the Cranberry Swamp and sould to George Vtye and now in the posetion of John Hall and Mark Richardson for the Orphant of George Vtye Rent ℘ anum £—.. 16.. —

C. In pos. John Hall.

Vtyes Rumnye, 300 acres sur. the 15th July 1658 on the west side of Chesepeake bay neare rumley creeke posesed by Mark Richardson for the Orphant of the sd Vtye, rent ℘ anum £—.. 6.. —

C. Rumney. [*Later known as Rumley and Romley.*] *In pos. John Hall.*

Vytes Adittion, 45 acres sur. the 19th May 1687 for George Vtye lying on the South side of Rumley creeke in posestion of Mark Richardson for the Orphan of George Vtye rent ℘ anum £—.. 1.. 9½

C. In pos. John Hall.

Beedles Reserve, 100 acres sur. Septemr the 22nd 1680 for Edwd Beedle neare the head of Swan Creek at a bounded popelar by a small run belonging to the Orphan of George Vtye Rent ℘ annum £—.. 4.. —

C. In pos. John Hall.

Goldsmiths Enlargement, 90 acres sur. for George Goldsmith the 17th day of June 1663 on the west side of Spesuty Creeke and now in the posetion of Jno Hall for the Orphans of George Goldsmith rent ꝑ annum £—.. —.. 5

C. 70 a. in pos. George Wells.

Stepney, 200 acres sur. the 3d of Octobr 1683 for John Miles on the East side of bush river on the Eastern branch of the sd river, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. Archibald Buchanan.

Adition, 200 acres sur. the 6th of Octobr 1695 for John Miles called the adition on the north side of Eastern branch of back river beging at a bounded white oak neare a run on the south side, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. On Bush river.

Spryes Inheritance, 640 acres sur. the 12th febr 1668 for Oliver Spry on the East side of back river begingg at a bounded red oak at the head of Rumley Creek, belonging to the Orphants of Cap. Henry Johnson it is supposed not halfe so much, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 12.. —

C. On Bush river.

Hammond's Hope, 300 acres sur. the 13th May 1678 for James Hammond on the south side of Swan creek at a bounded red oake by a greate marsh and runing by the creek noe heires appear Hammond being dead, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 12.. —
This Land is Lyeable To an Escheate

Planters Delight, 600 acres sur. the 15th July 1658 for John Hawkins and Tho. Goldsmith on the west side of Chesepeake bay respecting the mouth of Sasafras river and now in the posetion of the Orphans of Coll. Wells, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 12.. —

C. 250 a. in pos. George Wells; 100 a. Thomas Frizbey; 250 a. Richard Smythers.

Colingham, 100 acres sur. the 4th Novemr 1658 for John Collet on the west side of Spesuty Creek sould to John Ireland being gone away is now in the posetion of Ralph Gilian rent ꝑ annum £—.. 2.. —
This Land is Lyable to an Escheat

C. Colingham, now called Greenfields, in pos. of Thomas Greenfield's orphan.

Black Island, 100 acres Sur. the 12th May 1662 for John Collet on the south of the mouth of musketa Creek and posesed by the Orphants of Coll. Wells, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. Thomas Frizby.

Goldsmith rest, 630 acres Sur. the 3rd July 1682 for George Goldsmith wth a south course for a bounded hickory tree wch is the first mentioned bounds in a patten &c and takeing in the orchard and some part of the plantation Containing noe more as ℘ certificate of resurvey returned into the office and now in the occupation of John Hall for the Orphant of George Goldsmith, rent ℘ anum £1.. 5.. 2½

C. In pos. George Wells.

The Surveyor's point, 500 acres Sur. the 26 March 1666 for George Goldsmith on the northern branch of gunpowder river on the western side of the sd branch and now in the posetion of John Hall for the Orphants of George Goldsmith rent ℘ anum £1.. —.. —

Relye, 200 acres Sur. the 9th August 1659 for James Robinson on the north side of Swan Creeke and now in the posetion of Mark Richardson Rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. Reylie, in pos. Thomas Wainwright.

Mattson Lot, 10 acres Sur. the 13th April 1682 for Andrew Mattson on the south side of Swan creeke at a bounded red oak the bounded tree and called reley and now in the posetion of Mark Richardson Rent ℘ anum £—.. —.. 5

C. In pos. Thomas Wainwright.

Popular Neck, 1000 acres Sur. Septembr the 20th 1683 for Mark Richardson on the head of bush river on the south west branch of the sd river at a bounded beach standing by a Valley by a run neare the aforesd branch rent ℘ anum £2.. —.. —

C. Poplar Neck, in pos. William Nicholson.

Proctors Hall, 200 acres Sur. the 30th August 1659 for George Goldsmith and Nathaniell Proctor and now in the posetion of William Osburne for the Orphan of John Walsh rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. In pos. John Walston's orphan.

The Enlargment, 200 acres Sur. the 27th feb. 1665 for George Goldsmith lying in Swan creek on the south side joyning to the sd proctors Hall and now in the posetion aforesaid for the aforesaid Orphants Rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. Inlargement. In pos. of John Walston's orphan.

Holly Neck, 475 acres Sur. the 17th Novemr 1664 for Richard Wells Senr on the south side of Middle river and now in the posetion of Orphant of Coll. Wells, rent ℘ anum £—.. 9.. 6 [1]
Colletts Point, 320 acres Sur. the 20th Novemr 1668 for John Collett neare an Island Called the black Island formerly Sur. for John Collett posesed by the Orphant of Coll Wells rent ℘ anum £—.. 6.. 4

C. Pos. of George Wells. This land formerly called Wells Neck cont. 1100 a. resurv. and fod to contain no more yn as above sd.

C. In pos. Thomas Frizby.

Timber Proof, 200 acres Sur. the 22d of decembr 1672 for George Wells in delph Creek at a marked gum upon the point of march at the head of the creek belonging to the Orphants of Coll. Wells rent ℘ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. George Wells, Jr.

Walston's Adition, 81 acres Sur. the 12th July 1678 for John Walston's in the woods at a bounded red oake by a pocoson of Coll. Wells his Land and now in the posetion of the Orphants of Coll. Wells rent ℘ anum £—.. 3.. 2

C. In pos. George Wells.

Goldsmiths Hall, 800 acres Sur. the 15th July 1658 for Samll Goldsmith neare a joyning to the Land of John Hawkings upon the west side of Chesepeke bay belonging to the Orphans of Coll. Wells rent ℘ anum £—.. 16.. —

Porte Royall, 50 acres Sur. the 5th Janry 1671 for John Disgarden in Rumley creeke at marked red oak wth in a point at the side of a marsh and now in the posetion of Robert Gibson rent ꝑ anum £—.. 2.. —

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[1] In Gunpowder Hundred.

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Porte Royall purchase, 100 acres Sur. the 13th Aprill 1680 for Miles Gibson to the norward of port royall at a bounded red oake and now in the poset of Robert Gibson rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Persimon point, 400 acr. Sur. 1st August 1659 for James Rigby on the north side of rumley creeke and now in the posetion of Robert Gibson rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Langleys Habitation, 300 acres Sur. the 30th of August 1659 for Thomas Overton on the west side of Spesuty creek and now in the posetion of John Kemball rent ꝑ anum £—.. 6.. —

C. In pos. John Hall.

Oakington, 800 acr. Sur. the 5th Septemr 1659 for Coll. Nathall Vtye 500 them of sold to Edwd Beedle and now in posetion of Thomas Browne rent ꝑ anum £—.. 10..—

300 acr. Being the remaining part of oakington formerly surveyed for Coll. Vtye sold and in the posetion Garret Garretson rent ꝑ anum £—.. 6.. —

C. In pos. Thomas Browne, 500 a.; Garrett Garrettson, 300 a.

New Parke, 150 acr. Sur. Septembr the 25th 1683 for John Yeo near a place called the Levil in the woods begining at a marked red oake by a Swamp neare Calers rest bequethed by the sd Yeo onto the aforesd Garrett Garrettson who poseseth the same rent ꝑ anum £—.. 6.. — [Rev. John Yeo]

Cranbury Hall, 1547 acr. Sur. the 14th Octobr 94 for John Hall begining at a bounded popular stands by the mill spring runing south rent ꝑ anum £3.. 1.. 11

Aquilas Inheritance, 732 acr. Sur. decemr the 19th 1699 for John Hall begining at a bounded popular standing in a fork of the branches deer creek and runing north 28 degrees Easterly, rent ꝑ anum £1.. 9.. 0

The fork, 150 acr. Sur. the 4th Septem^{r} 1683 for James Phillips on the East side of bush river at a bounded oake standing at the End of the west southwest side Line of Land Called Goodhope formerly sur. for James Baines and now in the posetion of Edward Welldy Rent ꝑ anum £—.. 6.. —

The Stoop, 118 acr. Sur. the 24th March 1679 for George Yates between the lands of Cap^{t} Thomas Stockett at a bounded Chesnutt tree by a branch Called born branch posesed by Tho. Brown rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. 8

C. In pos. John Brown.

Delph Island, 115 acr.. Sur. the 14th July 1662 for Henry Stockett on the northerly side of rumley Creek and now in the posestion of Robert Gibson, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 2.. 4

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Gibsons Marsh, 200 acr. Sur. the 3rd Septemb^{r} 1683 for Miles Gibson joyning upon rumley Creek at the south point of an Island Called Delph Island and now In the posetion of Robert Gibson rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Gibson Ridge, 500 acr. Sur. the 19th of Septem^{r} 1683 for Miles Gibson on the South west branch of bush river at a bounded popular on a ridge neare the affores^{d} branch and now In the posetion of Robert Gibson rent ꝑ anum £1.. —.. —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale, 364 a.; Henry Rodes, 136 a.

Gibsons park, 800 acr. Sur. the 19th Septem^{r} 1683 for Miles Gibson on the South most branch of bush river at a bounded red oake standing neare the s^{d} branch and in the posetion of Robert Gibson, rent ꝑ anum £1.. 12.. —

C. In pos. Anth. Bale, 500 a.; George Wells, 200 a.; Thos. Beale, 100 a.

North Yarmouth, 200 acr. Sur. the 14th Septemb^{r} 1683 for James Fugate upon the head of Swan Creek at a bounded Hickery standing by the head of the s^{d} Creek and now in the posetion of Robert Gibson rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. Thos. Brown.

Halls ridge neck, 400 acr. Sur. the 19th of decemb^{r} 1699 for John Hall and Martha his wife beginging at a bounded black wallnut standing on a ridge near a branch of deer Creek, runing thence East west and be south rent ℘ anum £—.. 16.. —

C. Rich Neck.

Hunting worth, 150 acres Sur. the 17th August 1659 for Abraham Holdman on the East side of bush river and now In posetion of Sam^{ll} Browne rent ℘ anum £—.. 3.. —

C. In pos. James Phillips, 100 a.; Samuel Brown, 50 a.

Chilbery, 250 acr. Sur. the 2nd feb^{ry} for William Orchard lying on the East side of bush river and now In the posetion of Perygreen Brown of London Merchant, rent ℘ anum £—.. 5.. —

The Adition, 400 acr. Sur. the 24th Octob^{r} 1668 for Walter Tucker on the East side of bush river on south ward of a creek posesed by the afores^{d} Browne, rent ℘ anum £—.. 8.. —

Batchelors Hope, 400 acres Sur. the 28 Aprill 1668 for William Tomson on the East side of bush river on the west side of bush hunting creek branch and In the posetion of the afores^{d} Brown £—.. 8.. —

Batchelors Adition, 50 acr. Sur. the 28th Aprill 1673 for William Tomson on the north side of hunting Creeke the East side of bush river and now In the posetion of the afores^{d} Perigreen Brown all these aboves^{d} parcells of Land did formerly belong to one Walter Tucker and Company and since sould to the s^{d} Perigreen Brown, rent ℘ anum £—.. 1.. —

French plantation, 100 acr. Sur. the 22nd Jan^{ry} 1673 for Peter Fewcate at the head of a little Creek Called Cathol Creeke at marked red oake nigh a pocoson and now in the posetion of Thomas Cord, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. Catthole Creeek.

Collett point, 400 acr. Sur. the 30th Aprill 1668 for John Collet on the Eastward side of bush river between the north west branch and the midle branch Collet being dead and all his heires the Land In cultivated noe rent payd these 16 years it is lyable to an Escheat, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. No rent paid these 20 years. [Note another tract of same name on the Chesapeake.]

Mascolls humor, 50 acr. Sur. the 6th Novemb^{r} 1673 for Andrew Bennet at the head of Musketo Creek at a Marked oake and In the posetion of Thomas Jackson, rent ꝑ annum £—.. 1.. —

C. Markoll's Humour in pos. John Hall.

Yorks hope, 200 acr. Sur. the 16 Novemb^{r} 1664 for William York on the northermost side of Gunpowder river John Yeo had a madamas upon the Land was granted him Yeo is since dead Left no heires here his relations live in the west of England rent not recev^{d} this 16 years the Land Cultivated, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. —

This Land Lyes Gunpowder hundred. This Land Charge after

The Grove, 250 acr. Sur. the 3rd Jan^{ry} 1671 for John Tarkinton at the Head of Musketa Creek at a marked white oake by the side of a branch of the said Creek Palmer dead and all his heires here the Land Cultivated and his Widdow holds it for right of her thirds the Land Lyes under an escheate, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 5.. —

This Land Lyes under an Escheat

C. Miles Hennis pays rent.

Clemmens Denn, 100 acr. Sur. the 16 of ——— 1664 for William Osburn in rumley Creek on the south side of the Creek and now in the posetion of John Savory, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. William Prichard. [St. Clement Danes?]

Peter Adition, 100 acr. Sur. the 29th Novem^{r} 1685 for Peter Fewcate, rent per anum

C. In pos. Thomas Cord.

Part of Carters Rest, 180 acr. Sur. W^{ch} was sume of the formerly sur. for Edward Carter the 25th of July 1661 w^{ch} was sold Ruthan Garrett and is now in the posetion of Anthony Drew, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 3.. 7¼

90 acr. the residue of Carters rest wch was sold to Robert Jones and now in the posetion of Samuell Jackson, rent ⅌ anum £—.. 1.. — [Not in *C.*]

Delph, 600 acre Sur. the 15th Aprill 1669 for Frances Stockett neare rumly marsh on the western side of a Tract of Land formerly taken up by Majr Goldsmith now belonging to the heires James Fendall but now in the posetion of Thomas Newsum, rent ⅌ anum £—.. 12.. —

Delph's Neglect, 120 acr. Sur. the 13th March 1683 for Miles Gibson on the west side of Delph Creek at a Locust Stump the first bounded tree of delph and now to the heires of James Fendall in the Kingdome of England, rent ⅌ anum £—.. 4.. —

Clement, 50 acr. Sur. the 15th Septembr 1666 for William Orchard in rumley Creek on the west side of the Creek and now in the posetion of John Savory, rent ⅌ anum £—.. 1.. —
C. In pos. William Prichard.

Hunting Neck, 300 acr. Sur. the 25th Aprill 1668 for Thomas Cole and William Hollis on the East side of bush river at the head of hunting Creek and on the East side of the same Creek and now in the posetion of George Smith for the Orphans of Daniell Peverell, rent ⅌ anum £—.. 6.. —
C. In pos. David Thomas for orphans of Daniel Peverill.

Mates Angle, 100 acr. Sur. the 12th Novembr 1668 for Wm Osburn and John Lee on the Eastern side of bush river at the norward bounds of Lamberts marsh and now in the posetion of George Smith, rent ⅌ anum £—.. 2.. —
C. In pos. David Thomas for George Smith's orphans.

Palmers Forrest, 600 acr. Sur. the 9th of Septembr 1673 for Wm Palmer at a marked red oak upon a point in neck between 2 branches of the Cranbury Swamp Palmer being dead no heires here Land In cultivated noe rent payd these 16 years, rent ⅌ anum £1.. 4.. 0
This Land is Lyable to an Escheat
C. No rent paid these 20 years.

Palmers point, 500 acr. Sur. the 23rd June 1675 for William Palmer on the west side of Swan Creek at a marked Locust upon the point of a marsh palmer being dead and noe heires here Land Cultivated noe rent payd these 16 years, rent ℘ anum £1.. —.. —
The Land is Lyable to an Escheat

Swan Harbour, 300 acr. Sur. the 5th August 1675 for Wm Palmer on the north East side of Swan Creeke the northermost tree of the Land Called oakington this Land Called as above, rent ℘ anum £—.. 12.. —
The Land is Lyable to an Escheat

Goodmans Adventure, 250 acr. Sur. the 13th May 1678 for Edward Goodman on Swan Creek beginging at a bounded wt oak and Runing south west and by south to a hickery Goodman being killed by the Indians no heires appear Land uncultivated, rent ℘ anum £—.. 10.. —
The Land is Lyable to an Escheat

Turky Hill, 200 acr. Sur. the 29th of June 1672 for John James in bush river in James Creek at a marked oak on the north side of a branch now posesed by Thomas Thurston, rent ℘ anum £—.. —.. —
C. In pos. John Devor.

Millend, 100 acr. Sur. the 5th July 1672 for Miles Gibson in rumley Creek on the East side of the northermost branch of the said Creek posesed by Roger Mathews, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —
C. Mile End.

Wilson Range, 100 acr. Sur. the 18 Novemr 1686 for John Willson Lyeing in the north side of bush river and now in the posetion of Stephen Freeland, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

Pork Point, 100 acr. Sur. the 14th Aprill 1667 for James Phillips on the East side of bush river and posesed by the said James Phillips, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

Vper Eling, 100 acr. Sur. the 17th August 1659 for Thomas Sampson on the East side of bush river wch said Land was

Escheated and granted Petition unto James Phillips, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

Chelsey, 125 acr. Sur. the 10th March 1676 for James Phillips on the north side of bush river at the southermost bounds of the Land Called Crabhill 100 acr. part thereof sold and posesed by George Smith, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

The residue of Chelsey now in the posetion of James Phillips, rent ℘ anum £—.. —.. 6

C. Chelsea Resurveyed, In pos. David Thomas for George Smiths' orphans, 100 a.; James Phillips, 25 a.

Phillips Swamp, 100 acre Sur. the 15th July 1672 for James Phillips at the head rumley Creek at a marked Hickery in the woods at the west side of a pond, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

Pocoson, 100 acre Sur. the 20th Aprill 1673 for James Phillips at the head of rumley Creek at a marked wt oake in the woods, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

Lambarts Marsh, 100 acr. Sur. the 23rd March 1665 for William Orchard on the Eastern side of bush river and now In the posetion of James Phillips, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. 50 a. in pos. Thomas Hanson.

Crab Hill, 100 acr. Sur. the 23rd of March 1665 for John Lee on the East side of bush river at the Southermost bounds of a parcell of Land Uper Eling and now in the posetion of James Phillips, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

Rockford, 300 acr. Sur. the 10th June 1679 for Thomas Ford on the west side of Susquehanna at a bounded popular the northward bound of a Tract of Land Laid out for Edward Parish and now in the posetion of James Ford, Rent ℘ anum £—.. 12.. —

C. In pos. James Ford's orphans.

Eaton, 400 acr. Sur. the 14th June 1679 for John Larkins on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded Spanish oake and all one point by a small broock now in the posetion of James Phillips, rent ℘ anum £—.. 16.. —

Harmonds Swan Town, 200 acr. Sur. the 15th of Aprill 1658 for Godfrey Harmer and James Robertson neare Swan Creek and now in the ocupation of James Phillips suposing to belong to the orphan of Edward Boothbey, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

Martins Rest, 196 acr. Sur. for Lodwick Martin lying on the west side of Chesepeeke bay neare the mouth of Susquehanna river and now in the posetion of James Phillips for the Orphant of Edward Boothbey, rent ℘ anum £—.. 7.. —

Chilberg Hall, 250 acr. Sur. the 15th June 1668 for John Lee on the north side of bush river at a bounded oak at a point of a marsh neare the head of the west branch 125 acres here of posesed by Anthony Drew, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. 6
125 acres residue thereof noe heires here as yet Claimes any Just title to same, rent ℘ anum

C. Chilbury, in pos. Anthony Drew.

Friendship, 1000 acre Sur. the 15th June 1697 for Robert Lockwood at a bounded Spanish oak on a point on the East side of a branch of bush river Called the midle branch and now in the posetion of John Wilson, rent ℘ anum £2.. —.. —

C. In pos. heirs of John Wilson, of Ann Arundel co.

Moulds Sucses, 400 acre Sur. the 10th June 1681 for John Mould on the west side of Swan Creek begining at a bounded Locust tree standing on the south side of a deep Valley and now In the posetion of Henry Borne, rent ℘ anum £—.. 16.. —

C. 198 a. in pos. Lawrence Draper; 100 a, John Cotterel; 102 a. taken away by an elder survey.

Vincents Castles, 500 acr. Sur. the 13th July 1683 for Vincent Low Esq^{r} on the west side Susquehanna river begining at a bounded Locust standing by the river side the bounded tree of the Land Called Phillips hope formerly taken up by the s^{d} Phillips & now belong^{g} to the Exec^{r} of the s^{d} Low, rent ℘ anum £1.. —.. —

C. And belongs to exers of said Lowe, belongs to the heirs of Coll. Burgess.

Mount Yeo, 400 acr. Sur. the 9th June 1683 for John Yeo on the west side of Susquehanna river beging^{g} at a bounded burch at the mouth of deer Creek runing along the river; Yeo dead Land uncultivated his heire in west of England noe rent made since it was first taken up rent set £—.. 16.. —

Phillips Purchase, 2000 acres Sur. the 15th July 1683 for James Phillips on the west side of Susquehanna river begining at a bounded Locust the bound tree of the Land Called Ann's Lott formerly taken up for Miles Gibson and now in the posetion of Thomas Tench Esq^{r}, rent ℘ anum £4.. —.. —

Parker Chance, 550 acres Sur. the 15th June 1683 for George Parker on the west side of Susquehanna river beginging at a bounded red oak on the North side of deer Creek bounded tree of the Land Called Mount Yeo belonging to the Orphants of the s^{d} Parker, rent ℘ anum £1.. 2.. —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Gray.

Elford Feilds, 500 acres Sur. the 10th June 1684 for W^{m} Blackinston at a bounded red oak standing upon a ridge neare to James run on the North East and by North Line of a parcell of Land Called Abbots forrest noe rent made here Blackinston gone the Land uncultivated, rent set £1.. —.. —

C. Blackinston run away.

Langlyes Forrest, 356 acres Sur. the 10th March 1683 for Robert Langlyes in the woods above the head of Swan Creek Langlye dead noe heires here Land uncultivated noe mad since it was taken up first rent ℘ anum £—.. 14.. 3

Lines Tent, 1000 acres Sur. the 11th May 1684 for Phillip Lines on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak and formerly sur. for Thomas Taylor, rent ℘ anum £2.. —.. —

Abotts Forrest, 1000 acre Sur. the 16th June 1684 for George Abott on the north side of the western branch of bush river at a bounded w^{t} oak standing by James run on the north East Line of Thomas Sterling Land belonging to the heires of Abott, rent ℘ anum £2.. —.. —

C. In pos. Alexander Parran.

Friendship, 600 acres Sur. the 10th May 1684 for Wm Harris on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of the Land Called Canaan supose it belong to the Orphans of Wm Harris upon the Clift, rent ℔ anum £1.. 4.. —

Land of Promise, 2000 acres Sur. the 14th May 1684 for Coll. Thomas Taylor on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded oak stand on the decent of a hill near to a river standing at the west End of a parcell of Land taken up by Thomas Griffin, rent ℔ anum £4.. —.. —

Andrews Conquest, 780 acr. Sur. the 10th Septembr 1683 for Andrew Matson upon a Creek Called Swan Creek at a bounded red oak in the southwest and by south Line of Cooks Chance Matson dead the Land uncultivated noe rent mad of this since it was first taken up great prt of it taken a way by an Elder sur. noe heires appeare yet, rent set £1.. 11.. 2½
Q. Whether any heires or not,

Fewgates Fork, 300 acr. Sur. the 14th Septemr 1683 for Fewgate in woods upon the branch of Swan Creek a bounded hickery standing by the main run of the aforesd Creek Fewgate run away Into Virginia noe heires appeare here as yet noe rent mad here as yet, rent set £—.. 12.. —

Benjamens Choice, 254 acres Sur. the 25th Septemr 1683 for Thomas Hedge in the woods by the Cranbury Swamp at a bounded wt oake a bounded tree of the Land of Coll. George Wells and now belongg to the heires of Thomas Hedge, rent ℔ anum £—.. 10.. 2

Expectation, 350 acres Sur. the 25th September 1683 for Peter Ellis in the woods above the head of Musketa Creek at a bounded Spanish oak a bounded tree of Land Called the Grove belonging to John Ellises heires, rent ℔ anum £—.. 14.. —

C. 100 a. William Stevens; 200 a. Samuel Jackson; 50 a. Tobias Emerson.

Sisters Dowrey, 120 acres Sur. Anno Domini 1683 for Andrew

Matson near the head of Swan Creek at a bounded red oak standing by a Vally and now in the posetion of Emanuell Smith rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. 4

C. In pos. Emnanual Smith's orphan.

Robin Hoods Forrest, 150 acres Sur. the 8th Septembr 1683 for Robert Jones near the head of Swan Creek in the woods at a bounded wt oak standing near the maine branch of the sd Creek and now In the posetion of John Hall, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 6.. —

C. In pos. John Hall, Sr.

Cookes Neck, 100 acres Sur. the 10th Sept. 1683 for John Cooke at a bounded red oake a bounded tree of the Land of Edward Beedle and belongs to the Orphants of John Cooke, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. Cookes Rest, in pos. Thomas Coard.

Contest, 100 acre Sur. the 22d August 1683 for Samuell Brand on the head of Swan Creek at a bounded black oak by a marsh side and belonging to the Orphants of Capt. Henry Johnson, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. —

Beales Camp, 1000 acres Sur. the 22d Septembr 1683 for Ninian Beale on the head bush river on the north side of the south west branch of the sd river at a bounded wt oak respecting to the Land of Mark Richardson, rent ꝑ anum £2.. —.. —

C. In pos. Archibald Edmondson.

Driesdale Habitation, 200 acre Sur. the 18 September 1683 for Robert Drisdale at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of Edward Beedles Land and in the posetion of John Fendall, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. John Fendall; John Roberts claims.

100 acres Sur. the 22d Septembr 1683 for Daniell Lawrence in the woods at the head of bush river at a bounded red oak Lawrence dead noe heire appears here Land uncultivated noe rent made since taken up, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. —
Q. Whether Lyable to an Escheate I am inform'd Thomas Lilefoot bought it if soe as the rest of Lilefoots Land.

Good hoope, 200 acres Sur. the 19th Septemr 1683 for James Banister on the East side of bush river at a bounded oak a bounded tree of the Land Called East land wells formerly taken up for one Ogburn Banister dead his heires Carried out of this province 15 years agoe and not return'd the Land uncultivated noe made of this since the first takeing up rent set, £—.. 8.. —

Lynes Adition, 600 acres Sur. the 16th July 1684 for Phillip Lynes on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak on a ridge at the End of the north and be west Line of another pcell of land formerly taken for the sd Lynes, rent ℔ anum £1.. 4.. —

Contryvance, 200 acr. Sur. the 23rd August 1683 for James Phillips near the head of delph creek at a white oak by a swamp side and now In the posetion of John Carvell, rent ℔ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. Thomas Newsum.

Langleys Tents, 640 acr. Sur. the 4th Aprill 1684 for Robert Langley on the west side of Susquehanna river about two mile from the sd river at a bounded Chesnut near a ridge neare a peice of Meddow ground Langley dead noe heires Land uncultivated noe rent made since it was taken up, rent set, £1.. 5.. 9

The Convenencye, 400 acre Sur. the 2nd Septemr 1684 for Coll. Henry Darnell on the west Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak a mile up the river joyning to the Land Called Harmons Towne, rent ℔ anum £—.. 16.. —

Ebenezers Lott, 200 acre Sur. the 13 July 1684 for Ebenezer Blackston on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded gum a bounded tree Called the Land of Canaan, rent ℔ anum £—.. 8.. —

Parkington, 100 acre Sur. the 17th Novemr 1683 for Richard Perkins on the head of Musketa Creek at a bounded tree in Swamp and now in the posestion of Thomas Edmonds, rent ℔ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. Sold to William Frisby.

The Reserve, 100 acres Sur. the 2d Oct. 1684 for Coll. Henry Darnall on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of Langleys tent, rent ℘ anum £2.. —.. —

Johnston Bed, 268 acre Sur. the 16 Aprill 1684 for John Johnston in the woods on the branches of Swan Creek and now in the posestion of Thomas Freeborn, rent ℘ anum £—.. 10.. 9

Spring Garden, 200 acre Sur. the 8th Aprill 1685 for John Yeo in woods at bounded red oak in the Long Line between fewgates Land Yeo dead noe heires in England Land uncultivated noe rent of this since it was first taken vp, rent set £0.. 8.. —

The Garden of Eden, 150 acre Sur. the 18 May 1685 for Adam Burchell on the head of delph Creek belonging to the Orphant of the sd Burchell, rent ℘ anum £—.. 6.. —

Mount Surredoe, 550 acr. Sur. the 4th Novembr 1662 for Henry Ward on the west side of Susquehanna river at the northermost bounds of Stockets Chance belongs to the heires of the sd Ward, rent ℘ anum £—.. 11.. —

Martins Rest, 196 acre Sur. the 15 July 1688 for Lockwick Martin Lying on the south side of Susquehanna river and now belonging to the Orphants of Edward Boothbey, rent ℘ anum £—.. 0.. — [Crossed out in original.]

Daniells Lott, 454 acre Sur. the 16 June 1688 for Daniel Peverlye Lying on the East side of bush river and belonging to the Orphants of the sd Peverlye, rent ℘ anum £—.. 18.. —

C. Peverell. In pos. Richard Ruff, who married the heiress of Peverill.

Dogwood Ridge, 99 acr. Sur. the 27 Decembr 1687 for Hugh Elbart Lying on the south side of Rumley Creek in woods and now In the posestion of John Paker, rent ℘ anum £—.. 3.. 11½

Thurstons Neighbor, 1000 acr. Sur. the 13th Octobr 1686 for Vincent Lowe of Talbot County Lying in Baltimore County on the East side of bush river and now belonging to the Executr of Coll. Lowe, rent ℘ anum £2.. —.. —

Edens Adition, 100 acre Sur. the 11th June 1685 for Adam Burchell Lying betwixt rumley Creek and Delph Creek belonging to the Orphants of the sd Burchell, rent ℔ anum £—.. 4.. —
C. In pos. Samuel Brown.

Hog Neck, 50 acre Sur. the 15th Novembr 1684 for Edward Reives on the west side of the west Line of rumley Creek and now in the posestion of John Savory, rent ℔ anum £—.. 2.. —
This Land Taken a Way by an Ellder Survey.

Concord, 500 acre Sur. the 20th January 1686 for William Ayleward Lying on the East side of bush river Ayleward gone away the Land uncultivated noe rent reced heare, rent set £1.. —.. —

Aha at a venture, 200 acres Sur. the 7th May 1687 for John Hathaway Lying on the north side of bush river and now In the posestion of Humphry Jones, rent ℔ anum £—.. 8.. —

Hazard, 100 acres Sur. the 24 June 1681 for John Yeo on the western side of Swan Creek at a bounded Locust a bounded tree the Land of James Robison deceast this Land taken away by a write of resurvey and granted to Thomas Preble of Baltimore County and the rent will be Concluded a biger tract.
C. In pos. Mary Prebble for ye orphans of sd Prebble. Archibald Buchanan intermarried the widow.

Fannys Inheritance, 893 acre Sur. the 12 Janry 1695 for Edward Boothby Called Fannys Inheritance Lying on the west side of Swan Creek in Spesuty hundd beginging at a bounded Maple in a branch of the Cranbury and now in posestion of the Orphants of Edward Boothby, rent ℔ anum £—.. 15.. 9

Paradice, 490 acre Sur. the 6th Aprill 1695 for Robert Mason Called paradice Lying on the branch of Swan Creek begining at a bounded red oak, rent ℔ anum £—.. 19.. 7½
C. In pos. John Mason of St. Mary's co.

Parkers Folly, 214 acre Sur. the 12th Septembr 1695 for John Parker Lying on the north side of bush river In the woods

Lying against Allyes Island marsh beginging at double Chesnut at the mouth of Jefferryes neck, rent ℘ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. orphans of s^d Parker.

Parkers Lott, 176 acre Sur. the 12 $Sept^r$ 1695 for John Parker Lying on the north side of bush River begining at a Swamp neare Swamped point, rent ℘ anum £—.. 7.. 1

C. In pos. orphans of s^d Parker.

Hazard, 200 acre Sur. the 8th $Novem^r$ 1693 for Thomas Greenfeild Lying up the branches of Swan Creek in woods begining at a bounded w^t oak on the north side of the maine run, rent ℘ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. orphans of s^d Greenfield.

Miles Hill, 100 acre Sur. the 11th Aprill 1695 for Thomas Newsum Lying above the head of bush river on the north East branch thereof in the woods begining a $bound^d$ popular by a run, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

Harmonds Town, 200 acre Sur. the 19 July 1658 for Godfrey Harmond upon a point upon the south side of Susquehanna river and now in the posestion of William York for the Orphants of Jacob Lotton, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4..—

Eling, 100 acres Sur. the 17th August 1659 for Thomas Sampson on the East side of bush river this Land was Ex^d and granted to W^m Hollis and now In the posestion of his son William, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. $Benj^a$ Smith for orphans of Hollis.

Hollye Hill, 50 acre Sur. the 18 August 1659 for William Hollis on the East side bush river near the Land of Thomas Sampson and now In the posestion of W^m Hollis, rent ℘ anum £—.. 1.. —

Owlets Nest, 50 acre Sur. the 20th of $Octob^r$ 1668 for William Hollis on the East side of bush river on a Cove between 2 tracts of Land formerly Sur. for the s^d Hollis and now In the posestion of the s^d, rent ℘ anum £—.. 1.. —

C. In pos. $Benj^a$ Smith for orphans of Hollis.

Hollis his Chance, 45 acre Sur. the 27 Octor 1679 for William Hollis on the East side bush river at a bounded black oak a bounded tree of a parcell of Land Called Holly hill in the posestion as above, rent ℘ anum £—.. 1.. 9½

Iselington, 22 acre Sur. the 27 Octobr 1679 for Wm Hollis on the East side of bush river at a bounded stake standing by a marsh and runing north and be west posesed as afsd, rent ℘ anum £—.. —.. 11

C. In pos. Benja Smith for orphans of Hollis.

Planters Neglecte, 63 acre Sur. the 11th March 1680 for Wm Hollis on the East side of bush river at a bounded wt oak in the north East side of Owlies Cove posd as above, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

Swampy point, 100 acres Sur. the 16 Novemr 1664 for Wm Hollis Lyeing on the north side of bush river begining at a bounded Spanish oak of the Land Called Swampy point and now in the posestion of Wm Hollis, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

Hollis Refuse, 143 acre Sur. the 23 Septemr 1695 for William Hollis Lyeing on the north side of bush river begining at a bounded Spanish oak of the Land Called Swampy point posesed as aforesd ℘ anum £—.. 5.. 9

C. All these 8 tracts in pos. George Chancey who mar. one of ye orphans.

Broad Neck, 100 acre Sur. the 20th Septemr 1664 for Wm Hollis on the south side of rumley Creek and now in the posestion of William Pridget, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. William Prichett.

Hamsteds Marshall, 100 acre Sur. the 1st August 1659 for Godfrey Baylise to the southward of rumley marsh ajoyneing to the Land of George Vtye and now in the posestion of Anthony Drew, rent ℘ anum £—.. 2.. —

Gum Neck, 200 acre Sur. the 22 July 1662 for Thomas Overton on the western side of rumley Creek and posesed by Anthony Drew, rent ℘ anum £—.. 4.. —

The Narrow Neck, 100 acre Sur. granted to William Hollis by patan the second day of Octob^r^ 1667 and the said patan Endorsed by Jeremiah White Sur^r^ generall begining on the west side of rumley Creek at a bounded tree of broad neck a tract of Land formerly belonging to the s^d^ and in the posestion of John Hall Jun^r^, rent ℔ anum £—.. 2.. —

Mates Neck, 100 acres Sur. the 3^d^ June 1667 for W^m^ Osburn and John Lee on the side of rumley Creek and now in the posestion Henry Hedge, rent ℔ anum £—.. 2.. —

Common Garden, 450 acre Sur. the 3^d^ June 1667 for W^m^ Osborn and John Lee on bush river on the Eastern side begining at a point by the river side and granted to the said Osburn by a patan 1678; 100 acre thereof in posetion of James Phillips, rent ℔ anum £—.. 2.. —
100 acre part thereof sould to William Osburn Jun^r^ and morgaged to the s^d^ James Phillips, rent ℔ anum £—.. 2.. —
40 acre more thereof in the posestion of Henry Hedge, rent ℔ anum £—.. —.. 10¼
40 acre more thereof in the posestion of Henry Jackson, rent ℔ anum £—.. —.. 11
170 acre residue thereof in the posestion of William Osburn Sen^r^, rent ℔ anum £—.. 3.. 5

C. Covent Garden. 150 a. in pos. Thomas Hanson; 50 a., James Phillips; 40 a. Henry Hedge; 40 a. John Roberts; 170 a., the remainder to y^e^ orph. of William Osbourn.

Penny Cove Quick, 100 acre Sur. the 13^th^ of Octob^r^ 1665 for Thomas Overton in rumley Creek on the north side of the s^d^ Creek and now in the posestion of Roger Matthews, rent ℔ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. Penny Come Quick.

Western frolick, 100 acre Sur. the 6^th^ Septem^r^ 1673 for James Ives on a small branch of a Creek Called Musketa Creek at a marked Live oak by a marsh In Troopers neck and now in the posestion of James Ives, rent ℔ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. Devised to Richard Smithers.

Beaver Neck, 200 acre Sur. the 28 of March 1663 for John Collet on the west side of a branch of Musketa Creek 125 acre pt thereof in the posestion of James Ives, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. John Stokes, 125 a.; John Hall, 75 a.

Musketa Proofe, 250 acre Sur. the 22d of decemr 1672 for James Ives in Musketa Creek at a marked wt oak by a marsh at the head of a Creek 200 acre pt thereof in the posestion of James Ives, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —
50 acre residue thereof sould to John Sheeles and now In the posestion of Elizth Sheeles his widdow, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. John Hall, Sr.

Cooks Chance, 158 acre Sur. the 13 May 1678 for John Cook on the south side of Swan Creek begining at a bounded oak by a marsh and runing north East up the Creek and now in the posestion of Wm Jeffs, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 6.. —

C. In pos. Thomas Brown.

Gilbert Adventure, 150 acre Sur. the 7th August 1695 for Thomas Gilbert called Gilberts Adventure begining at a bounded Spanish Oak and popular, Rent ꝑ anum £—.. 6.. —

C. In pos. Richard Simpson.

Simsons Choice, 53 acre Sur. the 15th July 1688 for Richard Simson Lying on the head of Swan Creek, Rent ꝑ anum £0.. 2.. 1½

C. In pos. Emmanuel Smiths orphans.

Mates Affinitye, 200 acre Sur. the 1st March 1683 for Edward Douse and Emanuel Selye upon a Creek of gunpowder river Called Salt peter Creek near the head begining a bounded wt oak a small fork of the sd Creek belonging to Orphants of Edward Boothby, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. Edwd. Douce and Emmanuel Cealy, for Edward Boothby's orphans.

Aitrop, 500 acre Sur. the 29th of decembr 1664 for Mr Thomas Griffith on the west side of Susquehanna river beginging at a marked Spanish oake standing at a Low point by a small brook or Valley and given by the sd Griffith to one Henry Hazallwood who was his copartner or mate and sould by the Executrs of the sd Hazallwood to Richard Perkin and William Loftin and now in there posestion, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 10.. —

C. In pos. Richard Perkins, 468 a.; Dan Johnson, 32 a.

Strawbery Hill, 200 acre Sur. the 18 May 1684 for Thomas Thurston on the East side of Susquehanna river at a bounded wt oak at the mouth of James branch a bounded tree of turky hill and now in the posestion of Thomas Thurston, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. John Deavor.

Elberton, 1000 acre Sur. the 15th August 1683 for Thomas Thurston on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded hickry by the river side a bounded tree of mount Yeo and now in the posestion as aforesd, rent ꝑ anum £2.. —.. —

C. In pos. James Empson, 500 a.; Thomas Manning, 500 a.

Addition Lott to Levyes Tribe, 50 acre Sur. the 14 Aprill 1681 for John Durham Lyeing on the west side of bush river and on the north side of a Creek Called Swan Creek begining at a bounded wt oak and now in the posestion of Samuel Durham, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 2.. — Gunpowder hundred

C. In pos. John Durham.

Anns Lott, 500 acre Sur. the 8th June 1683 for Miles Gibson on the west side of Susquehanna river begining at a bounded Locust by the river side and now In the posestion of Thomas Thurston, rent ꝑ anum £1.. —.. —

C. In pos. Fran Smith. Sold to Thos. Edmonds who died without heirs.

Jones Adition, 100 acre Sur. the 20th July 1696 for Humphry Jones Lying neare the head of bush river begun at a bounded wt oake £—.. 4.. —

Peirsons Park, 300 acre Sur the 24 August 1698 for Simon Peirson Lying above the head of bush river begun at a bounded wt oak, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 12.. —

In the posestion of Henry Wriothsley
Thomas Ann Desire, 107 acre Sur. the 25 Octr 1697 for Thomas Ann Depost begun at a bounded red oak standing on the south side of Church Roade, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. 3½

C. Last line reads: "Spesutie Church Road."

Denis Choice, 300 acre Sur. the 5 febry 1698 for James Denis Lying above the head of bush river begun at a bounded Spanish oak, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 12.. —

C. 100 a. in pos. Jeremy Hakes.

Battsons Fellowship, 150 acre Sur. the 6th Jan. 1698 for Edward Battson Lyeing above the head of bush river beyond a bounded red oak, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 6.. —

C. Land sold but I know not to whom; supposed taken away by older survey.

Good Neighborhood, 699 acre Sur. the 19th decemr 1699 for Samuell Young begun at a bounded Hickery, rent ꝑ anum £1.. 7.. 11½

Spring Garden, 127 acre Sur. the 22 Septr 1697 for Samuell Baker Lyeing betwixt rumley & delph Creek begun at a bounded sweet gum, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 5.. 1
This Land Lyes undr an Escheat

C. Baker dead. No heirs.

Brotherly Love, 100 acres Sur. the 28th August 1697 for Richard Perkins and Wm Lofton Lyeing on the south side of Susquehanna river begun at Spanish oak, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. In pos. William Loftons orphans.

Parkers Choice, 224 acre Sur. the 10 August 1698 for Wm and John Parker Lyeing on the East side of bush river begun at a bounded oak in the posestion of John Parker, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 8.. 11½

Chapmans Fellowship, 150 acre Sur. the 6 Janry 1698 for John Chapman Lying above the head of bush river begun at a bounded red oak, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 6.. —

Billingate, 79 acre Sur. the 14th Octr 1694 for Francis Whitehead Lyeing in Spesuty hundred on the head of a creek called Swan creek begining at a bounded red oak of James Fewgates Land Called north Yaremouth, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 3.. 2

Peters Addition, 100 acre Sur. the 29th of decemr 1685 for Peter Fugat Lyeing on the west side of Swan creek in the woods begining, at a red oak of a pcell of Land the french plantation runing East and by north and now in the posestion of Thomas Cord, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. —
C. Reads: "west side of Spesutia Creek."

Johnson Rest, 150 acre Sur. the 10 Sepr 1662 for John Johnson in the woods above the head of Swan Creek at a bounded black oak on a Ridge 100 acre pt thereof in the posestion of William Lofton & Rich. Perkins, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. —
50 acre residue thereof In posestion of Thomas Freeborne of Ann Arundell County, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 2.. —
C. Date of survey given as 1683. 100 a. in pos. orphans of William Lofton.

The Rich Levell, 800 acre Sur. the 24 March 1679 for George Yates at the End of the west Line of Henry Stockett at a bounded Chesnut by bourn branch now in posestion of Thomas Plummer In Prince Georges County, rent ꝑ anum £1.. 12. —
C. In pos. Coll Henry Darnall of Pr. Geo. co.

Levell Addition, 118 acre Sur. the 15th decembr 1686 for George Yates Lyeing on the west side of Susquehanna river posesed by Thomas Plummer In Prince Georges County, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 4.. 9

Harwood Retirement, 50 acre Sur. the 24th Aprill 1675 for Henry Harwood on the north side of Spesuty Creek at a point of a marsh at the mouth of Collett back Creek now posesed by Ralph Gellum under an Escheate, rent ꝑ anum £—.. 2.. —
C. In pos. Thos. Greenfields orphans.

Ebenezars Park, 200 acre Sur. the 16 Aprill 1684 for Ebenezar

Blackeston upon the head of Salt peter Creek at a bounded red
£—.. 8.. —
This is In gunpowder hundred
oak of Mates Affenity by the sd Creek side, Rent ℔ anum

Gods Speed, 200 acre Sur. the 21 Septemr 1685 for Lawrence Taylor in the woods begining at a bounded red oak standing in a Swamp in the northermost Line of George Goldsmith in the ocupation of his son Lawrence, rent ℔ anum £—.. 8.. —

[Not in C.]

Gunnells devotion, 60 acr. Sur. the 12 Aprill 1680 for George Gunnill standing by Chesepeak bay side nigh the mouth of rumly creek it appeares to be noe such Land Gunnell dead see Void

[Not in C.]

James Parke, 1175 acre Sur. the 23 Aprill 1681 for James Phillips on the East side of bush river at a bounded red oak of a Tract of Land Called hunting neck, rent ℔ anum £2.. 7.. —

Paradice, 1000 acre Sur. the 8th June 1687 for Thomas Litefoot on the west side of Susquehano river at a bounded Locust by the river side this land under the same denomination of the rest, rent ℔ anum £2.. —.. —

The Good Indeavor, 500 acre Sur. the 15th Oct. 1686 for Robert Gelly Lyeing on the East side of bush river, rent ℔ anum £1.. —.. —

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART SEVENTEENTH.

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CHAPTER XX.

(*Continued*)

THIRD TERM AS GOVERNOR—A STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Then came a joyous surprise! The message from Governor Patrick Henry—the British had left the Chesapeake!

Naturally, the tidings from Virginia brought great relief to the people of Maryland. Immediately—June 3, 1779—Governor Johnson and his Council ordered the discharge of the Militia. Likewise, Brigadier-General Gist was permitted to return to the Headquarters of General Washington. "We are very much obliged by your promptitude to repair hither on this occasion," Gist was advised by the Governor and Council, "and are very glad that you are so soon at liberty to return." [173]

And, so, the marauders decided to sail back to New York without attempting to plunder the soil of Maryland. And it was well for them that they did. For the people of Maryland, under the stirring leadership of Governor Johnson, were thoroughly aroused and ready to repel the invaders from the State.

An indication of the tense excitement that prevailed in the Chesapeake at the time the Maryland Militia awaited the Enemy is shown by an incident which led to a stirring complaint from the Government of France. While the Marylanders were alert for the slightest warning, two merchant vessels flying the French flag appeared in the Bay. At first the ships were supposed to be British men-of-war. After they approached the fort and were preparing to dock at Baltimore, a Maryland galley, trailing close behind, fired on one of the vessels and killed a French sailor. The French were incensed—and justly so. The Captain of the French ship, immediately upon landing ashore, apprised the Chevalier d'Anmours, Consul of France at Baltimore, of the outrage.

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[173] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 440.

The Chevalier d'Anmours had been fulfilling ambassadorial as well as consular duties. Earlier in the Spring, when a French soldier, who held the rank of Captain in a Continental regiment, was arrested for fighting with a hostler, the Consul appealed to Governor Johnson to order a release so that the officer could return to the Army of the United States, explaining at the same time that the Frenchman had been insulted "in the most provoking manner" by the hostler, attacked by a large crowd and then sent to jail. But this occurrence appeared insignificant when compared with the unjustifiable killing of a Frenchman. The late affair, M. d'Anmours believed, was not only a serious crime in itself but also a flagrant offense against the French Nation. Asking for redress on behalf of the Government of France, the Consul sent the following message on June 8, 1779, to the Governor of Maryland:

"A killed man whose head was carried away by the shot, is but an aggravation of the offense offered to his most Christian Majesty's service and flag, for which I ask satisfaction which I expect as well from your Justice as from the atrocity of the fact considered in itself. At my request the Commanding officer (for the Captain was not on board at that time) was immediately apprehended and sent to Jail. He pleaded the want of a salute which he required from her. In supposing even that this salute was due by his Majesty's subjects to *ships of war,* which I can never acknowledge till I have orders to do so, yet it could not be understood to *ships armed by merchants.* I repeat it, Sir. Your Justice, the Laws of Nations of which this is a capital breach, the sincerity of the Alliance that unites France and America, makes me hope for a satisfaction, which his most Christian Majesty has a right to expect, not only from all these motives; but also from the magnanimity with which the Americans are treated when in the ports of France." [174]

On June 10, 1779, Governor Johnson discussed the complaint with the members of his Council and returned the following reply:

"The galley belonging to this State is fitted out, in great part, at the expence of it and for the sole purpose of protecting the trade to and from this Bay, the efforts of the merchants in Baltimore were in aid of ours; the principal officers were, by our permission, proposed by them and approved and commissioned by us, as the officers of this State: they were so on the former cruise.

"No instructions have been given by this Government for the conduct of its officers or subjects, towards the *ships of war* of his most Christian Majesty, or the *private ships* of his subjects; these facts, Sir, being generally known, the necessary inference must be, as the truth really is, that any such event as you complain of, was as unexpected to us as yourself, so that nothing of this accident can possibly be imputed to the Government. Considering this fact simply in the light you view it—as an unjustifiable firing of a *private vessel* on a *private vessel* of the subjects of his most Christian Majesty, and, if it was added, that it was done with the intention of insult and injury—nothing in our power remains undone since the officer who commanded on board, is committed to Jail and is in a course of legal prosecution.

"Whether the *private ships* of either Nation are to make any acknowledgment of respect to the *ships of war* of the other, on their occasionally meeting with each other in the parts of the other Power, is a matter out of our way to determine on; if at all, we imagine that between Independent Powers, they ought to be mutual, not acknowledgments of superiority but of respect only. The Supreme Powers, of the two Nations, we apprehend, are only competent to regulate where it may be demanded and, if it might tend in any degree to promote the Common Interests of the two Countries, we wish it done.

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[174] *Ibid.*, 447.

"It has hitherto been our constant endeavour to promote and confirm a good understanding between the two Countries and we flatter ourselves, that you'll do us the justice to believe we shall cheerfully embrace every opportunity to evince with what sincerity we wish to continue the harmony and extend the confidence now happily subsisting." [175]

In his expression of this opinion Governor Johnson was straightforward and firm. He openly admitted that the Maryland vessel was a regularly commissioned war ship of the State, but he unhesitatingly took the position that the Government of Maryland was free from any hostile intent towards France and therefore no wrongdoing could be charged against the State.

There is no question that Governor Johnson's statement of foreign policy is fundamentally sound. Dr. John H. Latané makes the following comment in this connection:

"The status of American state navies during the Revolution may have been somewhat uncertain, and the French vessel may have resented being examined, if she was signalled to for this purpose, by what she regarded as a merchant ship. There is no doubt now—and there was no question at that time—of the right of a war ship to stop and examine a foreign merchant vessel either on the high seas or within the territorial waters of the war vessel. Although it is not so stated, I presume that the Maryland vessel signalled to the French vessel for the purpose of examining her papers before firing the fatal shot. If, on the other hand, the shot was fired without warning, it was an unpardonable breach of all the recognized methods of procedure. In either case, the Governor of Maryland did all that could be expected of him when he officially repudiated the act, and the Government of Maryland did all that could reasonably be expected of it in committing the officer who commanded the ship to jail and instituting legal proceedings against him."

[175] *Ibid.*, 449.

While the Governor's letter to Consul d'Anmours was plain and uncompromising, containing no apology from the State, yet the reply is softened in some degree by the concluding paragraph, which pleads for a continuation of friendly relations between France and America. And such a feeling was, of course, the sincere hope of Governor Johnson. At this very time, when the same Consul sought the release of a French subject, who had been acquitted of murder but who was still confined for the fees of prosecution—at that time a person indicted for a crime was held for costs even though acquitted —the Governor agreed to order the prisoner's release to prevent the possibility of any "uneasiness" between the two countries.

Another instance of Governor Johnson's effort at this time to coöperate with France is seen in his offer to assist in preventing the desertion of sailors from French merchant vessels. After receiving their salaries, many of these sailors took "French leave" at Baltimore and stole away, either to Philadelphia or to the South. The Consul asked the Governor to order all French sailors to be held at the ferries unless proper passports could be shown. Johnson, in reply, explained that the Legislature had not given him any such Executive power; and that the Government could neither command nor prohibit where the General Laws were deficient. However, the Governor and Council, anxious to prevent further violation of contracts, *requested* the ferry-keepers at Patapsco and Susquehanna to allow no French sailors to pass the ferries until after the closest examination, explaining that while the requests were not compulsory it was hoped they would "not be altogether without effect."

So, the frank and able manner in which Thomas Johnson dealt with international questions made him, in the end, popular both with his own countrymen and with the representatives of foreign powers. That Johnson's treatment of international problems was approved and appreciated at home is attested by the fact that later on, as we shall see, he was urged by George Washington, as President of the United States, to accept the portfolio of Secretary of State.

And that Johnson's foreign policy was accepted with entire satisfaction by France is shown by the signed statement of Conrad Alexandre Gérard, Ambassador from France. M. Gérard had taken part in the negotiations of the Treaties of Alliance and Commerce and, at the time of the arrival of Count D'Estaing, had come as the first duly accredited plenipotentiary of France to the United States. After the Legislature forbade the exportation of foodstuffs unless by authority of the Governor and Council, Ambassador Gérard, upon asking his Excellency for permission to export a supply of salted meat and flour from Maryland to the Martinique, included the following complimentary statement:

"This arrangement is a new proof which this State gives of her attachment to the Alliance and of her zeal for all which can interest the Common Cause; as, for instance, the happiness and the safety of their respective subjects. A like behavior can only fortify more and more the perfect confidence which the entire conduct of the State, of which your Excellency is the Chief, has already inspired in his Majesty, and I dare surrender myself as guarantor in your behalf."[176]

In the meantime—while Governor Johnson was preparing for the marauders and in other ways grappling with problems at home—General Washington was still entrenched at Middlebrook, watching every moment of General Clinton with infinite patience and fortitude. The American Commander-in-Chief, judging from the debates in Parliament, felt that the British would send additional troops to prosecute the war, thus giving the Enemy a superiority very dangerous to the safety of America. Moreover, while the British were strengthening, the Americans were weakening. To Governor Johnson and other State Executives, General Washington pointed out "the rapid decline of our currency, the general temper of the times, the disaffection of a great part of the people, the lethargy that overspreads the rest, the increasing danger to the Southern States." All in all, Washington felt that the situation of affairs was "peculiarly critical." He believed it his duty to urge the several States to make "immediate and decisive exertions" to strengthen the Continental Army. "Our battalions," declared Washington, "are exceedingly reduced, not only from the natural decay incident to the best composed armies; but from the expiration of the term of service for which a large proportion of the men were engaged . . . Not far short of one third of our whole force must be detached on a service undertaken by the direction of Congress and essential in itself. I shall only say of what remains, that when it is compared with the force of the Enemy now actually at New York and Rhode Island—with the addition of the succours, they will in all probability receive from England—at the lowest computation it will be found to justify very serious apprehensions and to demand the zealous attention of the different Legislatures." [177]

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[176] *Ibid.*, 500.

Clothing was another great need in the American Army. And at the time of his appeal for reënforcements Washington also urged the appointment of the State Clothier, as recommended by Congress. "I know not," said Washington, "what instructions may have been given relative to these appointments; but, if the matter now rests with the particular States, I take the liberty to press their execution without loss of time. The Service suffers amazingly from the disorder in this Department, and the regulations for it cannot be too soon carried into effect." Johnson, however, had already complied with the request of Congress by appointing John Randall Clothier for Maryland.

The Maryland Legislature had adjourned for the summer; but Governor Johnson felt, in view of the urgent appeal of the Commander-in-Chief for reënforcements, and for a further supply of clothing, that it was necessary to hold a special session.

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[177] George Washington, *Varick Transcripts*. Library of Congress. Vol. III. p. 72; XXI *Maryland Archives*, 411.

During June, however, the farmers of Maryland were busy with harvest; and so, while proclaiming that on account of "affairs of high importance and concern," a meeting of the General Assembly was required "as soon as well may be,"[178] the Governor suggested that the session convene on the 15th of July.

Late in June, Mr. Johnson made a hurried trip to Frederick, where he ascertained the supply of clothing, provisions and ammunition, secured first-hand information regarding the wheat crop and inquired about the strength of the Militia. It was one of the few occasions when Mr. Johnson was away from Annapolis during his service of nearly three years as Governor.

Hastening back to the Capital about the first of July, the Governor resumed his daily sessions with the Council. On July 9, 1779, notice was sent to General Washington that a call had been issued for the Assembly. "We have to regret," the Governor and Council lamented to the Commander-in-Chief, "that Congress did not earlier make their Requisition on the States to fill up their Quotas of Troops and that Cloathing was not—we suppose could not be—sent with the Recruiting Officers.[179]

It was not until July 22nd that the Legislature was able to secure a quorum. But once it did convene it speedily enacted measures in aid of the Common Cause. One Act was passed to prevent more effectually the practice of forestalling and engrossing within the State. Another Act prohibited the exportation of foodstuffs—"wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats and other victual." Another authorized the Governor and Council to appoint subscription agents throughout the State to borrow twenty millions of dollars on the faith of the United States, in furtherance of the requisition of Congress dated June 29th. And still another authorized the Governor and Council, by means of heavier taxation, to pay 4,680,000 dollars more into the Continental Treasury. These and other measures were passed rather expeditiously, for after three weeks the members were ready to adjourn and return to their homes.

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[178] XXI *Maryland Archives,* 457.

[179] *Ibid.,* 469.

The reorganization in the Clothing Department and the appointment of State Clothiers failed to produce the results expected by General Washington. In August, the Commander-in-Chief—stationed now at West Point—sent out another circular to the several States, asserting that the supplies from the Clothiers would probably "fall far short" and pleading for further exertions in this direction. "From the best information I have been able to obtain," predicted the Commander-in-Chief, "I fear there is but too much reason to apprehend, that unless the respective States interpose with their exertions, our supplies of this essential article (clothing) will be very deficient; and that the Troops may again experience on this account, a part of those distresses, which were so severely and injuriously felt in past stages of the war, and which a regard to the interests of the States as well as to the duties of Humanity should prevent, if it be practicable." [180]

Still another urgent appeal from General Washington, which came to Annapolis during Governor Johnson's third administration, was an appeal for flour. Early in the spring of 1779, Johnson made an effort to ascertain the quantity of flour expected from the State of Maryland; and Gouverneur Morris, who had been delegated by Congress to superintend the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, replied that about 10,000 barrels were desired. Through the Maryland members of Congress, Governor Johnson secured 500,000 dollars,—all that could be spared by the Continent at that time—and an order for an additional sum of 800,000 dollars, for the purpose.[181] And immediately the work of buying flour for the Army went forward in Maryland with unusual despatch.

So eager, indeed, were the purchasers to secure results that in some instances they paid entirely too much for the flour.

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[180] George Washington. *Varick Transcripts,* Library of Congress, Vol. III, p. 118; XXI *Maryland Archives,* 504.

[181] XXI *Maryland Archives,* 338.

But the Maryland Governor, hoping above all else to secure the necessary quantity, explained to Congressman Morris why the price had increased. One of the purchasers in the whirlwind campaign found that he had bought flour that was already in Philadelphia; this led to sharp accusations. Suspicions of graft were also cast upon Colonel Henry Hollingsworth, Deputy Quartermaster General at the Head of Elk, and his brother, who was acting as one of the purchasing agents. Governor Johnson was too busy to harbor suspicions. He expressed regret to Colonel Hollingsworth that "any man should be brought into difficulties by his promptitude to serve the public" and he gave the Colonel permission to use any of his (the Governor's) letters to clear up the suspicion. "You are as welcome as jusfiable in making use of any thing from me," wrote the Governor, "to clear up the Truth and serve the purposes of Justice; I shall take the same freedom, whenever necessary, with any letters in my power, without thinking I do amiss." [182]

During July and August, 1779, the work of purchasing flour in Maryland progressed more quietly. In August, Colonel Ephraim Blaine was appointed Deputy Commissary General for the Middle Department of the Army, and he in turn appointed Assistant Deputy Commissaries in Maryland, with the sanction of the Governor. On September 7th, Governor Johnson received another circular from General Washington, telling of alarming apprehensions by reason of the want of flour for the American troops and entreating extraordinary exertions for a supply.[183] On the following day, the Governor and Council issued orders for the Assistant Deputy Commissaries to proceed with their work, regardless of whether orders had already been received from Colonel Blaine. In the event Colonel Blaine demanded an explanation, the Council declared that the Executive order would excuse them. "If not," said the Council, "we dare say General Washington's letter will." [184]

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[182] *Ibid.*, 434.

[183] George Washington, *Varick Transcripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. III, p. 124.

[184] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 516.

Colonel Blaine arrived in Annapolis on September 9th and conferred with the Governor and Council. After his visit, the following report was sent to General Washington regarding the situation: "We have no State Magazine and in a great part of our country the crop has been very bad, however we hope that enough may be soon got for the temporary subsistance of the Army."[185]

Finally, in October, 1779, as discouragement grew greater among the patriots at West Point, General Washington once more sent out from Headquarters an appeal to expedite all remaining supplies of flour. The appeal was forwarded from Philadelphia to Governor Johnson by John Jay, the President of Congress. "The wheat of Maryland being in more forwardness for grinding than any other," wrote the Commander-in-Chief to President Jay, "I could wish that Governor Johnson may be requested to push the purchases within that State. The Commissary General gives the fullest encouragement on the score of beef, but of flour he continues to express his fears."[186]

Governor Johnson's third term was now rapidly drawing to a close. And Johnson knew that his third term was to be his last. For the Constitution of Maryland provided: "That the Governor shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively."[187] Before the end of summer, Johnson was already awaiting, with a considerable measure of relief, for the day of his retirement and a much-needed rest. In August, for illustration, when it appeared expedient to give the Governor power to remove incompetent officers in the Militia, Johnson offered to secure this authority for his successor. "As I am circumstanced I may do it with propriety," he said, "and therefore intend to represent to the Assembly at the next session, the necessity, as it appears to me, of giving the *future*

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[185] *Ibid.*, 520.

[186] *Ibid.*, 548.

[187] Constitution of 1776, Article XXXI.

Governor and Council a power of issuing new commissions, where the public service might be promoted by it." [188]

During the months of September and October, 1779, Mr. Johnson continued, however, faithfully at his post. He gave directions to the Annapolis Company of Matrosses, commanded by Captain Edward Gale, to march to the Headquarters of General Washington; [189] from General Smallwood and General Gist he secured detailed information regarding the troops in the two Maryland brigades; [190] he called the Militia together again to guard the British prisoners ordered by the Board of War from Philadelphia to Fort Frederick; [191] worked indefatigably until the close of his administration to secure further supplies of flour; [192] and continued to coöperate whole-heartedly with Mr. Randall, the State Clothier, to secure additional supplies for the Continental Army.[193]

As winter approached, bringing again to mind the terrible sufferings at Valley Forge, the Governor and his Council took every means possible promptly to obtain adequate supplies—waistcoats, overalls, hats, shoes, stockings and blankets. The State, for example, owned a supply of leather sufficient to make upwards of 6,000 pairs of shoes; and it was hoped to have about 3,000 pairs ready for shipment by Christmas. In order to expedite the work, General Smallwood was requested to release a dozen shoemakers from his brigade so they could make shoes in Maryland all during the winter for the troops.[194]

Near the close of his administration, Governor Johnson received from Major-General Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben a letter urging the further strengthening of the Maryland regiments. Baron von Steuben, upon being appointed Major-General, established a system of discipline for the American troops, which was of great value to the Army. In his message to the Governor, the German baron pointed to the weakened condition of the Maryland troops and showed the wisdom of beginning at once to appeal for recruits for the campaign of 1780. General von Steuben also promised that if the Governor would select a rendevous, officers would be sent from Headquarters to exercise and train the recruits throughout the Winter.[195]

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[188] XXI *Maryland Archives*, 504.

[189] *Ibid.*, 527.

[190] *Ibid.*, 532.

[191] *Ibid.*, 520.

[192] *Ibid.*, 564.

[193] *Ibid.*, 556.

[194] *Ibid.*, 536.

But, after nearly three years of faithful application to the duties of Chief Executive, Mr. Johnson was now ready to turn the work of the office over to the incoming Governor. On November 8, 1779, the General Assembly, prohibited by Constitutional restriction from reëlecting Governor Johnson, selected Thomas Sim Lee as the second Governor of Maryland. Mr. Johnson was now prepared to move to Frederick, where his brothers had engaged in business on an extensive scale, and where he could rest—for a while, at least—many miles away from the exciting scenes around the State House.

The country was still in a critical condition. But just as Governor Johnson was ready to relinquish his official duties at Annapolis and step down to private life, he was given a modicum of relief by Congressman Jenifer, who wrote from Philadelphia [196] that some of the Indian tribes of the Six Nations had decided to stop their outrages on the frontier and were suing for peace; that Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, situated on opposite sides of the Hudson, had been evacuated by the British; and that the forces of Count D'Estaing, in coöperation with the patriots under General Lincoln, were making a valiant effort to recapture Savannah.

(*To be continued*)

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[195] *Ibid.*, 536.

[196] *Ibid.*, 566.

DEPOSITIONS IN THE LAND RECORDS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XIX, p. 283.)

DEFENDANT'S DEPOSITIONS.

The deposition of Peter Poree about fifty-six years of age taken the 31st March 1785 on the tract of Land called Rogers's Inspection, who being duly Sworn the Holy Evangelists sayeth, that he hath lived in Baltimore Town since the year 1762, that since two or three years after he came to live in said Town he hath several times passed up and down Jones's falls in Scows and row boats, that the place where he usually entered into the Channel or mouth of Jones's falls at the times when he first navigated the same was at the lower or east end of Philpots Hill at or near a place now shewn or pointed out to the Surveyor and proceeded from thence upwards round the end of Philpots hill into the said river that he hath passed both up and down thro' the said Channel in Scows and row boats, sometimes loaded and sometimes unloaded, but that he never passed either out of, or into Jones's falls in a straight or south direction from the West side of Philpots Hill and that the reason why he did not do so, was because there was no passage or Channel that he knew of that he never did take notice what depth of water there was in the Channel round the end of Philpots Hill, that the Scows he commonly went up and down in the said Channel were such as carried about two Hogsheads of Tobacco or fifteen pipes of wine, that he never did observe or see the mud bank on the outside of the channel dry or uncover'd at any time when he passed thro' the said Channel, nor does he remember ever to observe or see any other person to pass thro' the said Channel at such times as the bank was dry, this Deponent also declares that he never knew of any other Channel out of Jones's falls into the bason except that round the end of Philpot's Hill before the breaking out of the Channel below the bridge on Water street, on the North West side of Bond's Island or Marsh but that he has sometimes at high tides passed over the mud Banks in Canoes. This Deponent further declares that in passing up and down the Channel round Philpots Hill, he does not remember ever to have got aground—this Deponent further sayeth that he has not navigated up or down Jones's falls since the time he helped to unload a Vessel of M^r Plowman's about fourteen or fifteen years ago, this Deponent further sayeth that to the best of his recollection it is fifteen or sixteen years since he first observed the bank on the outside of the Channel to appear dry or uncovered, and that he supposes its appearing so was owing to the Westerly winds. This Deponent further declares that the space between the two wharves begun by Thomas Yates, and from the lower wharf to the point and from the upper wharf to M^r Buchanans is covered with water except when the tides are unusually low from the winds blowing Northerly or North west, this Deponent declares that he never did attempt to pass over the bank in a straight or south direction with a loaded Scow from the West side of Philpots Hill into the bason nor to examine whether there was a passage or Channel there, he further deposeth that he never measured the depth of the water either in the Cannel round Philpots Hill nor on the bank or flats on the outside thereof, nor knows what depth of water there was on either the one place or the other, this Deponent declares that he thinks the Island called Bond's Marsh was to be seen when he first came to Baltimore, tho' he does not remember to have taken notice of it for some time after and he also thinks it has increased or grown in bigness since he first knew it, and does not think it was half as big when he first knew it as it is now—Peter $\overset{\text{his}}{\underset{\text{mark}}{X}}$ Poree.

Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—

Attorney General at the Relation
of Thomas Yates—@
Nathaniel Smith Samuel Purviance
and Rob^t Purviance—

John Slamaker Mariner aged about forty years being duly sworn on the Holy Evangels of

Almighty God, and being on that tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and saith that he has passed up and down Jones's falls from time to time during these last thirty years this Deponent saith that the deepest water leading from the falls into the Bason was round the West end of Philpots point and thence in a direction towards the East end thereof, this Depopnent further saith that they could at common tides pass over in small row boats the bank opposite to Philpots hill in a South direction from the West end of Philpots point, but at low tides they could not, that he himself was frequently attempted it at low tides, but always obliged to return, this Deponent further saith that he has frequently in Scows passed in the Channel round the West end of Philpots point in the direction towards the east end thereof, when the bank has appeared in part above the water, but when the bank was entirely uncovered with water a scow could not pass up the said Channel round Philpots point owing to the narrowness of the Channel, this Deponent believes a Scow could pass up the falls between the lower bridge and Griffiths bridge, when it could not pass round Philpots point but never saw the attempt made, this Deponent further saith, that he was in a Sloop sometime about the year 1758, which was brought down Jones's falls and that the said Sloop was taken round the West end of Philpots point in the direction towards the East end thereof where Major Yates has extended his lower wharf, this Deponent further saith that some distance from the lower or East end Philpots point said Sloop got aground, but whether she was on the before mentioned bank or not, could not say but rather inclined to think she was, and whether if on a mud bank, such mud bank was on the East or west side of the Channel could not say. Mud banks being on both sides, this Deponent further saith, that the bank on the East side, he never saw uncovered with water, that the bank of the West side at common low water is always partly uncovered, and at common high tides covered, that he never knew it wholly uncovered by the lowest tides, this Deponent further saith, that at the times he has passed up and down said falls round Philpots point, when the flat or bank was partly uncovered they were uncovered about as low down as the East side of Major Yates upper wharf and but a small spot, this Deponent further saith that the tide has flowed as high up Jones's falls as the bridge at Moor's lower mill, this Deponent further saith that this Channel round Philpots point continued the deepest water, until another Channel broke through by the North West side of bonds Marsh, and that it was for sometime after a passage for a row Boat, that this Deponent has about 32 or 33 years known Bond's marsh, that when he first knew it, it consisted of two or three turfs with flags on them, and that they were not much larger than a table, that the place where this Island appeared was where this Deponent has shew the Surveyor, and that this Island has gradually increased in every direction to its present size, that at common high tides the water in the Channel round Philpots point was from three and a half to four feet deep, that the Vessells in which this Deponent passed down said falls when part of the flat or bank appeared drew about two feet or two and half, that when he first knew these waters the shoalest part on the bank or flat was about one foot and half at common tides and that ever since there has been a Marsh between the lower end of Bond's Marsh and the flats or bank, the water in which Marsh was about a foot deeper than on the flats or bank, that when this Deponent first knew Bond's marsh they could only see at common high tides the tops of the flags above the water that this Deponent never did actually measure the water on the bank or flat, or in the Channel, but only judges from his generally knowledge having frequently passed up and down said falls, Sworn to before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of Peace for Baltimore County in presence of the above parties. April 5th 1785 John Slemaker —John Coulter—

Thomas Moore Mariner aged about forty-two years, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God and being on that tract of land called Rogers Inspection deposeth and saith that he has known Jones's falls since the year 1764, that the Channel thereof ran round the West end of Philpots point towards East end thereof, from which East end it ran in a South direction towards Pattersons Wharf that at low tides they could not pass over the bank opposite to Philpots point in a Canoe, this Deponent further saith, that he did not ever see the said Bank altogether uncovered with water until within about these last fifteen years, that he has seen small boats pass directly South from the falls with the bason, this Deponent further saith that the space between the two wharves made by Major Yates is now covered with water and that it is above half tide that he hath seen, last year, and he believes the year before on the said bank above the blace where the upper Wharf is, two spots, each about the size of a dining table covered with flags, as shewn to the Surveyor—Tho^s^ Moore Sworn to before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for Baltimore County in the presence of the above parties April 23^rd^ 1785—Tho^s^ Russell—

The Deposition of William Asquith aged about fifty-one years, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists May 9^th^ 1785 deposeth and sayeth that he did act as Clerk to the Commissioners who were apppointed to survey and lay out M^r^ Harrison's Marsh by Act of Assembly in the year 1766, and that he did attend them in executing said survey and that according to the survey thereof then made and according to the best of his recollection of the same, the place which he has now pointed out to the Surveyor, at or near to the East side of the small bridge on Water street, he does believe and apprehend to be the place which was considered to be the mouth of the gut, which was laid down in the tract of land usually called and known by the name of Harrisons Marsh, for which he desires to refer particularly to the plat of said Marsh as then surveyed by the aforesaid Commissioners which plat he the said William Asquith did deliver to M^r^ Daniel Bowley for M^r^ William Lux as Clerk to the Commissioners of Baltimore Town W^m^ Aisquith —Sworn before me this 9^th^ of May 1785—

The Deposition of George Gouldsmith Presbury Surveyor of Baltimore County who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists May 10th 1785 deposeth and sayeth that the stump of a tree near to which a boundary stone now stands, near the head of the bason of Baltimore and near the small run of water commonly called the spring branch has been repeatedly shewn to him acting in his capacity of Surveyor of Baltimore County, by many persons and at different times, as the second boundary tree of a tract of land called Todds range, and also as a boundary tree of another tract of land called Lunn's lott, and that he hath made several Surveys adjoining and near to said Stump agreeable to the aforesaid descriptions thereof—Sworn before me—Witness my hand Geo. Gould Presbury—Isaac Vn Bibber.

John Brown aged about 38 years, being on that tract of land called Rogers's Inspection Solemnly and sincerely affirmed and declared, that he has know the Navigation of Jones's falls about sixteen or seventeen years, and that the Channel from the falls into the Bason was round the West end of Philpots point in the direction towards the east end thereof, that he has himself frequently passed down the falls round Philpots point in a Vessel that drew when loaded about eighteen Inches, that he himself being a potter and living near the falls usually carried in such Vessel his earthen ware down the falls, that at low water he passed round Philpots point at high water he passed by the North West side of Bonds Marsh in Vessels that drew about twelve or fifteen Inches that at very high water he has passed in a South direction from the West end of Philpots point over the flat or bank in a Canoe, he cannot say he ever passed in a canoe when loaded, but has, when partly loaded, this affirmant further saith, that at low tides when the West end of the bank where Major Yates's upper wharf is extended appeared above water he thinks the water in the Channel round Philpots point was about two feet and a half deep and the Channel very narrow, that the tide water in Jones's falls flows as high as Moores bridge at the lower mill, that he himself has known the

Island called Bonds Marsh about sixteen years and that it was then nearly half as large as it now is, that it has extended in every direction to it's present size but rather the most to the South East, that he never saw the flat or bank uncovered as far down as the East end of Philpots point, that he frequently in passing round Philpots point had got aground on a mud bank or flat at about half tides and at the same time there was water enough in the Channel between the bank and Philpots Hill for his boats which drew from 15 to 18 Inches, that he usually passed in his boat round the West end of Philpots point and thence towards the end thereof, and that when he came to the place where Major Yates's lower wharf is, at the East end of Philpots point he took a different course in a direction towards Patterson's Wharf. Affirmed to before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Baltimore in the Presence of the above parties April 5th 1785—John Coulter—John Brown—

The Deposition of Captain Robert Henderson aged forty-three years, who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists the 1st April 1785 on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and sayeth that he has lived or sailed out of Baltimore Town for about sixteen or seventeen years past, save sometime that he was in England, and that since his first being in this place, he hath had a general knowledge of and acquaintance with the Navigation of the Waters of Potapsco river and the Bason of Baltimore, that he never did navigate or pass up or down in any part of the river called Jones's falls, which empties into the bason of Baltimore, that he does not remember ever to have seen any boat or Vessell passing thro' any part of the Inside Channel round in front of Philpots hill but that he has seen and observed Vessels navigating in the upper part of Jones's falls above the Island, that he did always consider the Channel or course of Jones's falls to have its direction round under Philpots hill from the west side of said Hill towards the East side thereof that he never did pay any particular attention to the mouth of said Channel but apprehends it did empty into the bason some place nearly opposite to where he now stands, that he does not remember to have taken notice of the mud bank which extends on the outside of the Channel round Philpots Hill until about a year or a year and a half after his first knowledge of Baltimore Town, at which time it appeared as a spit extending around from the lower end of Bonds Marsh or Island, and appeared to be not above one hundred yards long and that when he observed it, it was a very low tide, that he doth [not] remember ever to have seen any Vessels passing over or across the aforesaid bank except once, when he saw a scow which to the best of his knowledge he believes was empty, pass over it at the time of high water near the outer end of the aforesaid spit, that in passing along from Fells point to Baltimore Town he has frequently observed it to be increasing or growing larger and extending farther downwards, and that at such times he observed water like a Channel or drain appearing in the inside thereof, that at the times when he has observed the bank to be bare and uncovered was when westerly or northerly winds prevailed and that he does not believe that any row boat could pass up or down in the inside Channel or drain, at any time that he had observed the bank to be uncovered or bare, this Deponent further sayeth that the space between the two wharves extended by Thomas Yates, and also the space between the lower of said wharves to Fells point as well as from the upper of said wharves to M^r^ Buchanans wharf is commonly covered with water at common tides and now is so at a midling high tide this Defendant sayeth that he apprehends the Island called Bonds Marsh, when he first observed it was not more than about one third as big as it now appears to be, and that it's principal encrease since that time has been Southerly and Westerly, that at the time when he first observed said Island he apprehends it was much nearer to the lower end of Harrisons Marsh than it now is, the breaking out of a new Channel below the lower bridge on the North west side of the Island having carried away a considerable part thereof, this Deponent further sayeth that he does apprehend there has been a general Alteration in the depth of water in the Bason of Baltimore since he first knew it, but does not think it has filled up equally in all parts of the bason, and also that he thinks it cannot have filled nearly so much on the East side of Jones's falls as in the upper part of the Bason owing to the improvements and buildings on and near to upper part of the Town and he also thinks that the Course of the river on the North West side of Bonds Island has greatly contributed to the filling up the bason in that particular part thereof between Bonds Marsh and M^{r} Buchanans wharf, this Deponent further sayeth that he never has observed the tide water to flow higher up in Jones's falls that the Presbyterian burying Ground, but that he hath never paid any particular attention to it nor does he know how much further it may have flowed Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—Rob^{t} Henderson—

The Deposition of Josiah Bowen of Baltimore County, about fifty-five years of age, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists the 4th of April 1785 on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and sayeth, that he was brought at near to Baltimore Town, as has for about thirty-seven years past lived at the place where he now does, about eight miles from Baltimore Town, that the first time he recollects to have passed into Jones's falls was thirty-two years ago in a row boat loaded with a parcel of Cyder, which boat he thinks might have drawn two or two and a half feet of water, that in attempting at that time to pass into Jones's falls the Vessel got aground upon the bank which lies off the end of Philpots Hill upon which he observed a boat which he apprehends was a Ships boat passing up Jones's falls thro' the Channel inside of the mud bank the people of which boat told him he could not get in that way and that he must come around lower down to get into the falls, which he did (as near as he can recollect at a place now shewn to the Surveyor, or in that direction, that at that time the Channel where he entered into it seemed to be about a hundred yards distant from the place where he now is, and that at the West end of Philpots Hill, the Channel was close in near the shore, that he does not remember he ever since that time to have passed up into Jones's falls in any Vessel larger than a battoe or a Canoe and that every time he did so, he always went up by the same way that the first went up, that he has often seen ships boats and such Vessels going up into Jones's falls and always going up round the West end of Philpots hill, but did not observe where they entered into the Channel, that he does not remember at any time as far as twenty years ago ever to have seen or observed any Vessels such as row boats scows or flats pass either in or out of Jones's falls over the bank at the West end of Philpots hill but thinks he has some times since within the last seven years seen small Vessels such as Canoes, battaus and small boats pass over it, but does not remember at what time of the tides they did so. This Deponent further sayeth, that at present, which appears to be something lower than a common low tide the space between the two wharves extended by Major Yates is all covered with water except a spit which now appears within the upper wharf, on which there appears a quantity of leaves settled so as to appear above water, and also that the space between the lower of the said wharves and fells point and also between the South end of the upper of said wharves and between the South end of M^{r} Buchanans wharf is at present covered with water, and for some distance further North—Josias Bowen—Sworn to before me this 4th of April 1785 John Coulter—

(*To be continued*)

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XIX, p. 303.)

Annapolis 7th May 1733

Sir

One Roger Newman died in this Province many years since & left some Land in which he had a right on Patapsco River in Baltemore County called Newmans Delight 480 acres & Jones's Range 380 acres I do not find that any of his Friends mind or look after it. If I am rightly informed his Sister & Heiress to him is the Wife of Doctor Caleb Coatsworth who lives in Fenchurch Street near Read Lane.

As they get no Profit thereout I believe that a Reasonable Bargain may be had thereof & the sooner now that it will be a Charge to keep it; as we are all obliged to pay our Quit Rents.

I have an Inclination to make a Purchase thereof but at present cant pay the Money Therefore would willingly take a Lease therefore for four Years with a Clause therein obliging the Leasors to make me a Deed of Release & vesting me with the fee simple on my paying such Price as you can agree for not exceeding two hundred Pounds & for the said Term I would pay an Annual Rent to them in London of six Pounds ℔ annum.

I Desire the Favour you will make a Proposal to the Doctor & his Lady the most of the Land Swamp & Marshy Ground it really can't be worth more than two hundred Pound but hope you may agree with them for £150.

I doubt not but to be able to pay the money before the Expiration of the Term.

I request yr Friendly Assistance herein & if they agree get Leases drawn for the said two Tracts of Land as before specified. . . .

To Mr Phil. Smith Mercht in London

Sir

The Bond which M^r^ Blake carried over was what M^r^ Jennings desired on a Perusal of a Copy & an Addition of the Decree at Large which accordingly was inserted but the next morning on M^r^ Blakes further consulting him he desired that addition (which now you have ordered it to be drawn with) or Words to that Effect to be made.

I truly did not apprehend them Material, as the Tenor was to the same effect before, but thought that if we must proceed in no other manner than by the chicanery of attorneys I had no reason to Humour his 'till I had advised in the same manner which I then had not nor since have.

The Gentlemens Intention may be very just & Honest but the Treatment I have met with from their father, their slight of the Affair since his Death till I urged it myself & M^r^ Jn^o^ Blakes great suspicion of the Certainty of what his Father has sworn to & inserted in his Will cant but give me Room to apprehend a Snake in the Dark.

I told M^r^ Blake that I would refer the Thing to y^r^ Judgement & would be concluded by what you should think proper therein from which I propose not to recede & therefore shall be content with y^r^ taking the Bond as you like & approve.

I assure you I have as great Aversion to Disputes of any kind as any Body living can have & should prefer a good Correspondence with M^r^ Blakes Family to the Difference which has been, but to have gained that I must have given up my honour & the Justice I owed my Wife & Family for its plain that on no other Terms or Consideration could it be gained.

M^r^ Blakes will is a plain Indication of his Integrity to me & Affection for his Daughter but as he is no more I am willing to let lie in Oblivion & with him his Conduct.

It will be a singular Pleasure to me that every thing may be right & that no Grounds may remain for Disputes or that it were in my Power to contribute to their Welfare in any Respect.

The Gown has been finished three or four Days past & should have been sent had any oppertunity offered.

My Wife Joins me with her kind Respects to her Aunt & You.

I am sorry to be troublesome to you on this Occasion but as you are so good as to take it on you I submit to you the needful & am with great Respect. . . .

To Rich^{d} Bennett Esq^{r} Wye River
Present

6th May 1733

Sir

I rec^{d} yours of the 5th Instant late last night with a Letter from M^{r} Bennet & copy of a Bond inclosed as I had refer'd the Affair to M^{r} Bennet I shall be content with what he shall do therein of which I have acquainted him.

You say the only Reason you had to desire them Words to be inserted was the Advice of your Councell, which I say was the only Reason I objected against them for you well know the Day before he approved of the Bond with having the Decree at Large inserted which was at first only referred to & was accordingly done after that on another ℘usal he would have the other Addition when the sence of the Thing imported no other than what he desired which indeed to me seem'd Quibbling & the more as I advised with no one on the Affair but acted what I did in a Plain Honest manner according to the Intent as I Apprehend of the Thing.

Your Designs may be very upright & just but you will excuse me when I tell you that I do not expect from you any more than the Law has given me & that I am very certain if it had not, I must have gone without; notwithstanding y^{r} conscious Intention.

As for any Uneasiness in the Affair you may blame y^{rs}elf for it, for I know no Occasion there was for going to an Attorney about it unless to take the Advantages of the Law which was what I did not then nor since have; & for what I know the bond may be to my Prejudice but as I have referred the matter to M^{r} Bennet shall be satisfied with what he Acts therein.

You must think me very stupid if your own suspicion of your

Father's Veracity did not give me good Reason to suspect also that this Estate out of which I was to be paid is a fictious thing.

I shall be glad that the Contrary appears for Quietness for I promise you that you cant more Ardently desire an Amicable conclusion of this Affair than I do.

When you look back on y^r^ Fathers Conduct & View his Will sure you can't be so partiall as to think that he has acted the Part of a generous and kind Parent to y^r^ Sister or that of a man of Honour & Integrity to her Husband & from the share you had therein you could not in Reason have expected a sincere Correspondence from one so treated.

I hope y^r^ future Conduct may therefore show that the fault was entirely his, as for myself I can assure you its not in my Nature to appear masked & had I pretended Friendship that would have been the Case, for I cannot have a sincere Heart for those who are using me ill nor will I ever Cloak a just Resentment under the Veil of Hypocrisy.

On my Part there remains nothing to be done for Removing those Obstacles to a friendly Correspondence so I hope as the matter lies intirely with you, it will meet no interruption.

My Wife joyns me with best Respects to you & all Friends. . .

To M^r^ John Blake at Wye River

Sir

Inclosed is M^r^ Hendersons Order on M^r^ Tho^s^ Brooke y^r^ Sheriff for 7000^lb^ Tob^o^ which I desire you will get received by M^r^ Beckworth the under Sheriff he spoke to me & promised he would get Good Tob^o^ & Weighty fit to ship, upon which Dependance I venture thereon.

I hope he will get it convenient for the people to Roll & soon as received that you will get it shipped on Board of a ship of M^r^ Smiths in y^r^ River.

Please to get M^r^ Beckworth to sign the inclosed receipt. As soon as my Quarter Tobacco is all ready shall Order it to be shipped Pray endeavor that all the Tobacco on Acc^t^. this Order may be got as soon as possible & shipped together Yr Favour herein will oblige. . . .

2d June 1733 To Mr Isaac Landsdale Queen Ann

Received of Mr Isaac Lansdale for the use of Dr Charles Carroll Mr Jacob Henderson's Order on Mr Thos Brooke for 7000℔ Tobo which I promise to receive for the said Carroll for five ℘ Cent on the Ntt Proceeds when sold in Great Britain.

Witness my hand this Day of Anno Domini 1733.

To be marked CB & numberd 1 & upwards

Test

Maryland June 7th 1733

Sir

Pay to Mr William Stavely or order Thirty pounds Ster. money and charge the same to actt of

To Mr Samll Hyde Mertt in London

Maryland June 16th 1733

Sir

Inclosed you have Mr Benja Tasker order on Mr Jon Hyde & Co. payable to Wm Stavely or order for Two Hundred and forty pounds Endorsed by said Stavely to me, and allso a Letter of advice relateing thereto.

The dependance I have on the certainty & goodness of Mr Tasker's order Induced me to make use of the money by draweing on you to the following persons & wch I desire the favour may be discharged a protest of wch would ruin me to all Intents —Your favour herein will much oblige. . . .

My order to Wm Stavely is payable on Sight, & my bills at Sixty days sight to others.

June 7th My order to Wm Stavely	£ 30	
Do 14. My Exchange to Charles Calvert Esqr	100	
Do 14. My Exchh to Amas Woodward	40	
14. My Excha to Mord Hammond	70	
		£240

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merchant in London ⅌ The Sea Nymph.

June 16th 1733

Sir

The acctt remited against Capt. Williams was Cur. money I have on the receit of yours charged you £6.. 8.. 6 ster. wch makes the said actts 8.. 11.. 3 Cur. with wch sume as ⅌ yrs I expect you will also Credit me I am with respect. . . .

To Mr Wm Black Mercht in London.

Maryland June 17th 1733

Sir

Inclosed is Duplicate Mr Benj. Tasker's Order on Messrs Jon Hyde & Co. for £240 dated 4th Octr last payable to Wm Stavely & by him Endorsed to me.

The dependance I have on the Certainty and goodness of Mr Lasker's order Induced my makeing use of the money by drawing on you to the following persons.

My order to Wm Stavely is payable on sight & the Bills to the others at sixty days.

The first order I sent ⅌ the Sea Nymph the Lord Balt. ship to whom my Bill to Mr Calvert is Endorsed. . . .

To Mr Samll Hyde ⅌ Carpenter

1733	
June 7. order to Wm Stanely	£ 30
14th Bills to Cha. Calvert	100
14th Bills to Amos Woodwd	40
14th Bills to Mord. Hammond	70
	240

Annapolis in Maryland July 13 1733

S^{r}

Before is Copy of mine to you as by the date thereof Copy's of which have sent but as no Answer am Obliged again to Trouble you by this opportunity Capt. Price directly from our Port who I hope may meet with you & bring your Answer, I shall be very ready to be of service to you on any Occasion here. . . .

To M^{r} John Symson in Jamaica to the Care of Capt. Price.

Maryland Sep^{r} 4th 1733

Sir

Inclosed is an order on M^{r} W^{m} Hunt for £8.. 14.. 5 (& allso the following bills of Exch^{a} am^{o} to £35) Ball. of acc^{ts} due to me & with w^{ch} when rec^{d} pray C^{r} my acc^{tt} with you. I have of the third Ins^{t} drawn on you payable to John Buck Esq^{r} merc^{t} of Biddiford at sixty days sight for £12.. 18.. 5 w^{ch} I request may be paid.

You shall have Remittance ꝑ Gray in full. . . .

To M^{r} Phil. Smith mer^{tt} in London.

Maryland 4th Sep^{r} 1733

Sir

I desire you will pay to M^{r} Phill Smith merc^{t} in London for my use Eight pounds fourteen shil & five pence Ster. Ball of acc^{tts} in y^{r} hands due to me & his rec^{t} hereon shall be good. . . .

To M^{r} W^{m} Hunt

the Bills refered to in my former Letter to M^{r} Smith Coppy of w^{ch} Letter & the second bills sent ꝑ the Geo. Rigdon

on Jos & Edw^{d} Bezley	£10.. —.. —
D^{o} on Jo^{n} Hanburry	3.. —.. —
Geo. Rigdon Jun^{r} on Ditto	12.. —.. —
Mary Keene on Jos. & Edw^{d} Bezley	10.. —.. —
	£35

Maryland 11th Sep^{r} 1733

Sir

Since mine of the 4th Instant I had the favour of y^{rs} of the 29th June & 31^{t} May with my acc^{tt} Current. I am much obliged in the care you took about me with M^{rs} Coatsworth I belive the old Lady is a Lover of Money & may adore it, but conclude her not so old as to be past the sense of other pleasures so may have more gods than one, however it's out of my way to get her Land by such Worship so must have patience till I can command the pence w^{ch} I intend to do as soon as y^{r} Ballance is comply'd with.

The Lowness of Tobacco has ruined me & unless you sell what's in y^{r} Hands & what goes home this Year better I shall not recover in haste Huet had some Tob of mine from Putuxent but left no bill Loading I think he had Eighteen Hogsheads. . . .

To M^{r} P. Smith Merc^{t} In London.

Maryland Sep^{r} 13th 1733

Sir

Inclosed is bill Loading for four H^{ds} Tobacco in the Baltimore w^{ch} I am sure are both well handled and weighty & hope may sell well I have not been favoured in a line from you whether the bills from Mess^{rs} Scot in Madeira on Jo^{n} Keith in London for £79.. 9.. 6 on my Acc^{tt} has been paid. . . .

To M^{r} Sam^{ll} Hyde Merc^{tt} In London.

(*To be continued*)

A CHART OF THE BROOKE FAMILY OF MARYLAND.

Francis B. Culver.

At the Maryland Historical Society's rooms, Baltimore, Maryland, there is an elaborate, framed chart, embellished by numerous armorial bearings, which purports to be the "Pedigree Chart of Robert Brooke, who arrived in Maryland 30 June 1650, and Mary Baker his first wife who died in England, 1634." Mounted upon an easel and readily accessible to visitors, the display of this chart suggests the *quasi*-approval of the same on the part of the authorities of the Society.

It was compiled by the late Bennet Bernard Browne, M. D., and printed at London in 1912 by Alexander Moring, Ltd., for the late Douglas H. Thomas, of Baltimore, a descendant of the aforesaid Robert Brooke. The lineage is traced from Charlemagne (742-814), through succeeding royal and noble lines, from whom the descents of a number of American families can be established.

Those who are seeking genealogical information frequently have recourse to the chart as an authoritative work, and in several instances it has been copied in its entirety. Attention should be directed to the fact that it contains typographical errors such as the setting down of William the Conqueror and Matilda, his wife, as the parents of Gundred (1053-1085), who became the wife of William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey. Gundred was the daughter of Matilda, but William the Conqueror was not her father. In another place, the wife of Robert de Beaumont (1104-1168) is given as "Ancicia" instead of Amicia, and elsewhere Robert Brooke (1602-1655) is styled as of "White-marsh," instead of "Whitchurch," in county Southampton. Henry "the Fowler" was not the father of Louis IV. (d'Outremer), but of Gerberge, wife of the latter, etc., etc.

A more serious blunder, however, occurs with respect to the mother of *Helen* the wife of Roger de Quincy (d. 1264), second Earl of Saher and Winchester, son of Saher de Quincy (a Magna Charta surety). Helen's father was Alan, Lord of Galloway, but she was not by his wife *Margaret* who was daughter of David, Earl of Huntington (grandson of David I, King of Scotland). Margaret de Huntington was Alan's second wife, by whom there were born but two daughters, Devorgilla and Christiana. The latter married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, and died without surviving issue. Devorgilla married John de Baliol and had a son, John de Baliol, who was declared King of Scotland in the time of King Edward I.

The aforesaid *Helen* (wife of Roger de Quincy), was the daughter of Alan of Galloway by a first wife (name unknown) who is said by some authorities to have been a daughter of Reginald, Lord of the Isles. As heretofore stated, the descendants of Devorgilla and John de Baliol were claimants to the throne of Scotland, but Helen's children, not being descendants of Huntington, had no claim in their issue. Thus does genealogy in part explain the facts of history!

A proper revision of the chart in question will do away with over one half of the lineages, *as published,* but the descent from Charlemagne will stand, the same being established through another line, that is to say: through Margaret de Beaumont, wife Saher de Quincy, in the right of the House of Vermandois.

The writer of this article, in one or two instances during the course of his own genealogical work, was led into the error described above, by following this chart too closely and so, in the interest of truth and accuracy, he thus makes public announcement of the same, to the end that others may profit by his later investigations.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(*Abstracted*)

May 12th, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The principal donations were: from Mr. H. Scott Roop, of the Carroll County Society, a bank note for twenty dollars, dated Washington, July 9th, 1840, and bearing the signature of Francis Thomas, President; from the Editor of the *Boston Globe,* three manuscripts which appear to be the rough minutes of a standing committee of the First Independent Unitarian Church, Baltimore, relating chiefly to the renting of pews; from Mr. Daniel Randall a newspaper entitled, "Laura's Gossip"; from Mr. Frederick R. Huber a copy, in cast iron, of the Lusitania medal, issued in 1915.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Miss Sidney B. Morison
M. Ernest Jenkins
Mrs. Warren D. Miller
J. Arthur Limerick
Alfred S. Niles
T. Garland Tinsley
William McClennahan
John D. Urie
Edward L. Hickman
Mrs. Caroline Pagon Keech
Maurice Emory Shanier
Howard A. French
William S. Wetherall
George Shipley
Edward S. Stanley
Barclay H. Trippe
Miss Laura L. Tydings

and to Associate membership:

Charles Calvin Brunner.

The President reported progress for the Trustees of the Athenaeum in regard to making disposition of the Athenaeum property.

The death of Mrs. Emilie McKim Reed was reported from among our membership.

There being no regular paper, Mr. Louis H. Dielman read an article from the *Century Magazine,* entitled "What Became of Dennis Martin." This article gives the story of two paintings, presented some years ago by the late Jacob Riis.

The President reported that through the efforts of Mr. John Wesley Brown our old model of the "Constitution" has been restored and is now on exhibition at the Merchants Club. A Marine Exhibition has been thought of for next winter and models, with information concerning them, are desired.

There being no further business the meeting then adjourned.

May 25th, 1924.—A special meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, to entertain the Eastern Shore Society, was held tonight with Vice-President Thom in the chair. The meeting was turned over to Mr. Radcliffe, who presided in the absence of General Waters.

Mr. Swepson Earle gave a talk on the historic places of the Eastern Shore, illustrated by lantern slides.

The Eastern Shore Society then presented to this Society a bound copy of Talbot County newspapers, published in the eighteenth century. This volume is unique and a very valuable and interesting donation. Vice-President Thom expressed the gratitude of the Society for the generous and handsome gift.

Mr. Radcliffe awarded the prizes to the successful candidates from the High Schools of the Eastern Shore, in the Historical Essay Contest.

The Baltimore Male Quartette rendered some appropriate music.

Judge J. Harry Covington read an exceedingly interesting paper on the value of history.

Vice-President Thom then thanked the Eastern Shore Society for their delightful program and invited them to view the collections of this Society at the close of the meeting.

INDEX TO VOLUME XIX

(Names of authors, Titles of Contributed Papers and Original Documents in small capitals; book titles noticed or reviewed are in italics.)

Abel, Mrs. John J., 98.
Abell, A. S., 328.
  Edwin F., 330.
Abington Church, Gloucester Co., Va., 9.
Abott, George, 356.
"Abotts Forrest," 356.
Academy of Music, Baltimore, 62, 63.
Adams, John, 223.
  John Quincy, 17, 214
  Peter, *Lt.-Col.*, 39, 40.
  Samuel, 223.
"The Addition," 350.
"Addition Lott to Levyes Tribe," 366.
Adler, Cyrus, *M. D.*, 58, 72, 73.
"Aha at a venture," 361
Aisquith (Asquith) William, 274, 276, 387.
"Aitrop," 365.
Albert, Augustus J., 320.
Alexander, Charles Butler, elected, 78.
All Hallow's Church, 137, 139
All Hallow's Parish, 136
Allen, Ethan, *Rev.*, 193, 228, 243, 244, 245.
Allen, G. W. Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, n. 33.
Allison, Amy Prescott, 98.
  Patrick, *Rev.*, 213.
Allyes Island, 362.
American Jewish Historical Society, n., 75.
The American Nepos, n., 244.
Ammidon, Mrs. Daniel C., *elected*, 84
Anacreontic Society, 58.
Anacreontic Song, 84.
THE ANCESTRY OF REV. HATCH DENT. *Francis B. Culver*, 193.
"Andrews Conquest," 357.
Annapolis (ship), 229.
Annapolis Company of Matrosses, 381.
Anne, Queen of England, 126, 139.
Anne Arundel County. General Index, 96, 98.
Anne Arundel County Rent Roll, 342.
"Ann's Lott," 356, 366.
Anson, George, *lord*, 223.
Applegate, Mrs. Emily R., *elected*, 84.
"Aquilas Inheritance," 348.
Arrowsmith, Harold N., *Rev.*, *elected*, 81.
Art Gallery. Rearrangement, 88.
Athenaeum Building, 217.
  Rental, 86, 87.
Athenaeum Trustees, 86.
Auckland, *lord*, 228. *See* Eden, William.
Australian (ship), 330.
Ayleward, William, 361.

Bache, Alexander Dallas, 170, 177, 178, 179.
Bainbridge, William, *Com.*, 203.
Baines, James, 349.
Baker, Louise R. *A Great Scluptor* (Rinehart), 315, 316.
Baker, Mary, 401.
  Samuel, 367.
  William G., *Jr.*, 83.
Balch, Thomas Willing, *elected*, 78.
Baldwin, John, 136.
  Summerfield, 203.
  Wm. Woodward, *elected*, 204.
Bale, Anthony, 349.
  Thomas, *Capt.*, 348, 349.
Ball, Thomas, 136.
Baltimore County Rent Roll, 342, 343.
Baltimore, Cecilius Calvert, 2*d lord*, 129, 134, 135
Baltimore, Charles Calvert, 3*d lord*, 96, 137.
Baltimore, Charles Calvert, 5*th lord*, 140.
Baltimore, Lords. *See also* Calvert.
Baltimore, Mary Janssen, *lady*, 187, 188.
Baltimore City (*Print*), 203.
Baltimore City. Riot, April 19th, 1861, 22, 26, 163, 164.
Baltimore Library Company, 217.
Baltimore Stock Exchange, 57, 62.
Baltimore Town, 129, 132, 263, 264, 389, 390, 391.
Banister, James, 359.
  Ogburn, 359.

Banks, Nathaniel P., *Gen.*, 22, 25, 162, 163, 171.
Bankson's wharf, 275.
"Barnby," 194.
Baroway, Aaron. *The Cohens of Maryland*, II, 54.
Barron, *Capt.* James, 30, 35.
Barton, Carlyle, *elected*, 81.
"Batchelors Adition," 350.
"Batchelors Hope," 350.
Battson, Edward, 367.
"Battsons Fellowship," 367.
Baughman and Bevan, 317, 319
Bayard, James A., 172.
Baylise, Godfrey, 363.
Beale, Ninian, 358.
    Thomas, 349.
"Beale's Camp," 358.
Beam, Ella, 314, 315.
Bear Point, 344.
Beard, Richard, 135.
Beatty, Charles, *Col.*, 44, 248.
"Beaver Neck," 365.
Beedle, Edward, 344, 348, 358.
"Beedle's Reserve," 344.
Beers, Walter B., *elected*, 202.
Beeuwkes, C. John, *elected*, 81.
Belger, *Major* Edward A., 26.
Belt, Jeremiah, *Capt.*, 198, 199.
    Joseph, *Col.*, 198, 199.
"Benchers of the Guild Hall," 127, 128, 129.
Bendann, David, 331.
"Benjamin's Choice," 344, 357.
Bennet, Andrew, 351.
    Richard, 180, 181, 302.
Bennett, Lans, 79.
    Richard, 134, 395.
Benson, Mrs. Wm., *elected*, 203.
Bergland, John McF., *M. D.*, *elected*, 81.
    Mrs. John McF., *elected*, 81.
Berkeley, Edmund, 3.
Berkley, Henry J. *Colonial Ruins, Colonial Architecture and Brickwork of the Chesapeake Bay Section*, 1, 99.
Berkley, Henry J. *Extinct River Towns of the Chesapeake Bay Region*, 83, 84, 125.
Berkley, Henry J. *Londontown on South River, Anne Arundel County, Md.*, 134.
Berkley, Henry J., 79, 83, 98.
Bernard, Richard Constable, *elected*, 80.
Besson, Thomas, 135.
Best, Frank E., *elected*, 202.
"Betsy's Chance," 11.
Bevan, Evan, *Capt.*, 287, 288.
Bezley, Edward, 399.
    Joseph, 399.
Biggs, Seth, 136.
"Billingate," 368.
Billstein, Nathan, 81.
Bingham, William, 232.
Birchfield, Mr., 187.
Black, Van Lear, 82, 205, 210.
    William, 297, 298, 300, 302, 398.
"Black Island," 346, 347.
Blackinston, William, 356.
Blackston, Ebenezer, 359, 369.
Blaine, Ephraim, *Col.*, 379, 380.
Blake, Dorothy, 190.
    John, 301, 394, 395, 396.
    Philemon, 301, 302.
Blondheim, D. S., 58.
Bonaparte, Elizabeth Patterson, 85.
Bond, A. K., *M. D.*, 80.
    John, 278.
Bond's Island, 383 *ff.*
Bond's Marsh, 268, 282, 383 *ff.*
Boothbey, Edward, 355, 360, 361, 365.
Born Branch, 349.
Borne, Henry, 355.
Bowen, Jesse N., 83.
    Josiah, 391, 392.
Bowley, Daniel, 387.
Boyce, Heyward E., 82.
Boyle, Ann E. H., *elected*, 81.
Bradley Map of the U. S., 1804, 96.
Brady, Cyrus Townsend. *Reuben James*, *n.*, 31.
Brand, Samuel, 358.
Bredon, John, 141.
Brice, James, 41, 247.
Brice House, Annapolis, Md., 9.
Bright, Jesse, 166.
"Broad Neck," 363.
Broad Tree Tunnel, 72.
"Brockenborough House," Richmond, Va., 7.
Brooke Family of Maryland. *Francis B. Culver*, 401.
Brooke, Hannah, 202.
    James, 202.
    Mary (Baker), 401.
    Robert, 401.
    Thomas, 295, 396, 397.
"Brotherly Love," 367.
Brown, George Dobbin, *elected*, 78.
    Mrs. Hetty S., *elected*, 77.
    John, 349, 388, 389.

Browne, Perigreen, 350.
    Samuel, 361.
    Thomas, 349, 365.
    W. McCulloh, 98.
    William, 141.
    William, *Gov.*, 24, 25.
Browne, Bennet Bernard, *M. D.*, 401.
    Samuel, 350.
    Thomas, 348.
Bruce, Howard, 83.
    Mrs. James, *elected*, 81.
    Normand, *Col.*, 246.
Brumbaugh, Gaius Marcus, 307.
Brune, Frederick W., 25.
Brune, Frederick William, *Jr.*, 218.
Buchanan, Andrew, *Gen.*, 258, 261.
    Archibald, 345, 361, 384.
    Franklin, *Adml.*, 22.
    James, 285.
Buchanan's wharf, 270, 280, 390, 391, 392.
Buck, John, 399.
Buckland, Benjamin, 5.
"Buckridge," 11.
Buda, Elizabeth Doris, 77.
Bullen, John, 183, 184.
Burbydge, Richard, 299, 300.
Burch, William Baltzell, *elected*, 77.
Burchell, Adam, 360, 361.
Burgess, Edward, *Capt.*, 136, 137.
    Ursula, 142, 143.
    William, *Capt.*, 135, 136, 142, 143, 355.
Burgoyne, John, *Gen.*, 41, 248, 249
Burke, John, 180.
Burks, Ullick, 188.
Burle, John, 181, 184.
Burnside, Ambrose E., *Gen.*, 150.
Burwell, Carter, 5.
Bush River, 129, 345 ff.
Butt, George, *Rev.*, 227.
Buzby, S. Stockton, 204.

Cain, James, *elected*, 78.
Cairnes, Laura J., *elected*, 80.
Calder, James, 282.
"Calers Rest," 348.
Calhoun, James, 261, 267.
Calvert, Charles, 398.
Calvert. *See also* Baltimore, *Lords.*
Calvert College, New Windsor, 314.
Calvert County Rent Roll, 342.
Calvert Papers, 73, 341, 342.
Calverton, Md., 129.
"Calverton Manor," 194.
Cameron, Simon, 25, 26, 311.
Campbell, Bernard U., 218.
"Canaan," 356.
Carey, Mrs. George Leiper, 81.
    John I., 218.
Carmichael, Elizabeth, 222.
    William, 222.
    Richard Bennett, *Judge*, 26, 27, 168, 169, 176.
Carpenter, *Capt.*, 398.
Carr, Mrs. Cheever, *elected*, 78.
Carroll, Charles, 262, 263, 268.
CARROLL, CHARLES, DR. *Extracts from Account and Letter Books*, 98, 179, 283, 393.
Carroll, Charles (*barrister*), 190.
Carroll, Charles, *of Carrollton*, 151, 159, 263.
Carroll, Daniel, 41, 247, 285, 300.
    Dorothy (Blake), 190.
    James, 98.
    M. Grace, 98.
    Mary A., 200.
    Mary Clare, 190.
    William, 200.
Carroll County Society of Baltimore City, 204, 210.
Carroll Hall, Baltimore, 320.
Carroll Papers, 74.
"Carroll's Quarter," 263, 268.
Carter, Edward, 344, 351.
    Margaret Spear (Smith), 213.
    Robert Hill, 213.
Carter Braxton Chapter, D. A. R., 96, 98.
Carter's Grove, James City Co., Va., 5.
"Carter's Rest," 344, 351, 352.
Carty, Arthur C., *Rev.*, *elected*, 204.
Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., 9.
Carvell, John, 359.
Cathol (Catthole) Creek, 350.
Caton, Thomas, *Lt.*, 141.
Cator, George, 83.
Cawood, Ann, 340.
    John, 340.
    Stephen, 339, 340.
    William, 340.
Cealy, Emmanuel, 365.
Cecil County Rent Roll, 342.
Chambers, E. F., 168.
    Peter Sexton, 187.
    Sexton, 187.
Chancey, George, 363.
Chapman, John, 367.
    William, 141, 180, 181, 184, 298.
"Chapman's Fellowship," 367.
Chaptico, 129.
Charlemagne, 401.

The *Charles* (ship), 180, 181.
Charles County Rent Roll, 342, 343.
Charlotte Hall School, 193.
Chase, Jeremiah Townley, 269.
  Samuel, 37, 151, 152, 159.
"Chelsea Resurveyed," 354.
"Chelsey," 354.
Chetham, Mrs. L. B., *elected*, 202.
Chew, Samuel, 229.
"Chilberg Hall," 355.
"Chilbery" (Chilbury), 350, 355.
Child, John, 198, 199.
"Christian Temple Manor," 304, 305.
Church Roade, 367.
Clagett, Thomas, *Bp.*, 237, 244.
Clark, Thomas. Naval History of the U. S., n., 32, 35.
Clarke, Joseph, 5.
Classen, Charles H., *elected*, 81.
Clayton, John M., 19.
Clegatt, Thomas, *Capt.*, 180, 183, 184, 187.
Clemenceau, Georges, 209.
"Clement," 352.
"Clemmens Denn," 351.
Cleveland, Grover, 72.
Clinton, Sir Henry, 158, 249, 250, 255, 256, 257, 375.
Clopper's Spring, 267.
Clothing for the Continental Army, 376, 377, 378.
Coale, Harriette (Cohen), 75.
  Harriette Cohen (Jackson), 76.
  Isaac, *Jr.*, 76.
  Mrs. Isaac, 58.
Coard, Thomas, 358.
Coatsworth, Caleb, *Dr.*, 393.
  Mrs. Caleb, 400.
Cock, *Capt.*, 179.
"Cocke Mansion," Va., 7.
Coen, Ethel, 68, 69.
  Mary, 68, 69.
Coen. *See also* Cohen.
Cohen, Adeline M., 60, 61.
  Alan M., 75, 76, 77.
  Alan M., *Jr.*, 77.
  Alan Mordecai, 76, 77.
  Alfred M., 60.
  Anna Maria, 62, 64, 68, 71.
  Anna Maria (Denny), 64, 68.
  Arthur M., 60.
  Augusta, 59, 60.
  Benjamin, 54, 64.
  Benjamin Denny, 64, 68.
  Benjamin I., 54, 55, 56, 57, 62, 64, 65, 68, 70.
Cohen, Bertha, 57, 58, 75.
  Carolyn (Myers), 65, 67.
Cohen, Caroline Myers. Records of the Myers, Hays and Mordecai families, 67.
Cohen, Catherine, 57, 74.
  Cecilia Eliza (Levy), 62, 63, 70, 71.
  Charles, 60.
  Corinne, 75.
  David I., 57, 71, 74, 75.
  David Myers, *Maj.*, 59, 61.
  Edward, 54, 65, 66, 67.
  Edward I., 59.
  Eleanor, 98.
  Eleanor Septima, 59, 62, 70, 71.
  Eliza Emory, 54, 68.
  Eliza M., 60.
  Elizabeth Doris (Buda), 77.
  Ellen (Mordecai), 75, 76.
  Emily Clara, 71, 76.
  Emily (Johnson), 76, 77.
  Frederick, 68, 69.
  George, 64, 68, 69.
  Georgie, 62, 71.
  Georgiana, 54, 65.
  Harriett, 57, 75.
  Harriett (Cohen), 57, 58.
  Harriett (Rahmah), 71, 74, 75, 76.
  Henry M., *M. D.*, 59.
  Herbert, 64, 68.
  Israel, 54, 55, 62, 66, 70, 71.
  Israel I., 54, 57, 58, 59.
  Jacob I., 57, 75, 76.
  John Jacob, 54, 64.
  Joshua, 75.
  Joshua, *M. D.*, 74.
  Joshua I., 218.
  Joshua I., *M. D.*, 58.
  Joshua I., *Jr.*, 62, 71.
  Judith, 54, 57, 58, 59.
  Judith I., 54, 65.
  Justina (Nathan), 71, 74, 76.
  Kate Frances, 54, 65.
  Kitty, 62, 71.
  Kitty (Etting), 54, 56, 57, 62, 64, 65, 68.
  Lillie, 59.
  Margaret, 57, 74.
  Maria, 54, 62, 70.
  Matilda (Stern), 59, 61.
  May, 75.
  Mendes, *Pres.*, 57, 71, 72, 73, 74, 208.
  Meta Clara, 69.
  Miriam, 57.

Cohen, Philip I., 59, 60.
    Rachel Etting, 54, 64, 65.
    Rebecca, 57, 76.
    Sally Ella (Harper), 70.
    Solomon Etting, 54, 64, 68.
    Virginia, 60.
Cohen. *See also* Coen.
Cohen-Etting Papers, *cited*, 63.
THE COHENS OF MARYLAND, II. *Aaron Baroway*, 54.
Cole, Cassandra, 299, 300.
    Giles, 339, 340.
    Thomas, 352.
Cole's Harbour, 261, 264, 265, 266, 267, 282.
Colebatch, Joseph, *Rev.*, 139.
"Colingham," 345.
Collamer, Jacob, 166.
Collet, John, 345, 346, 347, 350, 365.
Collett Back Creek, 368.
"Collett Point," 347, 350.
Collier, James, 19.
Collins, Stephen, 218.
COLONIAL RUINS, COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE AND BRICKWORK OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY SECTION. *Henry J. Berkley*, 1.
"Common Garden," 364.
"Concord," 361.
Concordia (Opera House), 62.
Connolly, James E., *M. D.*, *elected*, 78.
Constable, Henry, 136.
"Contee House," Md., 3.
"Contest," 358.
Continental Army. Supplies, 36 *ff.*, 376 *ff.*
"Contryvance," 359.
"Convenencye," 359.
Conway Cabal, 48.
Cood, *Capt.* John, 137.
Cooke, Annie Marie, 11.
    John, 358, 365.
    William, 11.
"Cookes Neck," 358.
"Cookes Rest," 358.
"Cooks Chance," 357, 365.
Cooper, James Fenimore. History of the Navy, *n.*, 32.
Corcoran, W. W., 328.
Cord, Thomas, 350, 351, 368.
Corner, Thomas C., 83.
Cotterel, John, 355.
Cotton, Mrs. Frederick M., 98.
    George A., 83.
Coulter, John, 386, 389, 392.
Coupar, *Capt.*, 231.
Covington, J. Harry, 204.
Coward, Stephen, 339, 340.
Cox, Lizzie, 332.
    John R., 330.
Crabb, Ralph, 199.
Cranbury, 361.
"Cranbury Hall," 348.
Cranbury Swamp, 344, 352.
"Crab Hill," 354.
Crawford, David, 42.
Crawford, Thomas, 318, 322.
Creighton, ——, 186.
Crisfield, John W., 170, 174, 175.
Crittenden, J. J., 174, 175.
Cromwell, Mrs. C. Hammond, *elected*, 84.
Croxall, ——, 11.
Culpeper, Thomas, *lord*, 126.
CULVER, FRANCIS B. *The Ancestry of Rev. Hatch Dent*, 193.
CULVER, FRANCIS B. *A Chart of the Brooke Family of Maryland*, 401.
Culver, Francis B., 83.
"Cumberton," 194.
Cummings, ——, 187.
"Custis House," Va., 3.
"Custis Mansion," Mt. Vernon, Va., 6.

Dallam, Edward Boothby, 246.
    Elizabeth, 246.
    Francis Johnston, 246.
    Henry Clay, 246.
    James Wilmer, 246.
    Mary, 246.
    Richard, *Col.*, 246.
    Sarah, 246.
    Sarah Phillips (Wilmer) Phillips, 246.
Damon, Lilabell, 61.
Dana, Francis, 50, 144.
Dance, Thomas, 5.
"Daniells Lott," 360.
d'Anmours, C. F. A. L., *Chevalier de*, 371, 372.
Daren, Elizabeth R., 98.
Darnall, Henry, *Col.*, 297, 298, 359, 360, 368.
Davidson, *Capt.* —, 297.
Davis, E. Asbury, *elected*, 81.
    Jefferson, 98, 166.
    John W., 22.
Davison, Carolina Virginia. Old Baltimore, 79, 87, 99.
Dawkins, Walter I., *Judge*, 80, 83, 205, 210.
Dawson, Frederick, 13.
    William, 11, 12, 13.

"Dawson's Farm," 11.
Day, Letitia (—) 246.
William Fell, *Dr.*, 246.
Deane, Silas, 148.
Deavor, John, 366.
Deays, ——, 288.
Decatur, Stephen, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
"Deep Point," 265.
Deer Creek, 348, 350, 356.
De Lafieilds, Luke, 190.
—— (Toller), 190.
DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. *The Life of Thomas Johnson*, 36, 143, 247, 370.
"Delph," 352.
Delph Creek, 347, 352, 359, 360, 361, 367.
"Delph Island," 349.
"Delph's Neglect," 352.
Denis, James, 367.
"Denis Choice," 367.
Denison, H. Marcus, *elected*, 84.
Dennis, John M., 83.
Samuel K., 83.
Denny, Anna Maria, 64, 68.
Dent, Ann, 196.
Ann (Poston), 193, 195.
Catharine, 196.
Esther, 196.
Hatch, *Rev.*, 193.
Hatch, *Sr.*, 195.
Hezekiah, *Capt.*, 196.
John, 193, 194, 195.
John, *Capt.*, 195.
Judith (Poston), 195.
Lydia, 196.
Mary, 196.
Mary (Hatch), 195.
Mary (Shercliff), 195.
Rhoda, 196.
"Dent's Inheritance," 194, 195.
DEPOSITIONS IN THE LAND RECORDS, 261, 383.
DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF MARYLAND, 196.
D'Estaing, *Count* ——, 255, 375, 382.
Devor, John, 353.
Deye, Thomas Cockey, 262.
Diary of Robert Gilmor, *n.*, 58.
Dick, James, 137.
Didier, H. J., 238, 239, 240.
Dielman, Louis Henry, 92, 98, 210, 322.
Dimsdale, Thomas, *baron*, 231
Disgarden, John, 347.
Dix, John A., *Gen.*, 168.
Dobbin, George W., 25, 218.
"Dogwood Ridge," 360.
Donaldson, James, 294, 300.
John, *Capt.*, 186.
John I., 218.
Donations to the Society, 77, 78, 79, 81, 84, 88, 98, 202, 203, 210, 211.
Dorchester County Rent Roll, 342.
Dorchester Parish, Dorchester Co., Records, 98.
Dorsey, Caleb, 203.
John, 136.
Douce (Douse), Edward, 365.
Douglas, Stephen A., 13, 14, 16.
Douglass, George, 287.
Dove (ship), 187.
Draper, Lawrence, 355.
Drew, Anthony, 344, 351, 355, 363.
Driesdale, Robert, 358.
"Driesdale Habitation," 358.
Duché, Jacob, *Rev.*, 229.
Duer, William, 152.
Duker, Herman H., *elected*, 81.
Dulany, Daniel, 283.
Dumfries, Va., 2, 9.
Dumfries Guild Hall, 129.
Dunne, Andrew, 191.
Maurice, 191.
Dunnop, *Count*, 41.
Durham, John, 366.
Samuel, 366.
Duval, Henry Rieman, 204.
Duvall, Richard M., 83.

Eager, George, 262, 263, 264, 267, 268.
"Eagers Quarters," 267.
The Eagle of Freedom, 243, 244.
Earle, James, 285, 299.
Swepson, 83.
Early, Evelin, 203.
"East Land Wells," 359.
The Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore, 87, 204.
"Eaton," 354.
"Ebenezars Park," 368.
"Ebenezers Lott," 359.
Eden, *Sir* Robert, *Gov.*, 228, 229, 231, 232.
Thomas, *Capt.*, 229.
William, *Lord Auckland*, 228.
"Edens Adition," 361.
Edmonds, Thomas, 359, 366.
Edmondson, Archibald, 358.
Elbart, Hugh, 360.
"Elberton," 366.
"Elford Feilds," 356.
Elger, John, 72.
"Eling," 362.

Elk River, 257.
Ellicott, Agnes, 201, 202.
  Agnes Barbara (Peterson), 202.
  Alice, 201.
  Andrew, 200, 201, 202.
  Benjamin, 200.
  Eddy, 201.
  Edward T., 201.
  Eleanor Cuyler (Patterson), 200.
  Elias, 200.
  Eliza, 201.
  Elizabeth, 201, 202.
  Elizabeth (—), 200, 201.
  Elizabeth (Brooke), 202.
  Elizabeth R., 201.
  Esther (—), 201.
  Eugene, 200.
  Frederick, 200.
  George, 201, 202.
  Henry, 200.
  James, 200.
  John, 200, 201.
  Jonathan, 200, 201.
  Joshua, 200.
  Kate (—), 201.
  Mary, 200, 201.
  Mary A. (Carroll), 200.
  Mary Ann, 201.
  Mary C., 200.
  Mary D., 200.
  Mary (Fox), 201.
  Mary Sangston, 201.
  Mathias, 200.
  Nannie (Poultney), 200.
  Nathaniel, 201.
  Pattie Tyson, 201.
  Phillip T., 200.
  Samuel, 200.
  Sarah, 200.
  Sarah (Harvey), 200, 201.
  Thomas, 200.
  William, 200.
Ellicott City, Md., 200.
Eliott, Mrs. Lily Tyson, 81.
  Thomas, 273, 274.
Ellis, John, 357.
  Peter, 357.
Emerson, Tobias, 357.
Emory, William H., *Col.*, 171.
Empson, James, 366.
England, Charles, *elected*, 204.
Englar, Mary, 312.
English Bricks, 83, 84.
ENGLISH CONSUL ESTATE. *Emilie M. Rosch*, 11.
"The Enlargement," 347.
Ensor, John, 261, 262.
Enterprise (ship), 34.
Etting, Kitty, 54, 56.
  Rachel, 56.
  Samuel, 65.
  Solomon, 56.
Evans, Edward, 194.
  Mrs. Frank G., 79, 96.
"Evan's Addition," 194.
Exchange List (*Maryland Historical Magazine*), 94, 95, 96.
"Expectation," 357.
EXTINCT RIVER TOWNS OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY REGION. *Henry J. Berkley*, 125.

Falconer, *Capt.* ——, 227.
Falkinburg, Henrietta (Volck), 98.
"Fannys Inheritance," 361.
Faw, Abraham, 43, 44.
Fells Point, 280, 390, 392.
Fells Point Academy, 242, 243.
Fendall, James, 352.
  John, 358.
Fenhagen, G. Corner, 83.
Ferguson, Alexander, 141.
Fessenden, William P., 22, 173.
Fewcate (Fewgate, Fugat, Fugate),
  James, 349, 368.
  Peter, 350, 351, 368.
"Fewgate's Fork," 357.
Fickus, Charles, 86.
Field, Kate. At Rinehart's First Workshop, 316.
Fields, Mulberry, 9.
Fillmore, Millard, 18.
Fisher, William A., *M.D.*, *elected*, 84.
Fitzhugh, William, *Col.*, 229.
Fleming (Flemming), John, 262, 263, 268.
Folgate House, 3.
Folsom, Nathaniel, 50.
Forbes, George, *elected*, 81.
  James, 38, 146, 148.
Forbs, James, 320.
Ford, James, 354.
  Thomas, 354.
Fort Frederick, 250, 254, 381.
Fort McHenry as a National Park, 81, 82.
Forward, Jonathan, 188.
"*Fountain Democrat*," 203.
Fowler, Lawrence Hall, 83.
Fox, Mary, 201.
Franklin, Benjamin, 148, 170.
Franklin Place. *Plan*, 80.
Franklintown, 80.

Frashier (Frazier, Frazer), Daniel, 30, 32, 33.
Frazer (Frazier), Eloner, 265, 267.
    John, 264, 265, 266.
Freeborne, Thomas, 360, 368.
Freeland, Stephen, 353.
"French Plantation," 350.
Frick, George Arnold, 83.
    Hannah, 310.
Friedenwald, Harry, *M. D.*, 58, 63.
"Friendship," 355, 357.
Frizbey (Frizby), Thomas, 345, 346, 347.
    William, 359.

Gale, Edward, *Capt.*, 381.
Gammon, William Jefferson. Kentucky Marriages, Jefferson County, 1800-1826, 306.
"The Garden of Eden," 360.
Garey, Enoch B., *elected*, 77.
Garretson, Job, 265.
Garrett, John W., 327.
    Ruthen, 351.
Garrettson, Garrett, 348.
Gassaway, Nicholas, 135, 136.
Gatchell, William H., 22.
Gates, Horatio, *Gen.*, 48, 49, 50, 53, 144.
Gay, Nicholas Ruxton, 264, 265, 266, 267, 276.
Geddes, Alexander, 228.
    Mary (Wilmer), 222, 228, 230.
    William, 222, 228, 230.
Gellum, Ralph, 368.
Gelly, Robert, 369.
George, Ann, 200.
    Robert, 200.
    William E., 200.
George Peabody. Bequest, 93.
The George (ship), 399.
Gérard, Conrad Alexandre, 247, 375.
Germain, George, *lord*, 255.
Gerrard, *Dr.*, 8.
Gibbs, Mrs. Rufus N., *elected*, 84.
Gibson, John, 325.
Gibson, Miles, 348, 349, 352, 353, 356, 366.
    Robert, 348, 349.
"Gibson Ridge," 349.
"Gibson's Marsh," 349.
"Gibson's Park," 349.
Gilbert, Thomas, 365.
"Gilbert Adventure," 365.
Giles, Jacob, 266.
    William F., 217, 218, 220.
Gilian, Ralph, 345.
Gilmor, Robert, 218.
Gist, Mordecai, 259, 260, 261, 266, 370, 381.
Gittings, John S., 25.
Glebe Creek, 137.
Godman (Goodman), ——, 284, 295, 296.
"Gods Speed," 369.
Goldsborough, Charles W. Naval Chronicle, n., 32.
Goldsmith, George, 344, 346, 347, 352, 369.
    Lawrence, 369.
    Samuel, 347.
    Thomas, 345.
"Goldsmith Rest," 346.
"Goldsmith's Enlargement," 344.
"Goldsmith's Hall," 347.
"Good Hope," 349, 359.
"The Good Indeavor," 369.
"Good Neighborhood," 367.
Goodman, Edward, 353.
"Goodmans Adventure," 353.
Gorman, Mrs. Grace Norris, *elected*, 81.
Gorsuch, Thomas, 261.
Gottschalk, Louis Moreau, 64.
Goulden ffortune (ship), 130.
Gray, Thomas, *Capt.*, 286, 298, 299, 356.
Grayson, William, *Col.*, 304, 306.
Great Seal of Maryland. Replica, 74.
Green, Thomas, 230.
Greenbury, Nicholas, *Col.*, 136.
Greenfield, Thomas, 345, 362, 368.
"Greenfields," 345.
Greenmount Cemetery, 329, 330, 331, 332.
Greenway, William H., 83.
Gregg, *Messrs.*, 316.
    Andrew, 317.
Gresham, John, 136.
Griest, Isaac, 276, 277.
Griffin, Thomas, 357.
Griffith, Benjamin, 264, 278, 280.
    John, 261.
    Mrs. Mary Milnor Minor, 210, 211.
    Thomas, 365, 366.
Griffith's Bridge, 275, 279, 385.
"The Grove," 351, 357.
"Gum Neck," 363.
"Gunnells Devotion," 369.
Gunnill, George, 369.
Gunpowder Hundred, 343, 347, 351, 366, 369.
Gunpowder River, 346, 351.
Gwin, William McK., 18, 19.
Gwinn, Charles J. M., 218.

Hablemann, Theodor, 64.
HAGEN, HORACE H. *Eight Great American Lawyers*, 212.
Hahnemann, Samuel, 319.
Haines, Ephraim, 201.
Pattie Tyson (Ellicott), 201
Hakes, Jeremy, 367.
Hale, John P., 164.
Hall, Anna Maria (Cohen) Leland, 68, 69.
Edward, 246.
Henry, 300.
J. Bannister, *elected*, 84.
Mrs. J. Bannister, *elected*, 84.
John, 344 ff., 358, 364, 365.
John A., 68.
Joshua, 265.
Martha, 350.
Philip, 267.
Sarah, 266.
Sarah (Phillips), 246.
“Hall’s Ridge Neck,” 350.
Hamilton, Alexander, *Gen.*, 169.
George E., *elected*, 204.
James, 232.
S. Henry, *elected*, 77.
Hammond, Edward, *elected*, 78.
James, 345.
John, 137.
Mordecai, 286, 298, 398.
“Hammond’s Hope,” 344.
“Hammond’s Struggle,” 11.
“Hamsteds Marshall,” 363.
Hanbury, John, 179, 183, 284, 285, 297, 300, 399.
Hancock, John, 48.
Hanson, Alexander Contee, 232.
John, 233.
Jonathan, 264, 266, 267, 268.
Thomas, 354, 364.
“Hanson’s Improvement,” 266.
Hanson’s Old Mill, 266.
Harford County, 343.
Harley, Nancy, 311.
Harlow, James, 286.
Harmer, Godfrey, 354.
Harmond, Godfrey, 362.
“Harmonds Swan Town,” 355.
“Harmonds Town,” 362.
“Harmons Towne,” 359.
Harper, Charles, 70.
Eliza (Buckles), 70.
Robert Goodloe, 70.
Sally Ella, 70.
Harrig, C. F., 98.
Harris, J. M., 24.
W. Hall, *Pres*, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 202, 203, 204, 211.
William, 357.
Harrison, Mrs. Edward Pitt, *elected*, 78.
John, 195.
Harrisons Marsh, 269 ff., 387, 390.
Hart, *Capt.* ——, 286, 290.
Eliza, 212.
Hart (ship), 184, 186, 187, 188.
Harvey, Frances, 200.
Matthew, 200.
Sarah, 200.
Harvie, John, 50.
Harwood, Henry, 368.
James Kemp, *elected*, 80.
Philip, 136.
Harwood House, Annapolis, Md., 5.
“Harwood Retirement,” 368.
Hatch, Mary, 195.
Hathaway, John, 361.
Hatley, George, 183.
Hawkings, John, 347.
Hawkins, Eliza, 339.
Elizabeth, 340.
Henry, 339, 340.
John, 339, 345.
Thomas, 339, 340.
Hayden, William, 314.
William M., 77, 83.
Hayes, Robert F., *Jr.*, 79, 86.
elected, 78.
Hays, John, 290.
Hazallwood, Henry, 366.
“Hazard,” 361, 362.
Heabard, Lucy, 306.
Head of Elk, 42, 155, 156, 259, 379.
Hedge, Henry, 364.
Thomas, 357.
Helmes (Helms), Leonard, 264, 266, 267.
Mayberry, 263, 265, 267.
Hemsley, William, 41.
Henderson, Jacob, 396.
Robert, *Capt.*, 389, 391.
Hennis, Miles, 351.
Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, 211.
Henry, John, *Jr.*, 49.
Patrick, 151, 250, 370.
William, *Prof.*, 171.
Herman, Caspar August, 8.
“Hermitage,” 221.
Herring, T. R., 98.
Herring Creek, 135, 136.
Herrington, Md., 129.
Hewes, Mary E., 200.
Rachael, 200.

Hewit, Thomas, *Capt.*, 183, 184.
Hicks, *Gov.* Thomas Holliday, 22, 23.
Higgins, *Rev.* ——, 226.
Hindman, James, 41, 247.
Hisky, Thomas Foley, 82.
Hite, Drayton Feade, 98.
  Drayton Meade, *Portrait*, 98.
  James Madison, *Portrait*, 98.
  Mrs. James Madison, *Portrait*, 98.
  Mrs. James Madison, *Jr.*, *Portrait*, 98.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS. *Western Branch Club*, 198.
Hodges, Margaret Roberts, 307.
"Hog Neck," 361.
"Hog Range," 265.
Holdman, Abraham, 350.
Hollander, Jacob H., *Prof.*, 58, 74.
Hollingsworth, Henry, *Col.*, 52, 53, 379.
  Jesse, 269, 270.
  Zebulon, 234.
Hollis, William, 352, 362, 363, 364.
"Hollis His Chance," 363.
"Hollis Refuse," 363.
"Holly Hill," 362, 363.
"Holly Neck," 347.
Hollyday, Lamar, *Col.*, 79.
Holtzman, Charles H., 84.
Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Sykesville, Md., 79.
"Homewood," Baltimore City, 6.
Hope (ship), 310.
"Hopewell," 340.
Hopkins, Henry P., *elected*, 81.
Houslope, Henry, *Capt.*, 136.
Howard, Charles, 22.
  Charles McHenry, 83.
  Cornelius, 263, 264, 265, 267.
  Joshua, 266.
  Mrs. Ruth, 179.
Howard Park, 219.
Howe, Richard, *Admiral*, 258.
  William, *Gen.*, 151, 158.
Hoxton, *Capt.* ——, 297.
Hudson, Millard E., *elected*, 78.
Hughes, Samuel, 148.
  William, 314.
Hull, Charles J., 12.
"Hull," 340.
Hume, Peter, 185.
Hume (ship), 298.
Hunt, G. H., 330.
  William, 180, 182, 188, 190, 283, 289, 290, 294, 300, 399.
  William Buttler, 186.
Hunter, Robert M. T., 18, 19.
Hunting Creek, 350, 352.
"Hunting Neck," 352, 369.
"Hunting Worth," 350.
Hurt, *Capt.* George, 299, 300.
Hyde, Henry M., *elected*, 77.
  Samuel, 187, 188, 397, 398, 400.
  John, 294, 295, 297, 299, 397, 398.
Hynson, Dorcas, 221.

Iglehart, Mrs. James D., 81.
Ingle, Edward, 81.
Ireland, John, 345.
"Iselington," 363.
Isle of Kent Rent Roll, 342.
Ives, James, 364, 365.

Jackson, Corinne, 76.
  Eugene J., 76.
  Harriett Cohen, 76.
  Henry, 364.
  Hon. Howard, *elected*, 204.
  John D., 75.
  Louisa (Solomon), 75.
  May, 76.
  Rebecca (Cohen), 57, 75, 76
  Samuel, 344, 352, 357.
  Thomas, 351.
JAMES, *King of England*, 137.
James, John, 353.
  Owen, 130.
  Reuben, 30.
  Thomas, 33.
James Branch, 366.
James Creek, 353.
James Run, 356.
Janney, Stuart S., *elected*, 84.
"Java," 3.
Jay, John, 257, 380.
"Jefferryes Neck," 361.
Jefferson, Thomas, 7.
Jeffs, William, 365.
Jencks, Mrs. Francis M., *elected*, 203.
Jenifer, Daniel, 37, 151, 382.
Jenings (Jennings), Edmund, 303, 394.
  Thomas, 269.
Jenkins, Thornton A., *Adm'l*, 171.
Jennison, Mrs. Alice Lee, 98.
"Jew Bill," 55, 56, 59.
Johnson, Arnold Burgess, 76.
  Corinne (Jackson), 58, 75, 76.
  Dan, 366.

Johnson, Emily, 76, 77.
  Henry, *Capt.*, 345, 358.
  John, 368.
  Joshua, 148.
  Reverdy, 28, 88, 98.
  Thomas, *Gov.*, 36 ff., 143 ff., 247 ff., 370 ff.
"Johnson Rest," 368.
Johnston, Henry E., 327.
  Henry W., 331.
  John, 360.
  Joseph E., *Gen.*, 66.
"Johnston Bed," 360.
Jones, *Capt.* ——, 283, 289.
Jones, —— (—) Price, 222.
Jones, Hugh, *Rev.*, 222, 226.
  Humphrey, 339, 361, 366.
  Philip, 188, 189, 192, 267.
  Robert, 352, 358.
"Jones Adition," 366.
Jones's Falls, 261 *ff.*, 383 *ff.*
"Jones's Range," 393.

Keech, William, 320.
Keener, Melchior, 269, 270, 272.
KEIDEL, GEORGE C. *Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen*, 99.
KEITH, ARTHUR L. *General William Smallwood*, 304.
KEITH, ARTHUR L. *Two Forgotten Heroes*, 339.
Keith, Arthur L., *elected*, 204.
  John, 299, 400.
Kemball, John, 348.
Kennedy, Anthony, 164, 172.
  Florence, 79.
  John P., 59, 218.
Kent, James, 38.
Kent County, 221, 222.
Kent County Rent Roll, 342.
Kent, Isle of. Rent Roll, 342.
Kerr, Mrs. Charles G., 98.
  Virginia, 214.
Key, Francis Scott, 80.
Keyser, ——, 171.
Kimball, Fiske, 5.
King, Thomas Butler, 19.
"King Carter," 3.
Kluegel, Mrs. H. A., *elected*, 203.
Knight, Jonathan, 72.
Knox, Henry, 81.
Knyphausen, D. H., *Gen.*, 259.

Laird, William Winder, *elected*, 78.
"Lambarts (Lamberts) Marsh," 352, 354.
"Land of Canaan," 359.
"Land of Promise," 357.
Land Office, Annapolis, 341, 342.
LAND RECORDS. Depositions, 261. 383.
Langley, Robert, 359.
"Langleys Habitation," 348.
"Langleys Tents," 359, 360.
Langlyes, Robert, 356.
"Langlyes Forrest," 356.
Lansdale, Isaac, 397.
Larkin, John, 136.
Larkins, John, 354.
Latané, John H., 83.
Latrobe, John H. B., 217, 218.
Laukaitis, William F., 12.
Laurel, Md., Parish Records, 202.
Laurence, Benjamin, 300.
Laurens, Henry, 48, 49, 146.
Lawrence, Daniell, 358.
  John, 150.
Leakin, J. Wilson, Room, 78, 79, 88, 97.
Leakin, Susan Dobbin, 78, 88, 97.
Lear, Tobias, 238, 239, 240.
Lecompton Constitution, 13, 14.
Lee, Arthur, 148.
  John, 352, 354, 355, 364.
  John W. M., 208.
  Richard Henry, *Gen.*, 152, 158.
  Robert E., *Gen.*, 99, 204.
  Thomas Sim, 41, 247, 382.
Lee (ship), 285.
Leedstown, Va., 2, 131.
Leist, Frederick, 319.
Leland, Anna Maria (Cohen), 68, 69.
  Benjamin Luther, 68, 69.
Lemare, John, 339.
Leonard, William Wirt, *elected*, 84.
Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., 9.
Lesh, Mrs. C. P., *elected*, 80.
"Levell Addition," 368.
"Levil," 348.
Levy, Anna Maria, 63.
  Cecilia Eliza, 62, 63.
  David C., 63.
LEWIS, CHARLES LEE. *Reuben James or Daniel Frazier?*, 30.
Lewis, Frederick, 61.
  Lillie (Cohen), 59, 61.
Leyford, William G., 218.
LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON. *Edward S. Delaplaine*, 36, 143, 247, 370.
Lilefoot (Litefoot) Thomas, 358, 369.
Lincoln, Abraham, 21, 22, 26, 98, 150, 164, 165.
  Benjamin, *Gen.*, 255, 382.
Lines (Lynes) Philip, 356, 359.
"Lines Tent," 356.

Linthicum, Charles J., 82.
List of Exchanges (*Maryland Historical Magazine*), 94, 95, 96.
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, 100.
"Little Britton," 8.
Livingston, William, *Gov.*, 147.
Lloyd, Edward, 41, 247.
  Edward, *Col.*, 223.
Lockwood, Robert, 355.
Loftin (Lofton) William, 366, 367, 368.
Londontown, Md., 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 129, 134, 135 *ff.*
LONDONTOWN ON SOUTH RIVER, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD. *Henry J. Berkley*, 134.
Long, David Grigsby, 76, 77.
  Eugene Jackson, 76, 77.
  Hugh Blair, 76, 77.
  May (Jackson), 58, 76, 77.
  Robert Carey, 218.
Lopez, Catherine, 65.
  David, 65, 69.
  Edward, 65, 69.
  Israel, 65, 69.
  John Hinton, 65, 69.
  John Hinton, *Jr.*, 65, 69.
  Kate, 65, 69.
  Maria (Cohen), 54, 65, 69.
Lord Baltimore Press, 81.
Lotton, Jacob, 362.
Love, Daniel, *Rev.*, 139.
  Miles, 261.
Low (Lowe) Vincent, *Col.*, 355, 360.
Lucas, Fielding, *Jr.*, 218.
Ludlow, Robert C., *Lt.*, 203.
"Lunn's Lot," 264, 266, 388.
Lustian, Peter, *Rev.*, 297, 298.
Lux, William, 387.
"Lynes Adition," 359.
Lynthecombe, Thomas, 135.

McBride, Alice, 312 *ff.*
McClellan, William J., 83.
McCoy, John W., 328, 330.
McDonogh, John, 215.
McDowell, Edward G., 330.
McKean, Thomas, 152.
Mackenzie, A. S. Life of Stephen Decatur, n., 32.
McKim, John, *Jr.*, *Portrait*, 98.
  Mrs. John, *Jr.*, *Portrait*, 98.
McLane, Robert M., 208.
McLaughlin, William, 267.
McMahon, John V. L., 218.
MacManus, Augusta (Myers) Stern, 61.
McManus, Edward Davenport, 61.
McMillion, Elizabeth (—), 305.
  Peter, 305.
Macnemara, Michael, 187.
McPherson, Edward, 175.
McSherry, James, 39.
Macubin, William, 189.
Madison, James, 17, 169.
Magee, Daniel, 246.
  Sarah, 246.
  Sarah (Phillips) Hall, 246.
Magier, *Capt.*, 285.
Magruder, John, 198, 199.
Mann, George, 320.
Manning, Thomas, 366.
Mannikin, William, 180.
"Marion Corps," 55, 56.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H., *elected*, 77.
"Markoll's Humour," 351.
Marquis, D. C., *Rev.*, 330.
Marriott, Telfair W., *elected*, 78.
Martin, Lockwick (Lodwick), 355, 360.
  Luther, 212.
"Martins Rest," 355, 360.
Marye, William B., 83, 261.
Maryland Archives, 370, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381.
Maryland. Census List 1776 and Index, 98.
Maryland Colonization Society, 218.
The Maryland Gazette, 8, 141, 211, 228, 241, 242.
Maryland. Great Seal of, 74.
Maryland Guard Battalion, 75.
Maryland Historical Magazine, 92.
  Exchange list, 94, 95, 96.
"Maryland Legion," 254, 255.
MARYLAND RENT ROLLS, 341.
"Mascolls Humor," 351.
Mason, John, 361.
  Robert, 361.
"Mates Affinitye," 365, 369.
"Mates Angle," 352.
"Mates Neck," 364.
Mathews, Edward B., 83.
  George, *Genl.*, 257.
  Hugh, 294, 295.
  Roger, 353, 364.
Matson (Mattson) Andrew, 346, 357.
"Matson," 358.
Mattawoman River, 340.
"Mattson Lot," 346.
Maxson, Charles W., *M. D.*, *elected*, 78.
  Mrs. Charles W., *elected*, 78.

May, Henry, 175.
Mayer, Brantz, 96, 218.
 Charles F., 218.
 Frank B., 330.
Maynard, Mrs. Richard, *elected*, 77.
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 58.
MEMOIRS OF THE REV. JAMES JONES WILMER. *Edited by J. Hall Pleasants*, 220.
Mercer, Thomas, 183.
Merchant's Hope Church, Prince George's Co., 9.
Meredith, Mrs. ——, 309, 310.
Merrick, Richard T., 13.
Merryman, John, 22, 25, 26.
 Joseph, 262.
Messersmith, Samuel, 280, 282.
Meyer, Mrs. Robert A., *elected*, 81.
Mickell, John, 261.
Middle River, 347.
Mifflin, Thomas, 48.
"Mile End," 353.
Miles, John, 345.
"Miles Hill," 362.
"Millend," 353.
Miller, Mrs. Emory H., 98.
Minis, Abraham, 71.
 Abram, 71.
 Anna Maria (Cohen), 62, 71.
 Lavinia Florence, 71.
Minitree, David, 5.
Mintz, Julius, *elected*, 81.
Missouri, David, 35.
Moale, John, 277, 278.
Monroe, James, 60.
Montague, Fanny E., 205.
"Montibello," 214.
Montgomery, John, *Capt.*, 223, 224, 225.
"Monticello,"Va., 7.
Moody, James, *Capt.*, 294, 295.
Moor's Mill, 386.
Moore, Nicholas Ruxton, 84.
 Richard, *M. D.*, 141.
 Samuel Preston, 141.
 Thomas, 386, 387.
Moore House, Va., 3.
Moores Bridge, 388.
Moore's Hill, 272, 275.
Moore's Mill, 277.
Mooreshead, *Capt.*, 187, 188.
MORDECAI family, 67.
 Ellen, 75, 76.
 Isabel, 75.
 Moses C., 75.
Morrill, Justin S., 177.
Morris, Gouverneur, 50, 378, 379.
Morris, John G., *Rev.*, 319.
Morrison, Hance, 261.
Mould, John, 355.
"Moulds Sucses," 355.
"Mount Surredoe," 360.
Mt. Vernon, Va., 9.
"Mount Yeo," 356, 366.
"Mountenay's Neck," 276.
Muatt, Joseph, 137.
"Mulberry Grove," Charles Co., 233.
Musketa (Musketo) Creek, 344, 346, 351, 357, 364, 365.
"Musketa Proofe," 365.
Myers, Caroline, 65, 67.
 Catherine (Cohen), 57, 74, 76.
 Charles D., 74, 76.
 Eliza Kenyon, 67.
 Miriam Cohen, 74, 76.
 Samuel Hays, 67.

Nansemond County, Va., 134.
"Narrow Neck," 364.
Nash, Charles W., 81.
Nathan, Justina, 71.
Nathaniel Ramsey Chapter, D. A. R., 202.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 306.
Neale, Henry, 339.
Necrology, 79, 81, 84, 203, 204.
The New Jerusalem Church, 238, 239, 240.
"New Parke," 348.
New Town (seaport), 129.
Newborough, *Rev.*, 225, 226.
Newcomer, B. F., 330, 331.
Newman, Roger, 393.
"Newmans Delight," 393.
Newport Mercury, 197.
Newsum, Thomas, 352, 359, 362.
Nicholas, Caryanne, 213.
 Mary Mansfield (Smith), 214.
 Samuel Smith, 214.
 Wilson Cary, *Gov.*, 213.
Nicholson, James, 137.
 William, 346.
Noah, Mordecai M., 59.
Norris, Elizabeth, 81.
 Isaac T., 83.
North, Frederick, *lord*, 151.
 James, 34.
North Sassafras Parish, Cecil Co., 233.
North Yarmouth, 349, 368.
Norton, Lillian A., *elected*, 202.
"Norwood's Discovery," 11.

Notes, Corrections and Reviews, 211, 306.
Notes on the Life of William Henry Rinehart, Sculptor. *William Sener Rusk*, 309.
Notley, Edward, 143.

"Oakington," 348, 353.
Odell, Walter G. *Tombstone Inscriptions, Ellicott City, Md.*, 200.
Ogle, Annie Marie (Cooke), 11.
Benjamin, *Gov.*, 11.
Samuel, *Gov.*, 140, 293.
William, 316.
Old Brick Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va., 9.
"Old Place," Kent Co., 227.
"Old Swedes," or Holy Trinity Church, Wilmington, Delaware, 243.
Oliver, *Capt.* ——, 294.
Onion, Thomas, 290, 294.
Orchard, William, 350, 352, 354.
Osborn (Osbourn, Osburn, Osburne), William, 346, 351, 352, 364.
Overbeck, Johan Frederich, 325.
Overton, Thomas, 348, 363, 364.
"Owlets Nest," 362.
"Owlies Cove," 363.
Oxburgh, *Col.*, 191.
Dolly, 191.
Peggy, 191.

Paca, Martha, 246.
William, 37, 151.
Page, William C., 83.
Paint Chapel, Prince George's Parish, Montgomery County, 244.
Paker, John, 360.
Palmer, William, 351, 352, 353.
"Palmers Forrest," 352.
"Palmers Point," 353.
"Paradice," 361, 369.
Parish, Edward, 354.
Parke, Francis Neal, 96.
James, 369.
Parker, George, 356.
John, 361, 362, 367.
William, 367.
Sumner A., *elected*, 84.
"Parker Chance," 356.
"Parkers Choice," 367.
"Parkers Folly," 361.
"Parkers Lott," 362.
"Parkington," 359.
Parran, Alexander, 356.
Mrs. Frank J., 98.
Patapsco Hundred, 343.
Patapsco River, 389.
Patterson, Joseph, 200.
Patterson's wharf, 271, 387, 389.
Peabody, George, 217.
Peabody Institute of Baltimore, 74, 314, 319, 323, 330, 331.
Pead, Duel, *Rev.*, 139.
Peale, Charles Willson, 96.
Rembrandt, 98.
Peale Family. Letters, 96.
Peale Portraits, 88.
Pearce, James Alfred. *Bernard C. Steiner*, 13, 162.
Pearre, Mrs. George A., 81.
Pechin, William, 243.
Peirson, Simon, 366.
"Peirsons Park," 366.
"Penny Come Quick," 364.
"Penny Cove Quick," 364.
Perine, Margaret, 200.
Perkin, Richard, 366.
Perkins, Richard, 359, 366, 367, 368.
"Persimon Point," 348.
Peters, *Rev.*, 229.
"Peters Addition," 351, 368.
Peterson, John, *Capt.*, 202.
Peverell, Daniel, 352, 360.
"Peverell," 360.
Peverlye, Daniel, 360.
Pfoutz, Rebecca (Rinehart), 311.
Samuel, 311.
Phelps, Walter, 136.
Phenis, Albert, 84.
Philadelphia (ship), 34, 35, 36.
Phillips, James, 246, 349 *ff.*, 364, 369.
James Martha, 246.
Martha (Paca), 246.
Sarah, 246.
Sarah Phillips (Wilmer), 246.
"Phillips Hope," 355.
"Phillips Purchase," 356.
"Phillips Swamp," 354.
Philpot, Bryan, 276.
Philpots Bridge, 275, 277, 278, 279, 280.
Philpots Hill, 268, 270 *ff.*, 383 *ff.*
Philpots Point, 386, 387, 388, 389.
Pickfat, Richard, 190.
Pierce, Franklin, 26, 27.
Pikesvill, Powder House Key, 79.
Pindell, Eliza (Hart), 212.
Mary ("Polly"), 212.
Richard, *M. D.*, 212.
Pinkney, William, 212, 214.
Pitts, Charles H., 25.
Pitts, Tilghman G., *elected*, 84.

"Planters Delight," 345.
"Planters Neglecte," 363.
Plater, George, 37, 38, 151, 159.
Pleasants, J. Hall, *ed.* *Memoirs of the Rev. James Jones Wilmer,* 220.
Pleasants, J. Hall, *Jr.*, 83, 203.
Plowman, ——, 384.
Plummer, Thomas, 368.
"Pocoson," 354.
Poe, Edgar Allan, 208.
Polk, James, 17, 19.
  Josiah, 41.
Pope, Francis, 194.
"Popular Neck" *or* "Poplar Neck," 346.
Poree, Peter, 383.
"Pork Point," 353.
Port Tobacco Parish, 233.
"Porte Royall," 347, 348.
Porter, D. D., 32.
Porto Tobacco, 129.
Poston, Ann, 193, 195.
  Judith, 195.
Poultney, Nannie, 200.
Pouteny, William, 287.
Powell, Henry Fletcher, *elected*, 80.
Powers, Hiram, 318.
Prebble (Preble), Mary, 361.
  Thomas, 361.
Preble, Edward, *Capt.*, 32, 35.
Presbury, George Goldsmith, 270 *ff.*, 280, 282, 283, 384, 388, 391.
Presbyterian Burying Ground, 391.
President (ship), 35.
Price, *Capt.*, 399.
Price, Edward, 223, 225, 226, 230, 233, 242.
  John, 222.
  Mary, 221, 222, 223, 226.
  Mary R., 309.
Prichard, William, 351, 352.
Prichett, William, 363.
Pridget, William, 363.
"Priestland," 314.
Prince George's County Rent Roll, 342.
Proceedings of the Society:—
  November 12, 1923.......... 77
  December 10, 1923.......... 79
  January 14, 1924........... 80
  February 11, 1924.......... 84
  February 11, 1924 (Annual), 85
  March 10, 1924............. 202
  April 10, 1924............. 203
  May 12, 1924............... 403
Proctor, Nathaniell, 346.
"Proctors Hall," 346, 347.
"The Protestant Episcopal Church," 221, 237.
Providence, Md., 135.
Pryce, Mrs. Ann, 230.
  Mrs. Elizabeth, 230.
  Mrs. Hester, 230.
Pulaski, Casimir, *Count, Brig.-Gen.*, 247, 254, 255.
"Pulaski's Legion," 159.
Purviance, Robert, 268, 269, 270, 384.
  Samuel, 268, 269, 270, 384.
Pyner, Anne, 221.

Quartley, Arthur, 330.
Queen Anne County Rent Roll, 342.
Queen Tree (seaport), 129.
Quit Rents, 393.

Radcliffe, George L., 82.
Rahmah, Harriett, 57, 71.
"Raleigh" Inn, Williamsburg, Va., 132.
Randall, Daniel R. A Lord Baltimore Portrait, 99.
Randall, John, 376, 381.
Randolph, George F., 83, 203.
Rawdon, *lord*, 231.
Rawlings, A., 141.
  Moses, *Col.*, 251, 252, 254.
Read, Thomas, *Rev.*, 229.
"Reading," 194.
Reading, Thomas, 80.
"Red Lion" Inn, Baltimore Town, 132.
Reid, Legh Wilber, *elected*, 81.
Reives, Edward, 361.
"Reley," ("Relye," "Reylie"), 346.
Rembrandt, Harmenszoon van Rijn, 96.
Reports of Committees:—
  Addresses 99
  Athenaeum Trustees........ 90
  Finance 91
  Art Gallery..............78, 97
  Genealogy and Heraldry..... 98
  Library 96
  Publication 92
  Treasurer 86, 88
Report of the Council, 85, 86, 87, 88.
"The Reserve," 360.
"The Rest," Talbot Co., 23.
Reuben James. By Cyrus Townsend Brady, *n.*, 31.
Reuben James or Daniel Frazier? *Charles Lee Lewis*, 30.
Revolutionary Records of Maryland,

Part I. Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh and Margaret Roberts Hodges, 307.
Rhodes, Abraham, 194.
"The Rich Levell," 368.
Richards, James, 266.
Richardson, Clinton O., *elected*, 203.
    Mark, 344, 346, 358.
Riddle, Albert Gallatin, 176.
Rider, William, *Rev.*, 226.
Ridgely, Charles, 56, 182, 327.
    Henry, 136, 258.
    John, 264, 265.
Ridgely, David. Annals of Annapolis, n., 155.
Ridout House, Annapolis, Md., 9.
Rigby, James, 348.
Riggs, Clinton, *Gen.*, 81.
Rinehart, Alice (McBride), 312 *ff.*
    Daniel, 310, 311, 312, 314, 334.
    David, 309, 310, 311, 312, 333.
    E. Thomas, 331.
    Elizabeth (Switzer), 310.
    Ephraim Franklin, 312.
    Evan T., 312 *ff.*
    Grace, 312.
    Hannah, 311.
    Hannah (Frick), 310.
    Israel, 309, 310, 312, 314, 316.
    Israel Clay, 312.
    Jacob, 310, 312.
    John, 310, 311.
    Joseph, 312.
    Mary, 309, 311, 313.
    Mary R. (Zumbrun), 312.
    Mary (Snader), 312, 313.
    Mary (Switzer), 310.
    Mary (Urner), 309, 310, 311.
    Nancy (Harley), 311.
    Olivia, 309 *ff.*
    Peter, 310.
    Rebecca, 311.
    Rebecca (Lee), 315, 316, 319, 323, 333.
    Ulrich, 309, 310, 311.
    William, 309, 310.
    William Henry, 309 *ff.*
        Will, 331.
        Works, 335.
"Rising Sun" Inn, Fredericksburg, Va., 132.
Ritchie, Albert, *Pres.*, 208.
RIVER TOWNS OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY REGION. *Henry J. Berkley*, 125 *ff.*
Rix, William, 300.
Robarts, George, 290.
Roberts, John, 358, 364.
Robertson, James, 355.
    Mrs. W. Hanson, *elected*, 202.
"Robin Hoods Forrest," 358.
Robinson, James, 346.
Roche, James Jeffrey, 31.
"Rockford," 354.
Rodes, Henry, 349.
Rodgers, Edwin Saunders, *elected*, 78.
    John, 41.
    John, *Capt.*, 34.
Rogers, Philip, 261.
    Randolph, 324.
    William, 264, 265, 267, 276.
"Rogers's Inspection," 269 *ff.*, 383 *ff.*
Roman Catholic Cathedral Burial Records, 1793-1874. Index, 98.
Romley Creek, 344.
Roper, William, 136.
ROSCH, EMILIE M. *The English Consul Estate*, 11.
"Rosewell," Va., 10.
Ross, ——, 169.
Ross, John, 286.
"Rousby Hall," Calvert Co., 229.
Ruff, Richard, 360.
Rumley Creek, 344, 345, 347, 348, 349, 351, 352, 353, 354, 360, 361, 363, 364, 369.
Rumley Marsh, 352, 363.
"Rumney" (Rumley, Romley), 344.
Rumsey, Charles, *Col.*, 156, 157.
RUSK, WILLIAM SENER. *Notes on the Life of William Henry Rinehart, Sculptor*, 309.
Russell, *Capt.*, 180, 190, 298.
Russell, Jonathan, 214.
    Thomas, 387.
    William, 283.
"Ruth's," 11.

Saint Andrew (ship), 294, 295.
St. Gaudens, Homer. Augustus St. Gaudens, 334, 335.
St. George's Church, Harford Co., 233, 246.
St. James (seaport), 129.
St. James Church, Baltimore Co., 243.
St. James' Church, Herring Creek, Anne Arundel Co., Md., 10.
St. Johns Church, Baltimore Co., 244.
St. John's Church, Harford Co., 233.
St. Josephs (seaport), 129.

St. Mary's City on St. George's River, 129.
St. Mary's County. General Index, 96.
St. Mary's County. Index of Wills, 98.
St. Mary's Town, Md., 8.
St. Paul's Parish, Kent Co., 232, 233.
St. Stephens, North Sassafras Parish, Cecil Co., 226, 233, 237.
St. Stephen's, North Sassafras Parish, Kent Co., 222.
Salt Peter Creek, 365, 368.
Sampson, Thomas, 353, 362.
Sampson (ship), 237, 230.
Sanders, Clara M., *elected*, 78.
SANFORD, JOHN L. *Scott and Burns as Free Masons*, 203.
Sanford, John L., 83.
Sarah (ship), 223.
Saratoga Street Cemetery, 74, 75.
Sassàfras River, 345.
Sauerwein, E. Allan, *Jr.*, *elected*, 204.
Saunders, James, 136.
Savory, John, 351, 352, 361.
Scarth, John, 186.
Schuler, Hans, 318, 321.
Scott, Robert, 295, 297, 299.
Thomas W., 327.
Walter, 295, 297, 299.
Winfield, *Gen.*, 26, 162.
The Sea Nymph (ship), 398.
Sea Ports, Establishing of, 129.
Sears, Thomas E., 83.
Segond, Chevalier de la Plaine, *Capt.*, 247, 254, 255.
Selye, Emanuel, 365.
Severn, Joseph, 325.
Shain, David, 261.
Sharpe, Horatio, *Gov.*, 6, 141.
Shelby, Isaac, *Gen.*, 211, 212.
Isaac, *Gov.*, 211, 212.
James, *Gen.*, 211, 212.
Mary (Polly) (Pindell), 212.
Shules, Elizabeth, 365.
John, 365.
Shercliff, Anne (Spinke), 195.
John, 195.
Mary, 195.
Shrewsbury Parish, Kent Co., 233, 237.
Shrewsbury Parish, South Sassafrass, Kent Co., 221, 233, 237.
Shriver, Edward W., 210.
Francis Earle, *elected*, 204.
Sill, Howard, 83, 84.
Sim, Joseph, 41.
Simpson, Richard, 365.
Simson, John, 288, 289.
Thomas, 287, 288.
"Simsons Choice," 365.
Sisson, Hugh, 320, 322, 330.
"Sisters Dowrey," 357.
Slacum, George, 136.
Slamaker (Slemaker), John, 384, 386.
Slavery in Maryland, 166.
Slōan, Charles W., *elected*, 81.
Smallwood, Bayne, 304, 305, 306.
Charity, 305.
Eleanor, 306.
Elizabeth (—) McMillion, 305.
Heabard, *Lt.*, 306.
James, 305, 339, 340.
James, *Col.*, 304.
John, 305, 306.
Ledstone, 305.
Lucy (Heabard), 306.
Priscilla, 305, 306.
Prior (Pryor or Prayer), 304, 305.
Samuel, *Gen.*, 151, 155, 157, 161, 381.
William, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45.
WILLIAM. *By Arthur L. Keith*, 304.
"Smallwood's Enlargement," Charles Co., 304.
Smith, Benjamin, 362, 363.
Caryanne (Nicholas), 213.
Mrs. Dudley R., *elected*, 202.
Emmanuel, 358, 365.
Fran(?), 366.
George, 352, 354.
Helen M., 209.
Mrs. Henry Edmonds, *elected*, 78.
John, 214.
JOHN SPEAR, *Gen.* by *Bernard C. Steiner*, 213.
Joseph Sims, 81.
L., 98.
Margaret (Spear), 213.
Margaret Spear, 213.
Mary Mansfield, 213, 214.
Nathaniel, 268, 269, 282, 384.
Phillip, 181 *ff.*, 191, 286, 296 *ff.*, 393, 396, 399, 400.
Robert, *Bp.* (1732-1801), 237.
Robert (1757-1842), 35.
Robert Carter, 220.

Smith, Robert Carter Nicholas, 214.
  Samuel, *Gen.*, 213.
  Samuel, *Lt.-Col.*, 159.
  Thomas Jefferson, 214.
  Virginia, 213.
  Virginia (Kerr), 214.
  Wilson Cary Nicholas, 214.
Smithers (Smythers), Richard, 345, 364.
Snader, Jacob, 312.
  Mary, 312, 313.
  Mary (Englar), 312.
Solomon, Haym, 75.
  Louisa, 75.
Somerset County Rent Roll, 342.
South River Hundred, 139.
South River Parish, 139.
Sower, Christopher, 310.
Sparks, Jared, 75, 152.
Spear, Margaret, 213.
Speedwell (ship), 183.
Spesutia Creek, 368.
Spesutia Hundred, 343.
"Spesutia Island," 343.
Spesutie Church Road, 367.
Spesuty Creek, 344, 345, 348, 368.
Spesuty Hundred, 361, 368.
"Spight," 198.
Spinke, Anne, 195.
  Henry, 195.
Sprigg, Edward, 199.
  O. S., 198, 199.
"Spring Garden," 360, 367.
Spry, Oliver, 345.
"Spryes Inheritance," 345.
St. Mary's County Rent Roll, 342.
Stabler, Edward, *Sr.*, 98.
Staneley (Stavely), 397, 398.
Stark, John, *Jr.*, 84.
State House, Annapolis, 5.
Staub, John T., *elected*, 84.
STEINER, BERNARD C. *General John Spear Smith: First President of the Maryland Historical Society*, 213.
STEINER, BERNARD C. *James Alfred Pearce*, 13, 162.
Steiner, Bernard C. Maryland's Religious History, 99.
Steiner, Bernard C., 83.
"Stepney," 345.
Sterling, Thomas, 356.
Stern, Adeline Myers (Cohen), 60, 61.
  Augusta Myers, 61.
  David, 61.
  Jacob Edgar, 61.
  Lilabell (Damon), 61.
  Matilda, 59, 61.
  Maud Elise, 61.
  Philip Alfred, 61.
Steuben, Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von, 381, 382.
Stevens, Samuel, *Gov.*, 55, 56.
Stevens, Thaddeus, 27.
Stevens, William, 357.
Stewart, Anthony, 10, 84, 138.
Stewart House, Annapolis, 84.
Stewart House, Londontown, Md., 10.
Stith, Griffin, 246.
  Mary Anne (Wilmer), 246.
Stockbridge, Henry, *Judge*, 82, 204 *ff.*, 205.
  Fanny E. (Montague), 205.
  Helen M. (Smith), 209.
"Stockets Chance," 360.
Stockett, Frances, 352.
  Henry, 349, 368.
  Thomas, *Capt.*, 349.
Stoddert, John Truman, 306.
  Lucy Heabard (Smallwood), 306.
Stokes, John, 365.
Stony Point, 382.
"The Stoop," 349.
Stran, Mrs. Kate A., 79.
"Strawberry Hill," 366.
Streeter, Sebastian F., 218.
Sumner, John S., 218.
"Surveyor's Point," 346.
Susquehanna River, 354 *ff.*
Susquehannah Indians, 339.
Susquehannock Indian War, 339.
"Swamped Point," 362.
"Swampy Point," 363.
"Swan Creek," 344 *ff.*, 353 *ff.*, 360 *ff.*
"Swan Harbour," 353.
Symson, John, 399.
Switzer, Elizabeth, 310.
  Mary, 310.
Symington, John F., *elected*, 204.

Talbot, William A., 218.
Talbot County Rent Roll, 342.
Taney, Roger Brooke, 22, 25, 164, 166.
  Statue, 323, 325, 326.
Tarkinton, John, 351.
Tasker, Benjamin, 187, 188, 397.
Taylor, Lawrence, 369.
  Michael, 286.
  Thomas, 356, 357.
  Zachary, 18, 19.

Tench, Thomas, 136, 356.
Thicknesse, George, 226.
Thom, DeCourcy W., 80, 82, 205, 210.
Thomas, David, 352, 354.
  Douglas H., 401.
  E. S., 56.
  James W., 8.
  Phillip, 183, 283, 284, 285.
  Richard Snowden, 11.
"Thomas Ann Depost," 367.
"Thomas Ann Desire," 367.
Thompson, Mrs. Cecelia Covington, 81.
  Henry, 11.
  H. Oliver, 98.
  Portia Haines, 201.
Thornton, *Capt.*, 188, 189.
Thoroughgood, Adam, 2, 9.
Thurston, Thomas, 353, 366.
"Thurstons Neighbor," 360.
Tilghman, Edward, 232.
  James, 232.
  Matthew, 37, 232.
  Rebecca, 221.
  Richard, 221.
"Timber Proof," 347.
Todd's Point, 80.
"Todds Range," 265, 266, 282, 388.
Toller, Nicholas, 190.
Tombstone Inscriptions, Ellicott City, Md. *Copied by Walter G. Odell*, 200.
Tomson, William, 350.
Townsend, John, 188, 283.
Trimble, Isaac, 204.
Trinity Church, Dorchester Co., Md., 9.
Trinity Parish, Charles Co., 193.
Trippe, Andrew Noel, *elected*, 202.
  Edmund, 80.
  James McC., 80, 83, 84, 203.
"Troopers Neck," 364.
Tucker, Walter, 350.
"Turky Hill," 353.
Two Forgotten Heroes. *Arthur L. Keith*, 339.
Tyson, Annie (Ellicott), 202.
  Elizabeth Ellicott, 201.
  Mary Ellicott, 201.
  Mary (Ellicott), 202.
  Thomas, 201.

Uhler, J. E., *elected*, 84.
Unger, Otto, 12.
Union Bridge, Md., 332, 334.
"Uper Eling," 353, 354.
"Upper Brandon," Va., 6.
Upper Marlboro, Md., 258.
Uriel (Urill), *Capt.*, 180, 182, 183, 190, 283, 301.
Urner, Hannah (Rinehart), 311.
  John, 311.
  Martin, *Bp.*, 310.
  Mary, 309, 310, 311.
Utye, George, 344, 363.
  Nathaniel, *Col.*, 343, 348.
"Utyes Addition," 344.
"Utyes Rumnye," 344.

Vallandingham, Clement C., 150.
Valley Forge, Pa., 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 143, 144, 145, 146, 152, 153, 155, 158, 159, 381.
Van Bibber, Abraham, 272, 273.
  Lena Chew, *elected*, 80.
  Isaac, 388.
Van Meeden, Anna Maria (Cohen), 64, 68, 69.
  Barney Leland, 68, 69.
  Claus, 68.
  Meta Clara (Cohen), 69.
Vedder, Elihu, Digressions of V., 324, 325.
Verplanck's Point, 382.
Vickery, Edward M., 79.
Vincent, John M., 83.
"Vincents Castles," 355.
Volck, A. J., *Portrait*, 98.
  Etchings, 98.

Wainwright, Thomas, 346.
Waldo, S. Putnam. *Life and Character of Stephen Decatur, n.*, 32.
Wall, A. J., 80.
Wallis, Severn Teackle, 24, 218, 323, 325, 326, 327, 330.
"Wallop House," Va., 3.
Walsh, John, 346.
Walston, John, 346, 347.
"Walston's Addition," 347.
Walters, *Miss*, 327.
  Henry, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 332.
  William T., 318 *ff.*
Ward, Henry, 360.
Ware Church, Gloucester Co., Va., 9.
Warfield, Alexander, 80.
  Gustavus, *M. D.*, 80, 96.
  John, 204.
Washington, George, 17, 36 *ff.*, 81, 141 *ff.*, 220 *ff.*, 370 *ff.*
Wastall, George, 142.
Waters, Francis E., 83.

Watkins, John, 136.
Watts, *Capt.*, 294.
Way, A. J. H., 330.
  James, 330.
Webber, Maud Elise (Stern), 61.
  William, 61.
Webster, Isaac, 192.
  John, 211.
Welch, ——, 141.
  Mrs. Harold, 96.
Welldy, Edward, 349.
Welles, Gideon, 24.
Wells, George, *Col.*, 344, 345, 346, 347, 349, 357.
  Richard, 347.
"Wells Neck," 347.
Welsh, James, 263.
West, ——, 141.
  Benjamin, 88.
  W. H., 98.
Western Branch Club. *Contributed by Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges*, 198.
"Western Frolick," 364.
Westmoreland Club, 67.
"Westover," Va., 5.
White, Jeremiah, 364.
  William, *Bp.*, 237.
White Marsh Church, 84.
"Whitehall," Md., 6.
Whitehead, Francis, 368.
Whitely, Mrs. Holmes, 203.
Whitridge, John, *Dr.*, 328.
Whyte, William Pinkney, *Gov.*, 325.
Wickes, Joseph L., *Col.*, *elected*, 80.
Wickham, Nathaniel, 179.
Wight, Mrs. Charles, 203.
Wilkins, Hannah, 297, 298.
  Richard, 297, 298.
Willard, L. H., 335.
William, *the Conqueror*, 401.
William *of Orange*, 137.
William (ship), 184.
Williams, *Capt.*, 298, 398.
Williams, Elizabeth Hawkins, 84, 85.
  George Weems, 83.
  Otho Holland, 145.
  Rebecca Dalrymple, 85.
  Thomas, 198, 199.
Williamsburg, Va., 128, 132.
Willson, John, 353.
Wilmer Family, Kent Co., 221.
Wilmer, Anne, 222.
  Anne (Pyner), 221.
  Dorcas (Hynson), 221.
  Edward, 246.
  Edward Price (Pryce), 222, 230, 242.
Wilmer, Emanuel, 246.
  Elizabeth (Carmichael), 222.
  James Jones, Memoir, 220.
  James Phillips, *Lt.*, 245, 246.
  John Lambert, 222, 223, 230.
  Lambert, 221, 222.
  Mary, 222, 228, 230.
  Mary Anne, 46.
  Mary (Price), 221, 222, 223.
  Mary (Wilson), 222.
  Michael, 227.
  Rebecca (Tilghman), 221.
  Sarah (Magee), 246.
  Sarah Phillips, 246.
  Simon, 221, 222, 242.
Wilson, J. Appleton, 82.
  John, 355.
  John, *Gen.*, 19.
  Mary, 222.
  Samuel M., 212.
  William Power, 88, 98.
  William Power, *elected*, 84.
"Wilson Range," 353.
"Wilton Point," Va., 3.
Winans, Ross, 72.
Winchester, Anne Irwin, *elected*, 77.
Wirgman, Peter, 11.
Wirt, William, 212.
Wolfe, Daniel, 314.
Wood, Gabriel, 11.
Wooden, John, 262.
Woodward, Amos, 184, 189, 190, 398.
Wormeley, Ralph, 3.
Worthington, Charles, 183, 184.
Worthington, W. G. D., 55.
Wren, Sol, 33.
Wright, Isaac, 314.
Wriothsley, Henry, 367.
Wroth, Lawrence C., 81.
"Wye House," 223.

Yates, George, 349, 368.
  Thomas, 268, 269, 270 *ff.*, 280, 283, 384 *ff.*
Yeo, John, 351, 356, 360, 361.
  John, *Rev.*, 348.
York, William, 351, 362.
"Yorks Hope," 351.
Young, Samuel, 367.

Zumbrun, Mary R., 312.

#220

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